

Abstract: Space and synthesis plasma reactor.

5 In a plasma reactor, next to controllable energy production, magnetic and gravitational fields, heat and compression, several transformation processes of the introduced elements can be arranged, i.e. decomposition of existing molecular elements to atomic elements, the combination of atomic and/or molecular elements, atomic welding, creation of Dark Matter, etc. all which can be used for space travel, motion, creation of new matter, etc. A reactor is equipped with at least one separation wall and at least 10 one transportation means (i.e. channels) to transport relevant elements (i.e. H, CO₂) and plasma. These possibilities lead to the synthesis of the desired atomic elements and molecular products such as amino acids. Also a multi plasma reactor is disclosed.

Description: Space and synthesis plasma reactor.

We refer to the priority of European patent application Nr. EP 05447221 dated October 3, 2005, and European patent application Nr. EP 05447236
5 dated October 20, 2005, introduced by the same inventor.

Above mentioned patent application an extensive description and several 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
10 the abovementioned patent applications.

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
15 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
20 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
25 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.

30 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 four states of matter (plasma, gas, liquid, solid), including magnetic field boundaries,
35 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
40 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 ...
45 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:

- 5 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),
- 10 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
- 15 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:

- 20 e. one separation wall (12A) which can be composed by any state of matter – i.e. a layer formed by liquid plasma, metallic material vapour (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
- 25 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,
- 30 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;
- 35 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
- 40 elements, ...),
- iii. to transport elements to specific areas (19C) – i.e. having another temperature degree - inside one core (fig.1: core E),

- 5
- 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).

10 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:

- 15
- g. different local temperature,
 - h. different local compression,
 - i. different positioning in one or more magnetic fields,
 - 15 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),
 - 20 n. different surface dimensions of the wall,
 - o. separated chambers in a core (fig.1: C1 and C2),
 - p. non-spherical cores (fig1: E).

25 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.

30 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).

35 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.

40 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

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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.

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10 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.

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45 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).

5 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.

10 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).

20 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).

40 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.

5 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.).

10 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.

20 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.

35 The nanotechnology and cell production unit

The production of any material in the cores of this reactor needs very clear understanding of the core configurations and the way and the procedure and process that matter in the universe is created.

40 The physical parameter of the reactor behaves as an interior of a planet, for understanding the way matters in a live planet like earth are produced matter, which allows the evolution of atom to a human being is the base for the creation of the simplest of the matters in this type of reactor.

45 The atomic construction happens in the cosmos, but the production of materials takes place in the planets.

This is one of the fundamental principals of creation, and can not be deviated from.

- 5 To create atoms for nanotechnology and load the nucleuse of the atom with information and procedures for nano-components, the world of science have to look at the deep space and creation of nucleuse, the way is created in those cold and deep soft magnetic regions of the universe.
- 10 In creating matters and materials then the world of science has to look in the creation of planets in the galaxies, where the first stage of the creation of atom has already taken place and all needed is to fit the atomic structure together to make the molecules.
The scientific world has understood the structure of the atom , but it has
- 15 not come to understand the simplicity of the making this essence of life.
The understanding and the control of the magnetic fields at atomic and nucleus level, through the use of the proper procedures and positioning in the core of the reactor.
- 20 Some more about the method of creation of an atom or nano-matter
The manufacture of an atom of any density, this being of the simplest form of nucleuse or a full atom of hydrogen, or even heavier elements in the
- 25 universe, all follow the same principal.
An atom is created in the soup of cosmoses from collection of very weak magnetic fields which for their existence they cluster and shear their energies with the magnetic fields which are not far from their own
- 30 magnetic field strength.
These weak magnetic field which are in reality the reminisces of the unbalanced energies which are released in the galaxies, are for ever produced by all sorts of events in any galaxies, where for example these
- 35 are the leftovers or supernovas, which are floating in the galaxy soups, where they are so minuet on their own but far from any system to be absorbed in, so they cluster with their own kind weaker energies or magnetic fields to survive.
These are like bread crumbs in the bread basket, where on their own
- 40 they are nothing, but they where originally part of big piece of bread.
Then, in this process, they always go through the same process of energy balance, very much like creation of solar systems, where only what is about can be used, and the there is always a limit as how much
- 45 each magnetic force can hold on to, when this magnetic filed balance(or gravitational strength of the all the fields) is achieved, which this is always about the same amount. due to their weak strength, then they always create the first seed of the a nucleuse. Then from then on is the full automatic drive, for the rest of the process of creation, where this new
- 50 seed will collect more magnetic fields to create the proton and neutron and

electron for its existence and survival in those cold and harsh conditions in the galaxy.

5 In reality an atom is as much a full solar system, which has its own life, this like a new born child, just because is small it does not mean that it does not have attributes of a full grown up man. It needs time to mature and this is its ultimate maturity is the for this seed to become an atom, there on elements are like cities of atoms where they get together and so on.

10 Now it is understand the phenomenon of the condition and the magnetic fields strength which leads to creation of the seed and then the creation of nucleuse and then the positioning of the electron, and so on.

15 For this it is important to create the initial stage for the appearance for the manifestation of these maters,

One has to know that in the man made total vacume conditions in a reactor, there are still billions of atoms present in the chamber of the reactor, which these will effect the production of the initial conditions as these will absorbed these minute energies for their survival.

20 These are the way the atoms gain and maintain their energy to sustain existence, these are food and essence of existence for many parts of the atoms nucleuse, these are the energy of nucleuse are original made of and as they are in the same level of strength but loose, they get absorbed into the bigger system which is the nucleuse, very much like a planet attracting a small and weak meteoroid into itself, even though the metered is made of the same elements as the planet.

25 Therefore new methods of total purity and clean chamber for the development of first atom has to be considered, where there are no other atoms in the chamber, but the weaker fields can exists and certain category of atoms can be gathered that the same element can be created, for example a k nucleuse energy level and not N energy level in the same nucleuse, and further the N always to have the same position to perform the same function in the nucleuse of the atom.

30 To achieve clean magnetic conditions, it will be easy to create the singular atomic condition in the chamber first.

35 What this means is that , to fill the chamber first fully by the let say pure hydrogen atoms or molecules, then using the magnetic matching or vacuuming empty the chamber of all the atoms, in this case even if there are any residual of the atom left in the chamber , will be of the same as the targeted nucleuse to used fir the production of the nano-material.

40 This type of magnetic cleaning under the conditions of vacume and gravitational balance is the near enough to total clean as one can get in any environment.

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Some remarks on the creation of a cell

- 5 This is an opening to the mystery of life.
- Every man on earth would give everything they possess to realise the mystery of life. Scientists have forever tried to understand, imitated and comprehend this mystery. Now the truth shall be unveiled.
- 10 The reality of the transportation and transmutation of a cell is not far from the reality of the life of an atom or a star. The reality is that the cell obeys the same rules and principals as the life cycle of its bigger or smaller components in the universe.
- 15 The life cycle of the cells are slightly more complicated, as it contains other matters like acids. The acids have their own magnetic characteristic of their on chemical structure. For this reason the control and replication of the energy of the cell is very much complex, but very simple to achieve.
- 20 If the creation of the universal reactor is replicated on its electromagnetic level! Every cell in the universe could be replicated or altered to attain new energy levels, that for example the cell of the hart muscle could be magnetically re-aligned to take the electromagnetic characteristic of a kidney cell, that the transplant and the DNA modification for creating a new cell will be made much easier.
- 25 This technology is far beyond the understanding of the man at this moment of time, but the ones who understand the working of the electromagnetic reactor to use it for this purpose, This knowledge is a gift.
- 30 A small version of this reactor, a hand held version, should be able to inform the practitioner of the energy cell changes in a body as the unit passes over it, that, where the cell is possessing different electromagnetic energy then other cells of its immediate neighbor, for example the cell is in possession of the energy of let say a cancer cell,
- 35 then the physician by passing over the cell, which can immediately using a energy resetting of the reactor, change the electromagnetic energy of the defected cell, that the diseased cell magnetic field could be revitalized and reset at the same time, that the cancer can be eradicated.
- 40 This will be very much like ultrasonic machines, but with the difference that this system will have the ability and the capability of reorganizing the energy levels of a cell.
- 45 In time, scientists will learn and teach man, how to take energy directly from the universal soup, for example, as the energy from the Sun and the Universe for his existence,
- For the world of the science to achieve this

5 In this system using the principal introduced in the creation of the reactor in the main patent application N° 05447221.2 / EP 05447221 the materials can be introduced through or positioned in different parts of the core by means of saddling or empty chambers or floating cavities or loose balls
10 created by any means or through any method, in the/ or on the central column or any position in at least one core of the reactor, the material individual form like atomic or plasma or others , or compounds like molecules or as compound of different atoms or molecules or any other form from plasma or energy package to solid, can be used for the containment and material for the core or production of new materials.

15 Where the matter can be allowed to be in the any gravitational conditions, this being from zero to maximum gravity that a system could attain through its design.

20 For one matter to enter the core and the other materials form any part of the core or cores could be added for the matters to go through recombination to create new matters leading to the final stage of creation for example amino acids or conductive nerves for repair of the damaged nerve system or any other tissue or materials.

25 This can be explained in the following example and manner for the production of the protein in possession of conductive properties for nerves system applications.

The use of the design of this reactor for the production of pure amino acid.

30 The design of this reactor can be used for the production of amino acid and the production of nerve growth process basic chemicals.

That where the HII from the caroline core is feed directly into a mixture of the CO₂ with mixture of the nitrogen.

35 where if the right gravitational and magnetic, heating environment in the outer chamber is created, that the ionised hydrogen can lead to the establishment of C_O_H_N or the basic amino acid, then the production of the proteins for the human growth can be very simply replicated.

40 By adding sodium in this mixture, if is done under control, will allow the acid to be come not only a protein material, but at the same time a conductive protein, which can be used for neuron diseases and reconnection of the nerves system, where they have been cut or savored through accident. This material is good for Alzheimer diseases eradication.

45 In the production of amino acids there are four basic ingredients in the chemical structure of this matter, hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and nitrogen.

The atomic structure and the need for the existence of these four in combination with other atomic structure of other elements will give the

protein which is created by this basic four elements the characteristic of the protein which is created by that specific protein.

- 5 What this means is that for example if sodium or another metallic conductive atomic structure is added to this mixture of four, the protein will become conductive protein, which is the protein used for the nerves system, for the conductivity properties of the current , for transportation of massages to through the nerve system of a creature.
- 10 Therefore, the basic temperature for the reactor for the creation of protein for nerve system, in the vicinity of the interaction and generation of the protein in set at about 35-40 centigrade. This the normal operating temperatures of the human brain cell and body temperatures.
- 15 The acid has four components, this indicating a combination molecular element system or atomic structure system to be used.
- 20 This means if using molecular structure mixture like CO_2 and NH combination, there will be a need for the multi-layering, which at least have two to four integrated cores and chambers in the reactor system.
- 25 Where two core create the temperature and the necessary gravitational forces and the magnetic condition of the molecular loose interaction environment, which this has not been available to the biochemistry scientist up to now.
- 30 Where if using a soft magnetic condition environment under controlled gravitational field and the right temperature control, creating new materials like amino acids will become child play and opens new horizon in the biochemistry, where the real condition of creation of molecular structure could be created for the atoms and molecules to interact and create and generate new life cells for the production of for example muscle tissues and bones as happens in the universe and earth natural environment.
- 35 Thus using the systems explained in the patent application N° 05447221.2 / EP 05447221 , to create the right temperature and gravitational condition in the core of the reactor, the regions in the reactor , by capsulation method or any other method like empty core cavities or core bubbles on the central column method, can be created , where the four ingredients for the creation of amino acids, could be brought together to initiate the production of the this acid.
- 40
- 45 There are many ways and methods that this recombination of molecules or atoms for this acid or any other elements or cells can be considered.
- For simplicity and clarity in this example the two mother core system and them four layer system additional core of multi-layering systems are used.
- 50 It is important to comprehend fully the reason why every component of this acid or as mater of fact any matter or elements, cell or atom together

the way they appear in the universe under specific conditions, otherwise the production of the matter, this being plasma, atomic or molecular will have no meaning.

5 What this means, is that the relationship between the carbon and nitrogen from atomic point of view is simple, where the carbon is the anchor basic martial, the nitrogen is the supplier of the magnetic energy for the bounding, then the mixture of the hydrogen and the and the hydrogen is for the creation liquid condition of the combination, that the protein becomes moist, but at the same time the true existence of the oxygen in the mixture of the amino acid, is the fundamental reality is that the oxygen is a magnetic element, now adding the heat of the body and matter in the protein mixture of let say sodium, which is metallic, then what the result will be, is the loose circulation of the metallic mater of the sodium, which in 10 the magnetic field of the oxygen, creates the current that through the boundary of the cell will allow the created current in the cell due to motion of metal in the magnetic field principal, for the cell to create a current and be conductive, which this current can be picked up at the boundaries of the acid.

20 That is how the cells become conductive, where in reality they are current production system, which through loose electron of the sodium they become, like electric cable, with the capability to create current but at the same time, be a small generator.

25 Where the creation of this current within the magnetic field of the protein , will create the magnetic field effect, necessary for the hydrogen atom within the acid to create heat ,within the cell.

30 Therefore the blood becomes it self the heating remover, which at the same time it becomes the heating circulation system, which allows the condition for the amino acid to become conductive and energy consuming unit.

35 Through understanding this fundamental biochemical principal, them it will be easy to create the same condition within the reactor ore to create protein cells, and even to create the principal condition for the creation of atom.

40 Now what is needed for the system to become a human cell producing unit, lets say, like the heart muscle cell, all needs to be done, is to introduce the DNA of the heart in the protein of the amino acid, and allow it to rest itself, to its appropriate binding position, then one has the right protein which carries the information for the heart cell, place this in the defect cell of a patient heart, the defect muscle portions can be replaced with perfect one, leading to eradication of the defected cell, by allowing 45 the new coded cell to take their place.

50 This can be used in reveres, where the death code can be introduced to the protein cell, then placed in the vicinity of let say cancer cell, which

- 5 creates and generated the death energy level of the cell, informing the overdue death current to the cell for it to destroy itself, this leading to eradication of the cancer in that vicinity of the body, or just feed this death protein in to the blood cell, that once it reaches the particular targeted cell it gives the right current for it to trigger the death code or destruction code current, in that cell, leading to eradication of the cancer cell in the whole of the body. This is good for lymph infected cell.
- 10 This is the best method, where the lymph is infected with cancer cells and eradication becomes prompt and fully effective.
- 15 Understanding these phenomenon, then to create ammonia and being able to establish the condition of human reactor, then by feeding plasma of hydrogen, in to the atomic core of nitrogen with let say a mixture atomic hydrogen and oxygen, or even pure CO₂, mixture in the fourth core, or vice versa regarding CO₂ first and then nitrogen or , then the reactor for the creation of the amino acid is set.
- 20 Where the hydrogen plasma is feed in the second core or the outer core of the reactor , to interact, to create atomic hydrogen, that can be feed into the CO₂ mixture in presence of nitrogen for the amino acid interaction and the creation of protein can be set.
- 25 At the same time the ionised atomic sodium in the outer core, can be fed to the outer core for the conductive protein to be created.
- 30 This principal of production can be fully controlled in as far as the number of atoms each element can be fed into the each level or core, that the production becomes a fully controlled operation.
- 35 In understanding this principal, of the use of the reactor as an incubator for the creation of any chemical matter, then production of correct cells or cells or proteins, which carry specific message into a particular cell in a particular organ of the body, will allow the eradication or destruction of that specific cell in a specific tissue of the human or animal.
- This can be used for production of serum and any anti-body matter which needs to be eliminated from the human body.
- 40 This technology of creating protein for the destruction of certain cell, will show its potency, when man will travel into deep space without use of clothing protection, where he will pick up new germs, that human body has no immune system for them in its arsenal of anti vaccines.
- 45 This is where, the DNA of the universal germ can rapidly be identified, then being added to the human protein, this being injected into the blood, allowing the destruction of the germ.
- 50 Open space germs of the future will be like Aids and plague of the past, if this technology of creation of protein and DNA impregnation system is

understood and utilised, then there should be no diseases in the universe that can not be cured using this reactor technology.

- 5 A basic plasma reactor has an inside-chamber size of 1,000,000 cm³ maximum to nano dimensions (i.e. 25 picometer 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).
- 10 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 described in figure 3) or recombination with any other matter for production of new desired organic, biologic (i.e. amino acids as described in figure 4) and mineral materials, in example the method described in claim 25.
- 15 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:
- 25 • 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),
 - 30 • 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.,
 - 35 • 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,
 - 40 • 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
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- 5 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.

35 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 H₂O, 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.

40 Some more on such decontamination system.

45 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.

- 5 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.
- 10 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 utilise 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.
- 15 20 To achieve such a system, one needs to create a single or the double magnetic field effect for gravitational suction characteristics environment.
- 25 The design
- 30 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.
- 35 In this process the outer core is or can be filled with sodium or potassium atomic or molecular or metallic vapour. The reactors Caroline core is operated to create plasma only. Then the plasma from the core is feed through to the outer core.
- 40 The positively charged plasma will interact with the free electrons available by the metallic sodium, creating atomic hydrogen. This chamber has the behaviour of the normal chamber under vacume 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.
- 45 50 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 CO₂ will lead to separation of carbon and the Oxygen, by allowing the H₂ to interact with O, CO₂ leading to creation of H₂O, and pure carbon.

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 vapour.

5 The carbon in this level will be in atomic level, which if it is feed to the inner core vacume 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.

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

15 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(es) 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.

20 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.

25 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

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- 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,
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- 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.
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- 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
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- 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.

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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 travelling 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.

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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

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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:

- 5 • 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,
- 10 • 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 ionisation 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 (patent application EP5447221 and EP5447236);

40 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:

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- 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,
 - 10 • 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,

15 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 ionisation 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 (patent application EP5447221 and EP5447236).

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I will now give some more background information about the difference in atomic and molecular structure under gravitational force and pressurised conditions.

45 In the world of physic there has not been the understanding in the physical difference in the atomic and molecular structure of any matter.

5 In the conceptual world, the matter is totally aliened and positioned in a fundamentally different configuration where it has come together due to gravitational forces, than when matter has been brought together by means of pressure. This has a fundamental effect on the behaviour of the structure and properties of the matter which is created in either way.

10 What this means is that when materials are brought together by gravitational forces, under pressures of magnetic field forces, even in the same operational temperature, with varying gravitational forces, the matter will behave and posses different properties and characteristics.

This is how different materials are created by the planets in the different depth from the same row materials.

15 What this means is that when a pressure is applied on the matter by pure physical means, the atomic structure of the matter will be squeezed in a different way , which is by friction of the space in between the atoms.

20 In the gravitational creation of matter, the atoms will slide and filed a position which it fits there physical atomic space.

25 These are two important and fundamental atomic structural differences, which scientists have not come to fully comprehend, as the gravitational force application with control of all its parameters, like temperature and magnetic pressures has never been available to the scientific world for evaluation.

30 This is very important phenomenon, which if understood and utilised in the correct way, the scientist will be able to produce and create new and replicate the know matters in the universe.

35 With the development of this new reactor, and thought its principal of gravitational production and control, the scientist can test and understand the difference between the atomic structure of matter in the varying gravitational conditions under similar temperatures.

40 This will be a major scientific breakthrough for the world of metallurgy, plastic, and a significant and fundamental new initiative in production of acids necessary for the production and replication of life in the human cell.

45 The truth is that, if the reactor central column is saddled with the same material but different saddles are located in different positions in the core of the reactor, in respect to the center of the core, where the confinement of the matters are the same, after the running of the reactor at the same level for a given time, the result materials produced in each saddle will be totally different and varying for each given saddle.

50 This being due to several factors, which the main factor will be the level of the gravitational or the magnetic field strength, in which the material experiences in each level, this will produce different level of the tightness

of the atomic or molecular structure in the same matter but at different levels of the reactor position.

5 This is exactly how the same elements in the universe show different properties in different planets, but they are in reality the same atomic structure.

10 This atomic structure variation due to gravitational field force, is the reason why some planets can go through process of creating life pattern single cells or multiple cell structure, and some having the same materials will never produce conditions for cell production leading to life in form of single cell or more complicated structures like human.

15 Therefore is this concept is fully grasped and utilised 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.

20 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.

25 To the scientist who can realise 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.

30 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.

35 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 .

45 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.

Claims:

1. Plasma reactor (10A) – 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) - leading in first instance to the production of energy -, and the reactor is equipped with at least:
- a. one separation wall (12A) which can be composed by any state of matter – i.e. a layer formed by liquid plasma, metallic material vapour (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 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),
- 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:

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- c. the decomposition of existing molecular elements (i.e. CO₂) to atomic elements,
 - d. 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),
 - 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 two 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 recombination for some or for all elements involved, which can 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 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);
2. Plasma reactor (fig.3, fig.4), as described in claim 1, that can alter or rearrange the state, the entanglement and/or composition of introduced atomic elements;
 3. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, that can alter or rearrange the state, entanglement and/or composition of introduced molecular elements;

4. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, that provokes - due to processing steps inside the cores involved - 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 (i.e. H₂O), different from the original(s) matter(s) or any state of matter which was initially introduced;
5. 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;
6. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, in which a central core (fig.1:A, 27) or chamber 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;
7. 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;
8. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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;
9. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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;

- 5 10. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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 H₂O) or single use production of the material (i.e. single diamond crystal);
- 10 11. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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;
- 15 12. 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);
- 20 13. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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);
- 25 30 14. 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);
- 35 40 15. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, being 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
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- 5 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
10 core to one of more other core(s);
- 15 16. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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
20 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;
- 25 17. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1 and 16, 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
30 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;
- 35 18. 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
40 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
45 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

- 5 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;
- 10 19. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, called the twin-reactor or multi-reactor (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.);
- 15 20. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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;
- 20 21. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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;
- 25 30 22. 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;
- 35 40 45 23. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, which has an inside-chamber size of 1,000,000 cm³ maximum to nano dimensions (i.e. 25 picometer

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);

- 5
24. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, for the creation of synthesis processes, in example for the recycling of CO₂ into oxygen, water, carbon (as described in figure 3) or recombination with any other matter for production of new desired organic, biologic (i.e. amino acids as described in figure 4) and mineral materials, in example the method described in claim 25;
- 10
25. Method of a synthesis process for the creation of various materials, by following next steps from which some can be simultaneous:
- 15
- 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),
- 20
- 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. CO₂ gas (28) is feed into core d.,
- 25
- 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,
- 30
- d. 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,
- 35
- e. 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),
- 40
- 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
- 45

- 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),
- 5 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;
- 10 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 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,
- 15 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 H₂O, oxygen and hydrogen, dissemination process, air filtration, etc.;
- 20
- 25
- 30 26. 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(es) in at least one plasma reactor as described in claim 1, 24 and 25 – 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.;
- 35
- 40 27. Embodiment (10B), as described in claim 1, 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;
- 45 28. Plasma reactor (fig.8), as described in claim 1, which can create alternating current (83) and direct current at the same time where the

- 5 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
- 10 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
- 15 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;
- 20 29. 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
- 25 a. by variation(s) in the thickness (84A, 84B and 84C) of the boundary of one or more core(s)
- 30 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, 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;
- 35 30. Separation wall (12A), as described in claim 1, that can be:
- 40 a. a single material core (104B) made out of one material or combinations of materials in any state of matter,
- 45 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;
31. Business model, as described in claim 1, 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,

- 5 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 travelling 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;
- 10 32. Plasma reactor, as described in claim 1, 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
- 15 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:
- 20 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,
- 25 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 ionisation 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
- 30
 35
 40
 45

5 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 (patent application
10 EP5447221 and EP5447236);

33. 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
15 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
20 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:

- 25 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
30 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
35 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
40 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 ionisation 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
45 and/or metallic properties (97) of other elements within that core
which will lead to production of electric current – which can be

5 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
10 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
15 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 (patent
application EP5447221 and EP5447236).

37.

Fig. 1

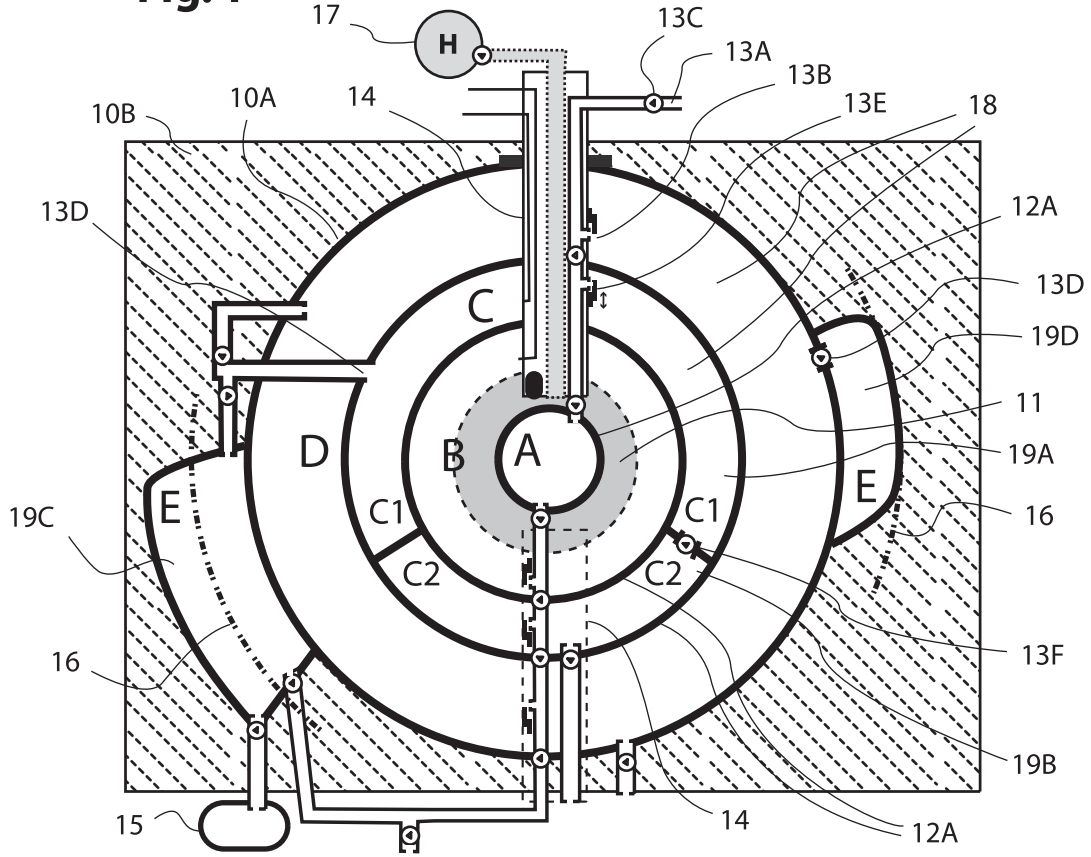
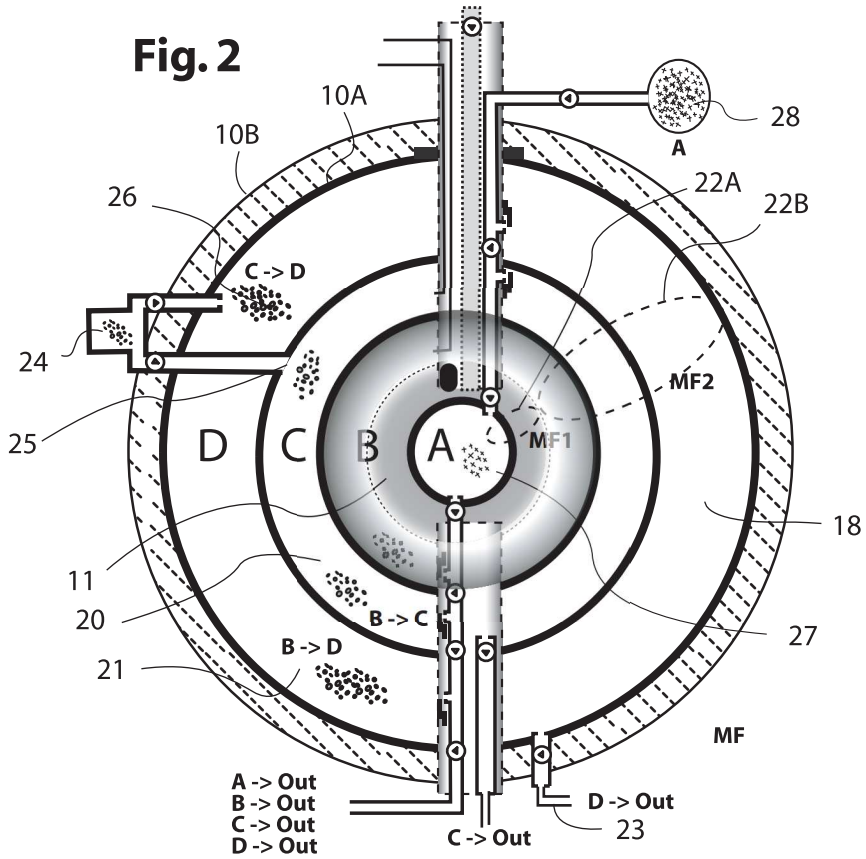


Fig. 2



38.

Fig. 3

Synthesis Process for recycling of CO₂

- (1) After creation of plasma in core b. and/or creation of gravitational magnetic fields between core b. and core c.
- (2) CO₂ 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 H₂O 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.

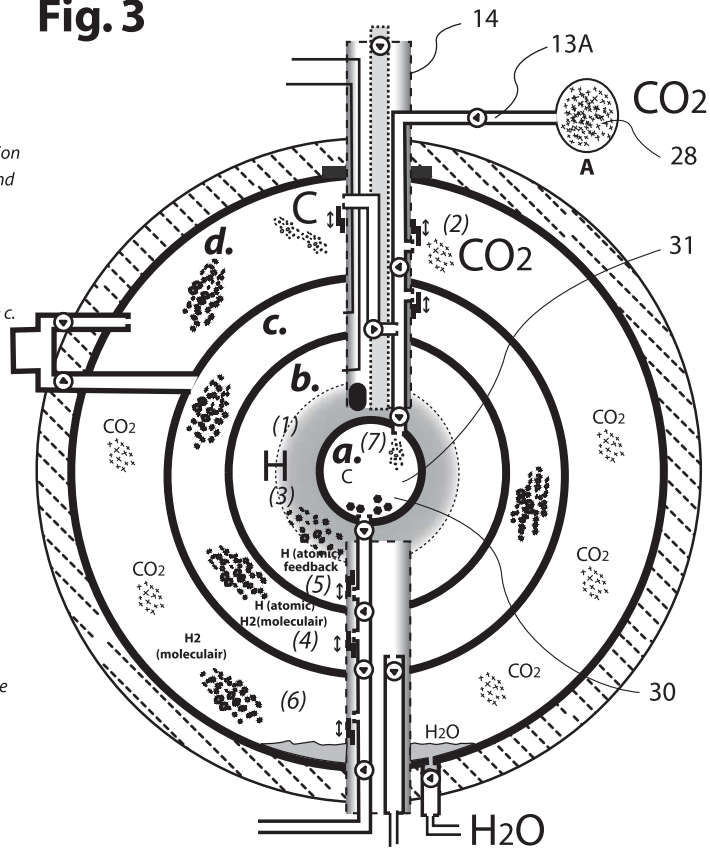


Fig. 4

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) CO₂ 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 H₂O 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.
- (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.

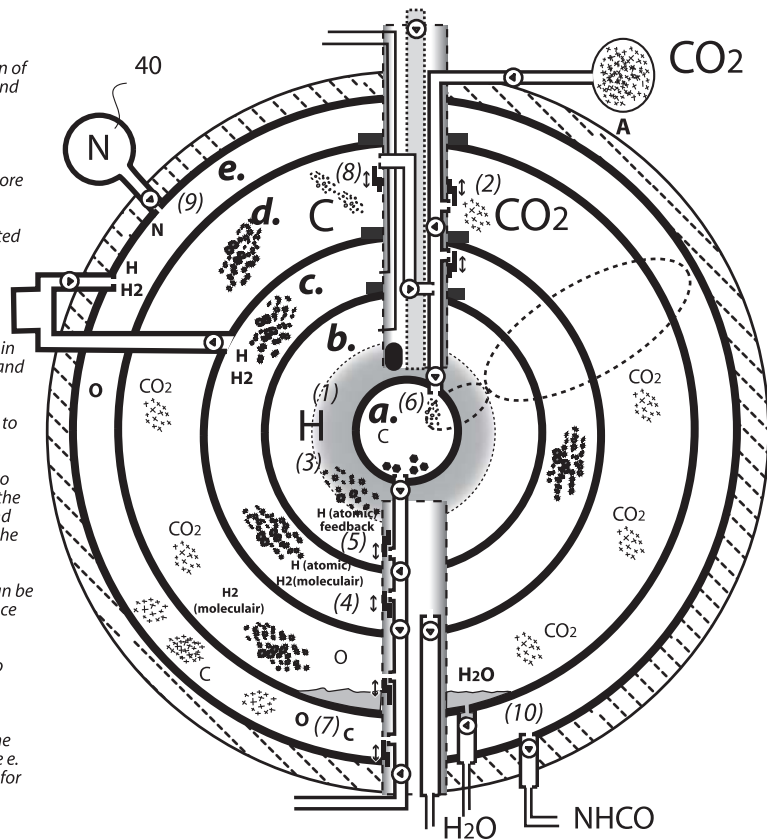


Fig. 5

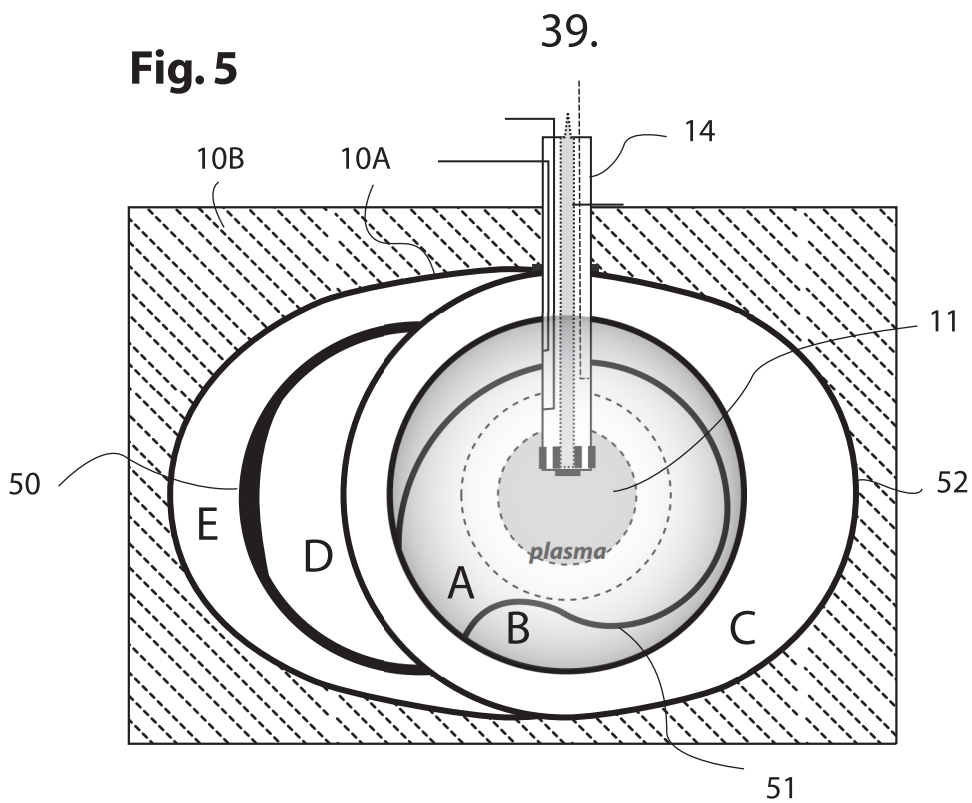
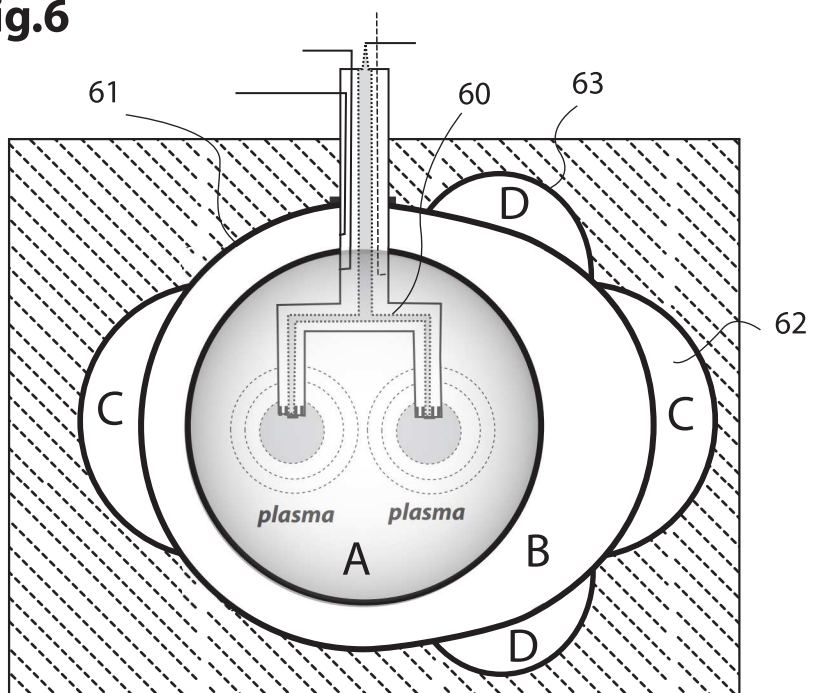


Fig. 6



40.

Fig. 7

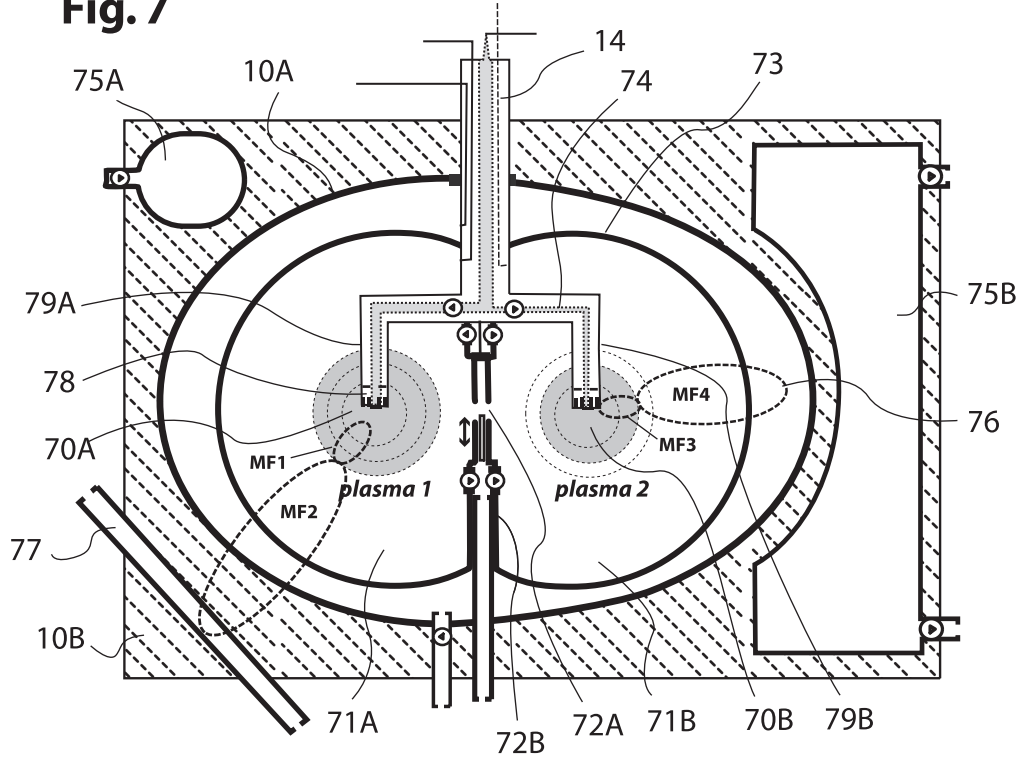
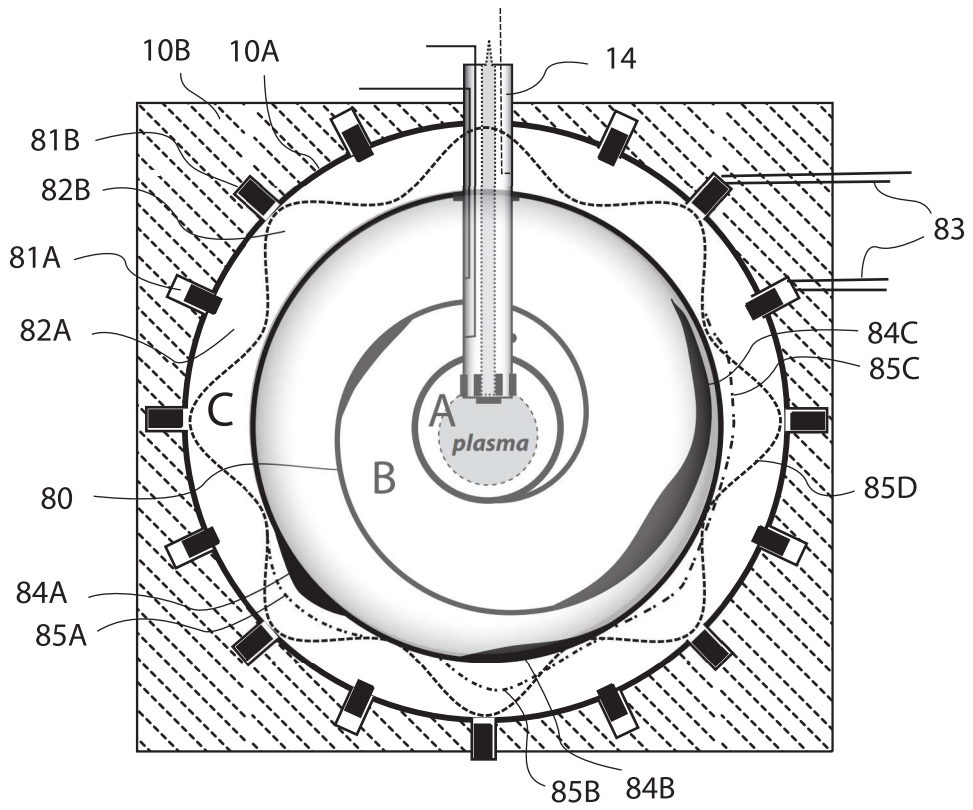


Fig. 8



19.

Fig. 9

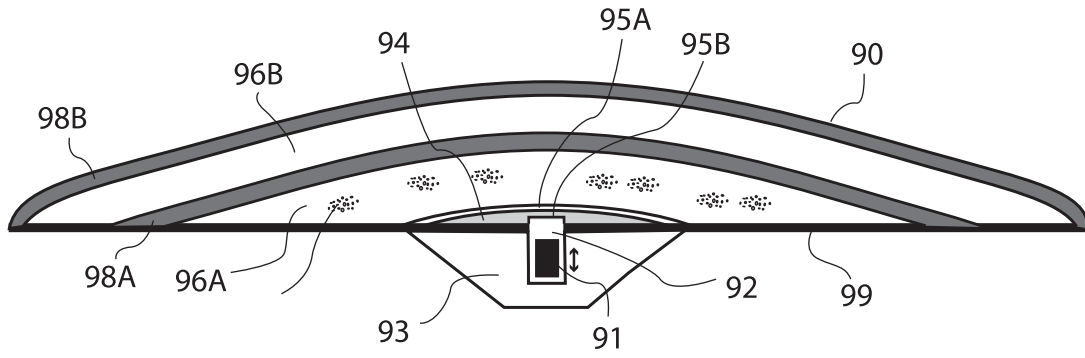


Fig. 10

