



ICCF-22

Planet Earth - cold fusion reactor

To the 22nd International Conference on Condensed Matter Nuclear Science "ICCF22"
in Assisi, Italy, from September 8th to 13th, 2019
Tarassenko G.V., Demicheva E.A.

Caspian State university of technologies and engineering named after Sh. Yesenov, Kazakhstan
tarassenko-genadi@mail.ru



YESSENOV
UNIVERSITY

The results of analysis of samples of spherical concretions mountains Sherkala



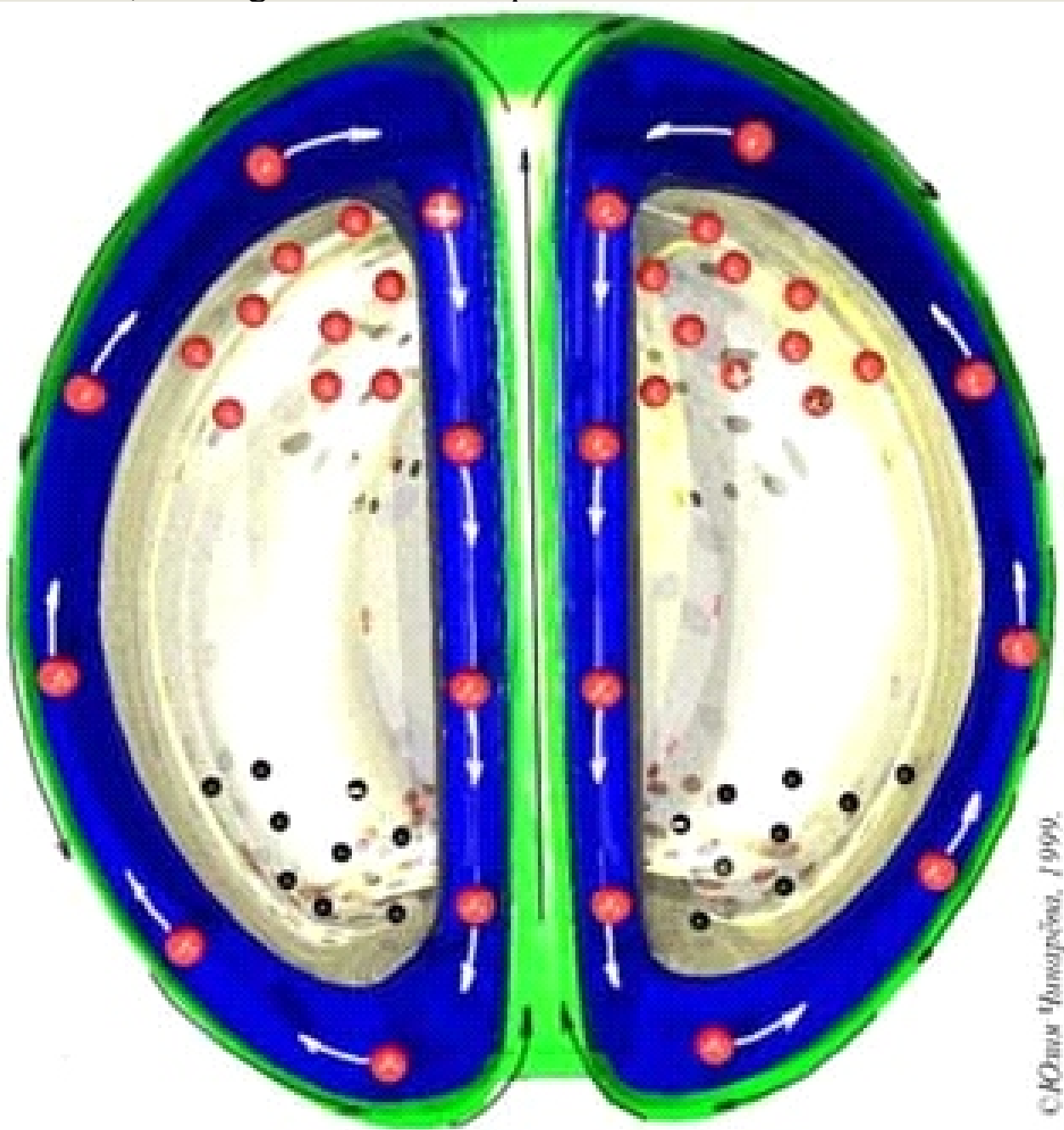
Concretion analysis from such places as Sherkala and Zhingyldy demonstrated the tendency of ferrum accretion in the concretion core. At the same time a lighter element silicon decreases its concentration from outer shells to concretion core. This tendency gives evidence that slow nuclear transformations occur in this formation and core elements composition strives to its more stable condition when ferrum is accumulated in the core and it is more resistant to decomposition. Ferrum has the most energy of nucleon connection in the core more than 8 MeV and for this reason is the final element of both fusion and fission. The table presents energy connections in nucleon in cores of the elements.

The results of analysis of samples of spherical concretions Tracts Onda



The results of the analysis of some concretions in the place of Ondy do not confirm the hypothesis; here there are similar ferrum concentration in the core, middle and outer shells if the ball. Supposedly, there are concretions where there are no conditions for cold fusion. Unfortunately, statistics of the experimental data does not prove the hypothesis of nuclear transformations in the Earth layers but our research is only at the beginning stage. We are going to accumulate and analyze the data to receive more certain results.

The figure shows a cross section of the fireball, represent the plasma toroid, pilfered two own magnetic fields. In the section of the toroid looks like two plano-convex oval, flat sides facing the central hole. Longitudinal field conditionally colored blue, green, and cross these fields are depicted as conventional one over another, but in reality they are mutually penetrate each other. Nitrogen and oxygen ions moving along the spiral on the periphery of the toroid form a closed itself to a large-diameter oval tube. Inside the pipe in a closed ring moving protons and electrons in spiral of small diameter. When forming the toroid of the proton spirals shifted upward, and some electronic spirals shifted down the oval tube. For divided protons and electrons form an electric field, in other words, a charged electrical capacitor



The results of the experiments, shows a spherical formation of asphalt-tar substances. And of the oil received minor fraction of gasoline.

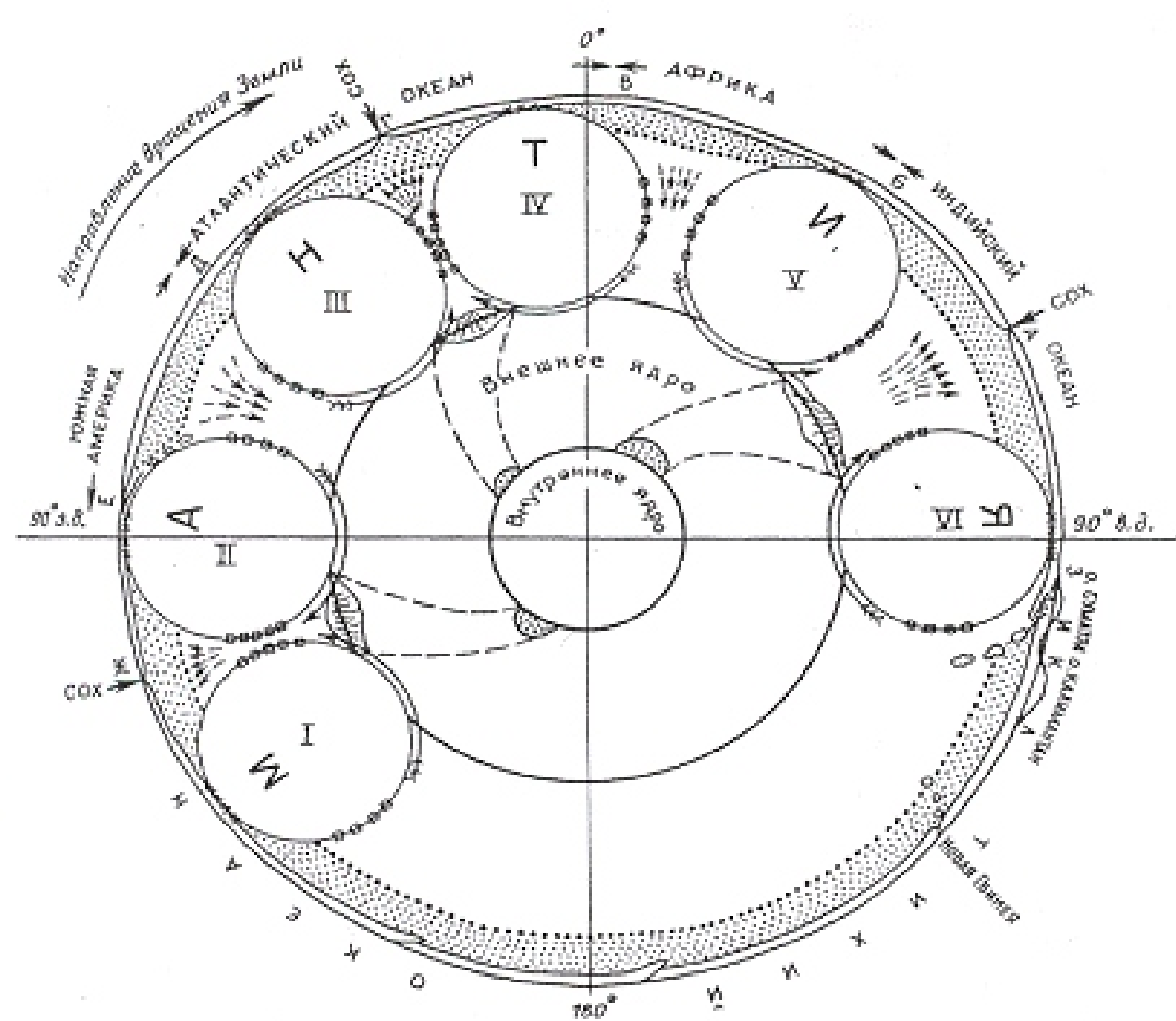


At the core of the nodules was unconsolidated rock, hollow core. These types of nodules are found wherever they are

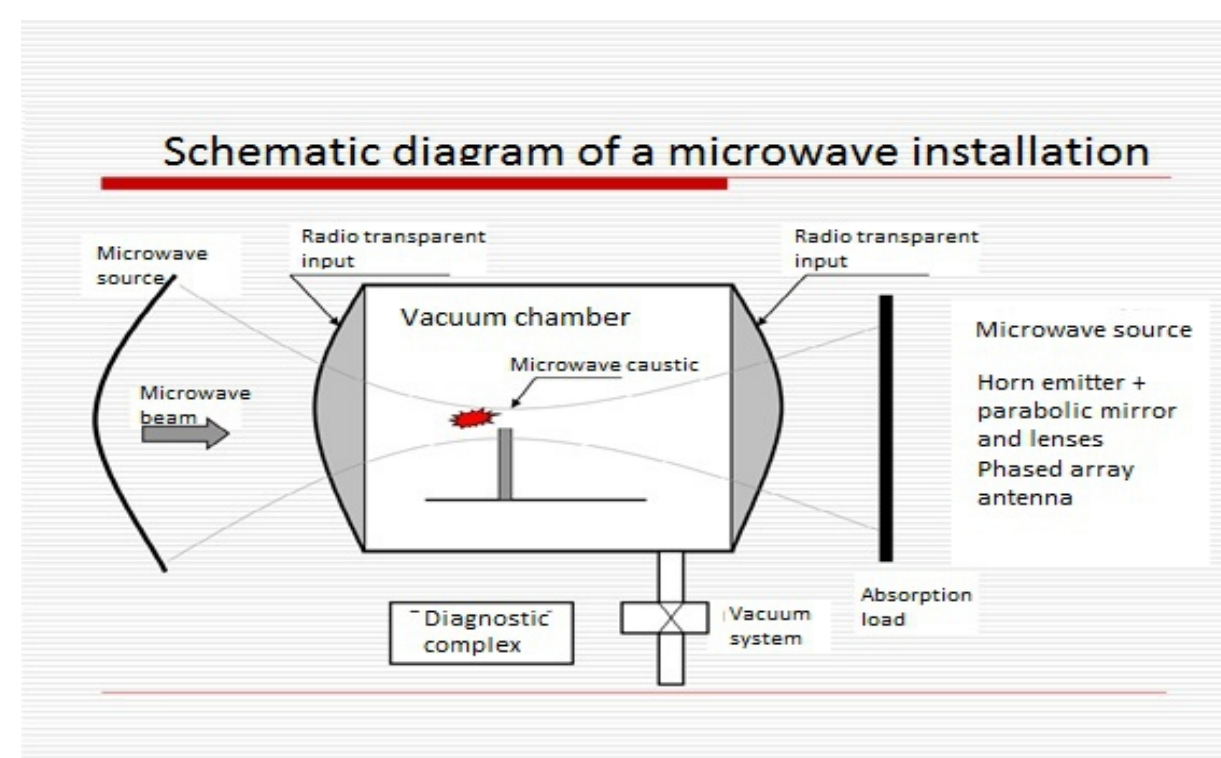


The Ontogenicheskyy and mikrostratigrafichesky analysis of ferromanganese concretions indicates catastrophic character of breaks for a ferromanganese rudogenz. The origin and character of these catastrophic phenomena remains a riddle. In the studied concretions more than ten periods of a stop of growth with their destruction and mass revolution are allocated. Still geologists actually don't know from where various metals connected with oceanic concretions, what mechanism of formation of concretions, speeds of their growth undertake. In recent years there was especially obvious a high mobility of the most ocean bottom at which endogenous energy is realized. Formation of oceanic concretions is connected with terrestrial electricity which forms plasma like fireballs in deep breaks at the expense of which there is a transmutation of chemical elements from various mantle fluids. It leads to education ferromanganese, the berillevykh, the kobaltosnykh and other concretions. Formation of oceanic concretions happens and in modern time in which various subjects are noted (a hammer, traffic jams, bolts). The study of the formation of oceanic nodules will lead to the knowledge of the processes of cold nuclear fusion in the earth's crust and the search for new energy in ball lightning.

During the absorption of rock are ground into powder (flour) due to the effect of millstones, which forms due to the difference speed plates (layers) and the geosphere. Deep fluids are dissolved and carried over



long distances different solubility of rocks (clay, limestone, etc.), forming, thus, the basal bundles, in which migration occurs and fluids. At the same time basal bundles and serve to lubricate the movement of Geosphere and layers (plates, slices). During the movement of beds is razmulchivanie and dissolution of rocks (clay, mudstone, limestone) and volcanic rocks remain in place, thus forming a collector.



Also decided to create the same ball lightning, but in accordance with the massive ground and geological conditions in certain temperature and pressure conditions.

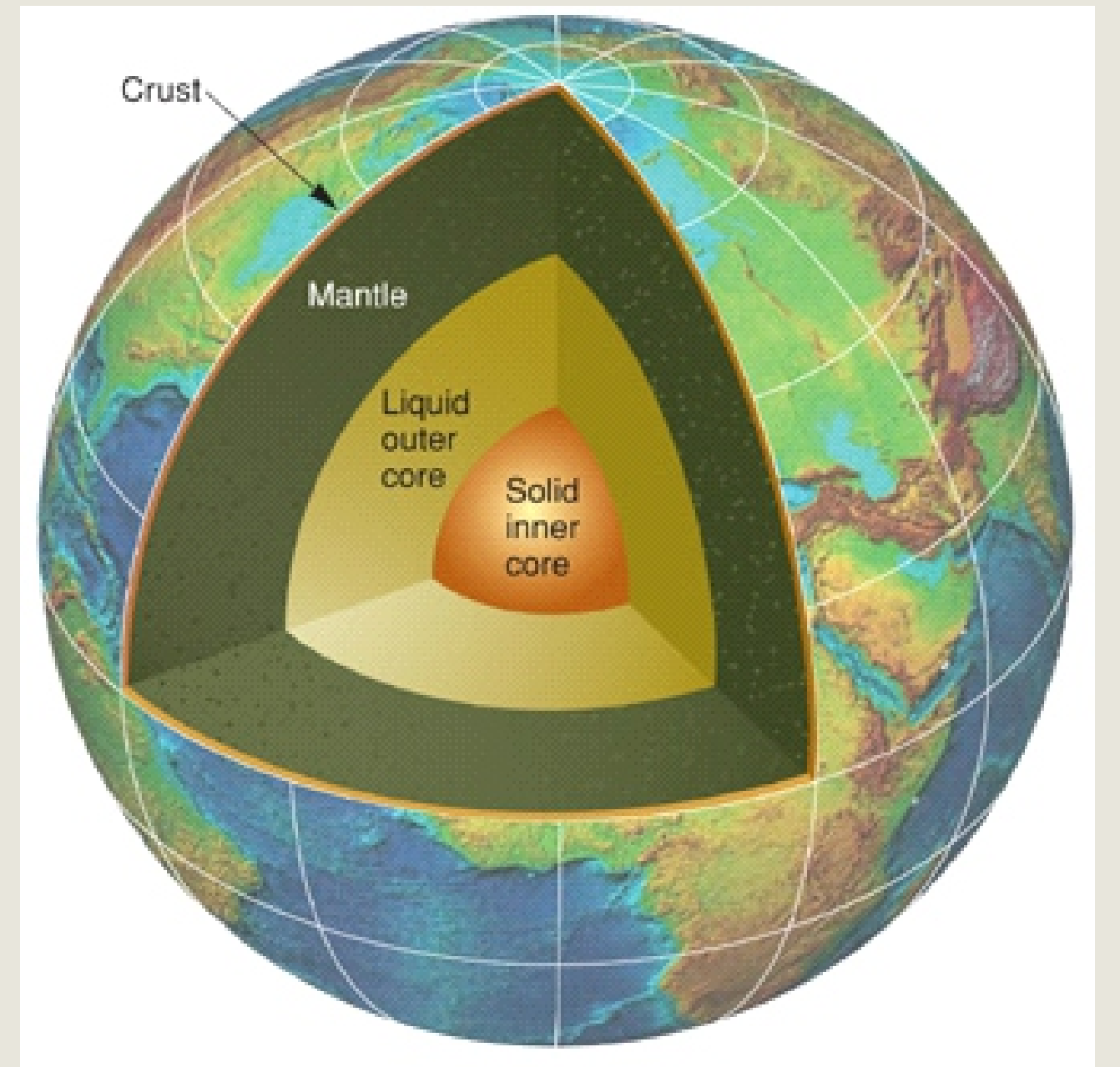


It can be clearly seen the spherical structure of the nodules, and they differ in chemical composition and can be seen visually.



Ferrum has the most energy of nucleon connection in the core more than 8 MeV and for this reason is the final element of both fusion and fission. The table presents energy connections in nucleon in cores of the elements.

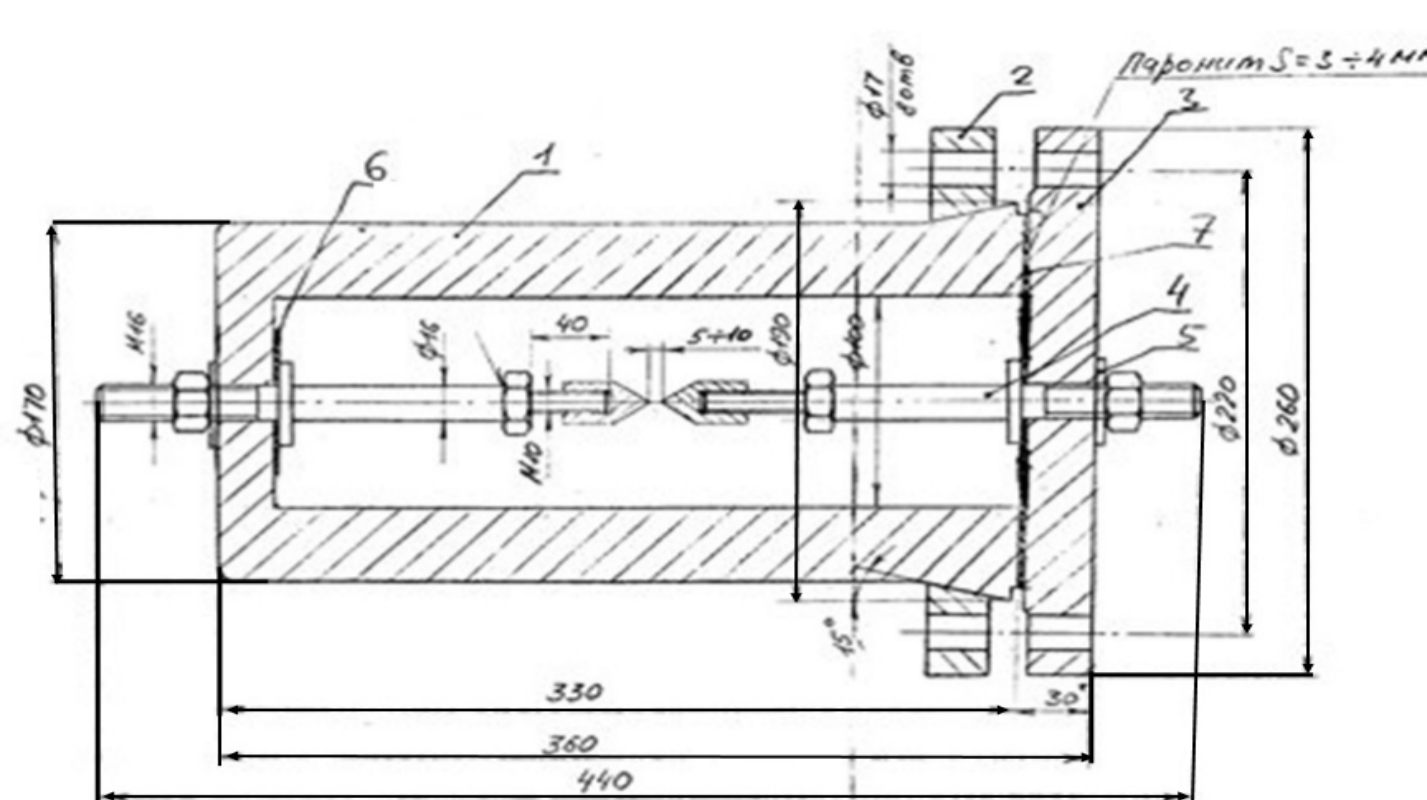
Fusion reaction is more profitable in terms of energy to the left of the ferrum, fission reaction is more profitable in terms of energy to the right of the ferrum. Thus it is supposed that as a result of the conditions in sheet deposits solution (pressure, temperature, electricity, relevant element sheet deposit composition) conditions appeared for low energy nuclear transformations as a result of which light chemical elements gradually converted into heavier ones and were concentrated in the center of the concretion.



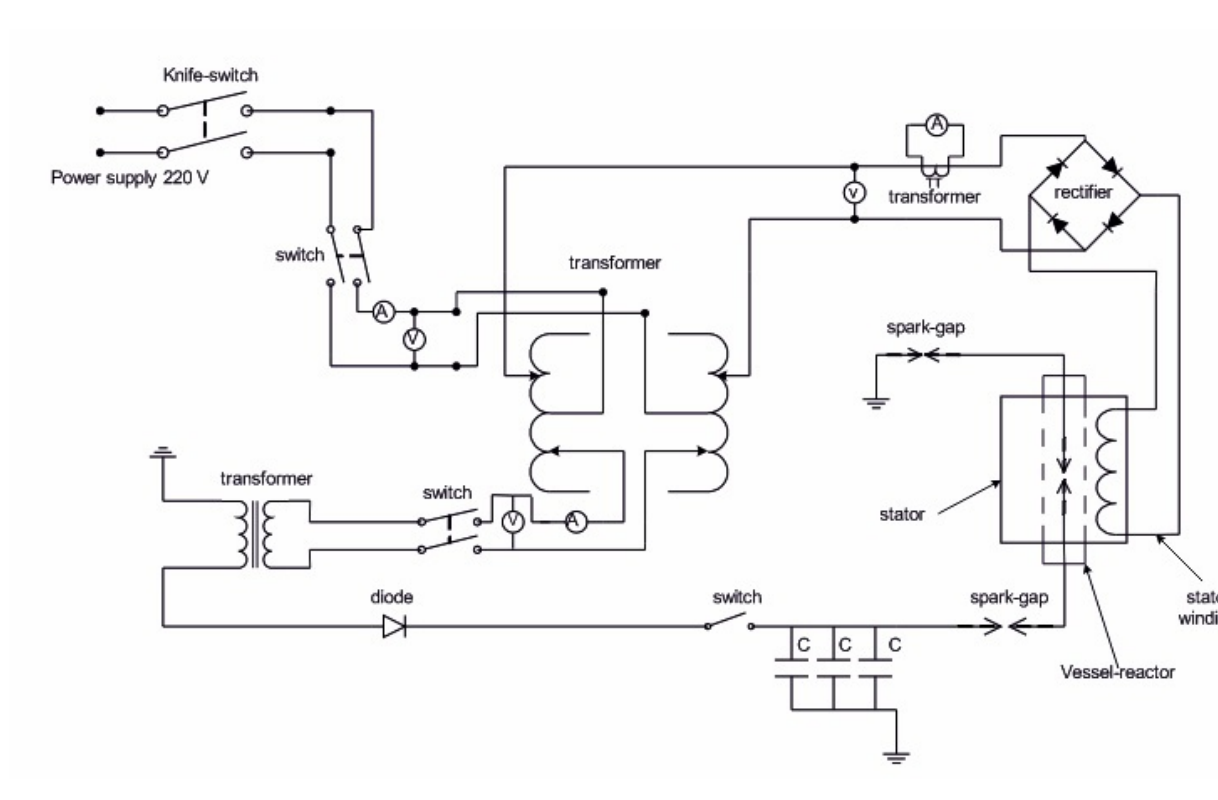
Terrestrial electricity in the physical sense associated with the Tesla transformer, lightning which can spread for miles, as under the earth and the atmosphere



Volcanic eruptions and the origin of tornadoes is also associated with the Earth's electricity. In volcanoes occur volcanic bombs-ball concretions



At the same time first testing experiments were carried out on the modeling of deposits sheets conditions: pressure and magnetic fields were created and electric discharges were used in the experimental reaction furnace. The scheme shows the result. Unfortunately element analysis was not completed but encouraging results on the process taking place inside such a simple reactor were received. Voltage was registered at the stator after initial exposure of electric discharges.



This electrical schematic diagram of the research to date, before this scheme is high-voltage laboratory was used to determine the gust of high voltage cables, where the ball air discharger.

