

[Document Name]Patent Claims

[Claim 1]

An electric energy generator is formed of a conductive hollow housing consisting of a metal or quartz containing a conductor, and connected to a power source for driving an electron gun made of a tungsten-hafnium alloy, wherein a grid is provided on the electric gun and a grid is provided on the electric gun. The electrical energy generator of claim 1, wherein the magnet linearly runs toward the target, and the housing is grounded until the hollow is saturated, and when saturated, the MOSFET inhibits the electrons from being directed to ground and the diode directs the electrons from the capacitor to the load.

[Claim 2]

The electrical energy generator of claim 1, wherein said MOSFET is piloted by an NPN transistor disposed between 2 resistors and powered by a frequency generator.

[Claim 3]

The electrical energy generator of claim 2, wherein a resistor is disposed between the DC energy source and the NPN transistor, and wherein the other resistor is disposed between the NPN transistor and the frequency generator.

[Claim 4]

An electrical energy generator according to claim 2 or 3, wherein a DC current source is arranged between the MOSFET and the NPN transistor.

[Claim 5]

An electrical energy generator as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the MOSFET generates a frequency which is necessary for alternately repeating a phase in which the electrons go to ground and a phase in which the electrons move toward the load.

[Claim 6]

An electrical energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein a vacuum pump evacuates inside said housing via a valve and contains argon or other gases and metals in said vacuum, said housing being sealed at a constant vacuum.

[Claim 7]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the electron gun is powered by a DC power supply at a voltage lower than a voltage of a line connected to ground and supplied by a DC current source.

[Claim 8]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the DC current flowing through the electron gun and ground line is modulated by a variable transformer.

[Claim 9]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the electron gun and the housing are electrically insulated from each other by an electrically insulating material.

[Claim 10]

An electrical energy generator as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, wherein the housing is double-walled by a heat exchanger to recover heat dissipated from the electrical energy generator.

[Claim 11]

An electrical energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the electron gun is charged by a power source which is grounded via a DC line to maintain a high potential between the cathode and ground relative to the voltage between the cathode and the grid connected to the housing.

[Claim 12]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 11, wherein the capacitor has a voltage less than or equal to a breakdown voltage of the MOSFET and a capacitance higher than a capacitance of the housing and the MOSFET.

[Claim 13]

The MOSFET is connected to an NPN transistor arranged between 2 resistors, and a signal from the frequency generator is accurately maintained at a value at which the MOSFET must function. An electric energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 12, wherein a DC source is arranged between the NPN transistor and the frequency generator, and a further DC source is arranged between the MOSFET and the ground.

[Claim 14]

A resistor polarizes an NPN transistor and a resistor polarizes a Zener diode. An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 13, wherein the resistance causes the gate of the MOSFET to be at a voltage of 20 V with respect to the source when the NPN transistor is interrupted, and the resistor limits the current to the LED of the photocoupler.

[Claim 15]

A capacitor stores electrons to be sent to the load, and a capacitor lowers the impedance of the Zener diode. An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 14, wherein the capacitor is for the bypass of a 24 v battery, the capacitor is connected to a photocoupler and the capacitor is for the bypass of the cathode.

[Claim 16]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 15, comprising a zener diode which reverses current when a voltage is reached between said housing and said MOSFET.

[Claim 17]

An electrical energy generator according to claim 16, wherein a diode directs current to the capacitor when a voltage is reached.

[Claim 18]

The electrical energy generator of claim 16, wherein the photocoupler separates the frequency generator from the switch circuit.

[Claim 19]

The electrical energy generator of claim 16, wherein the NPN transistor processes current to the SiC-MOSFET.

[Claim 20]

The electrical energy generator of claim 16, wherein the SiC-MOSFET adjusts an alternating cycle of the process to allow current to flow toward or into the ground.

[Claim 21]

An electrical energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 20, wherein the plasma is surrounded by an alloy of components : Au, Ga, In, P, Ge, As, Bi arranged in layers on the inner wall of the reactor.

[Claim 22]

An electrical energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 21, wherein the artificial intelligence device optimizes the ratio between V, A, and W in time, based on the fact that increasing an amperage increases power exponentially with power of ampere of 2.

[Claim 23]

An electrical energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 22, wherein the plasma reactor is housed inside a heat exchanger which recovers the heat energy generated by the plasma.

[Claim 24]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 23, wherein the negative resistance generated by the plasma is utilized to obtain oscillation in an RLC circuit in which an inductor and a capacitor are arranged in series.

[Claim 25]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 24, wherein the artificial intelligence system directs the device in a manner which makes use of an

exponential increase in power as the amperage increases.

[Claim 26]

An electrical energy generator according to any one of claims 1 to 25, which can be combined with an LED lamp which achieves higher lighting efficiency than existing lamps of all types.

[Claim 27]

An electrical energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 26, wherein the residual light in the device can be used to transfer it at a very high efficiency using an optical fiber at the required location.

[Claim 28]

An electrical energy generator according to any of claims 1 to 27, which can be used to charge a battery of an electric vehicle during driving of an electric vehicle, to enhance autonomy and to adjust the voltage of the generated electricity to a voltage of a module of a battery of an automobile.

[Claim 29]

A method for generating electrical energy using an apparatus comprising a conductive hollow housing made of metal or quartz containing a conductor and connected to a power source for driving an electron gun made of a tungsten-hafnium alloy, wherein a grid is provided on the electrical gun and a grid is provided on the electrical gun. A method in which a magnet runs linearly toward a target, and wherein the housing is grounded until the hollow is saturated, and when saturated, the MOSFET prevents the electrons from being directed to ground and the diode directs the electrons from the capacitor to the load.

[Claim 30]

The method of claim 29, wherein a virtual particle is generated that forms an electron cloud around a space charge, a vacuum polarization, and a heated cathode.

[Claim 31]

Starting from "Point 0 Energy", a high dV is generated at a ratio of dV / dT to enhance the ***** and ***** effect of electrons, and the phase of electrons is changed to place in clusters with phase coherence to produce a lower entropy. A method according to any of claims 29 to 30, wherein a lower heat capacity and a lesser degree of freedom are transmitted to electrons which are not phase coherent, resulting in an excessive photon emission.