

claims

1. An electric energy generating device formed of metal or quartz containing a conductor, connected to a power source that drives an electron gun made of a tungsten-hafnium alloy, and formed by a conductive hollow shell formed by arranging a grid on the electron gun, in,

When the electrons hit the target on the opposite side, the magnet moves the electrons in a straight line towards the target, the housing is grounded until the hollow is saturated, at saturation the MOSFET blocks the electrons from moving towards the ground, the diode directs the electrons to the capacitor, and from The capacitor guides the load.

2. The electric energy generating device according to claim 1, said MOSFET is operated by an NPN transistor arranged between two resistors, and is supplied with power by a frequency generator.

3. The electric energy generating device according to claim 2, one resistor is arranged between the DC energy source and the NPN transistor, and the other resistor is arranged between the connection point of the NPN transistor and the frequency generator .

4. The electric energy generating device according to claim 2 or 3, a DC current source is arranged between the MOSFET and the NPN transistor.

5. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the MOSFET generates a phase required to alternately repeat the phase in which the electrons move to the ground and the phase in which the electrons move to the load. frequency.

6. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 5, the vacuum pump makes the inside of the housing become a vacuum through a valve, the vacuum contains argon or other gases and metals, and the housing is filled with a certain vacuum degree is sealed.

7. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 6, the electron gun is supplied with power by a DC power source to obtain a voltage lower than that of a grounded line, and is supplied with power by a DC current source.

8. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the DC current flowing through the electron gun and the ground wire is modulated by a variable transformer.

9. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the electron gun and the housing are electrically insulated by an electrical insulating material.

10. The electrical energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 9, the housing being made double-walled by a heat exchanger to recover the heat dissipated from the electrical energy generating device.

11. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein the electron gun is charged by a power source grounded through a DC line so as to be connected between a cathode and the grid connected to the housing The voltage keeps the potential between the cathode and the ground terminal at a higher potential.

12. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 11, the capacitor has a voltage below the breakdown voltage of the MOSFET, and a capacitance higher than the total capacitance of the housing and the MOSFET .

13. An electrical energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 12, said MOSFET being connected to an NPN transistor arranged between two resistors so that a signal from a frequency generator is maintained exactly at said MOSFET must function, a DC source is arranged between the NPN transistor and the frequency generator, and another DC power supply is arranged between the MOSFET and the ground terminal.

14. The electrical energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 13, the resistor polarizes the NPN transistor, the resistor polarizes the Zener diode, and when the NPN transistor is disturbed, the resistor makes the gate of the MOSFET relative to With a source voltage of +20V, the resistor limits the current to the optocoupler's LED.

15. An electrical energy generating device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 14, the capacitor accumulating electrons to be sent to the load, the capacitor reducing the impedance of the zener diode, the capacitor being used for bypassing the 24V battery, the capacitor being connected to Optocouplers, capacitors are used to bypass the cathode.

16. An electrical energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 15, comprising a zener diode for reverse current flow when a voltage reaches between the housing and the MOSFET.

17. The electrical energy generating device of claim 16, the diode directing current into the capacitor when the voltage is reached.

18. The electrical energy generating device of claim 16, the optocoupler isolating the frequency generator from the switching circuit.

19. The electrical energy generating device of claim 16, the NPN transistor handling the current flow to the SiC-MOSFET.

20. The electrical energy generating device of claim 16, the SiC-MOSFET regulates alternating cycles of the process so that current can flow either to ground or to the case.

21. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 20, the plasma is formed by being arranged on the inner wall of the reactor in a layered form, and the composition is: Au, Ga, In, P, Ge, As, Bi Alloy surround.

22. According to the electric energy generating device described in any one of claims 1 to 21, the artificial intelligence device optimizes the time between V, A and W based on the fact that the power increases exponentially with the square of the ampere when the ampere is increased. ratio.

23. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 22, wherein the plasma reactor is housed inside a heat exchanger that recovers thermal energy generated by the plasma.

24. An electrical energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 23, the oscillation being obtained by means of an RLC circuit arranged in series with an inductor and a capacitor, utilizing the negative resistance generated by the plasma.

25. An electrical energy generating device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 24, the artificial intelligence system instructing the device by exploiting the exponential increase in power as the amperage is increased.

26. The electrical energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 25, which can be combined with LED lamps to obtain higher lighting efficiency than any existing lamp.

27. An electrical energy generating device as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 26 capable of using residual light within the device and transporting it to the desired location with very high efficiency using optical fibers.

28. The electric energy generating device according to any one of claims 1 to 26, which can be used to charge the battery of the electric vehicle while the electric vehicle is running, improve the autonomy, and adjust the voltage of the electric power generated by the power generation to the vehicle battery module voltage.

29. A method of generating electric energy using a device formed of metal or quartz containing a conductor, connected to a power source for driving an electron gun made of tungsten-hafnium alloy, and having a conductive grid formed by setting a grid on the electron gun A hollow shell is formed, the method is characterized in that,

When the electrons hit the target on the opposite side, the magnet moves the electrons in a straight line towards the target, the housing is grounded until the hollow is saturated, at saturation the MOSFET blocks the electrons from moving towards the ground, the diode directs the electrons to the capacitor, and from The capacitor guides the load.

30. The method of claim 29, generating virtual particles that form an electron cloud around a space charged, vacuum polarized, vacuum heated cathode.

31. The method according to any one of claims 29 to 30, starting from "zero point energy" to generate high dV, change the phase of electrons, configure them in clusters with phase coherence, generate lower entropy, lower heat capacity and fewer degrees of freedom, and transfer excess energy to non-phase coherent electrons, resulting in excess emission photon.