LENR in a Can

Near instant transmutation of Tungsten using Ohmasa Gas

Bob W. Greenyer B. Eng. (Hons.)

31 August 2021

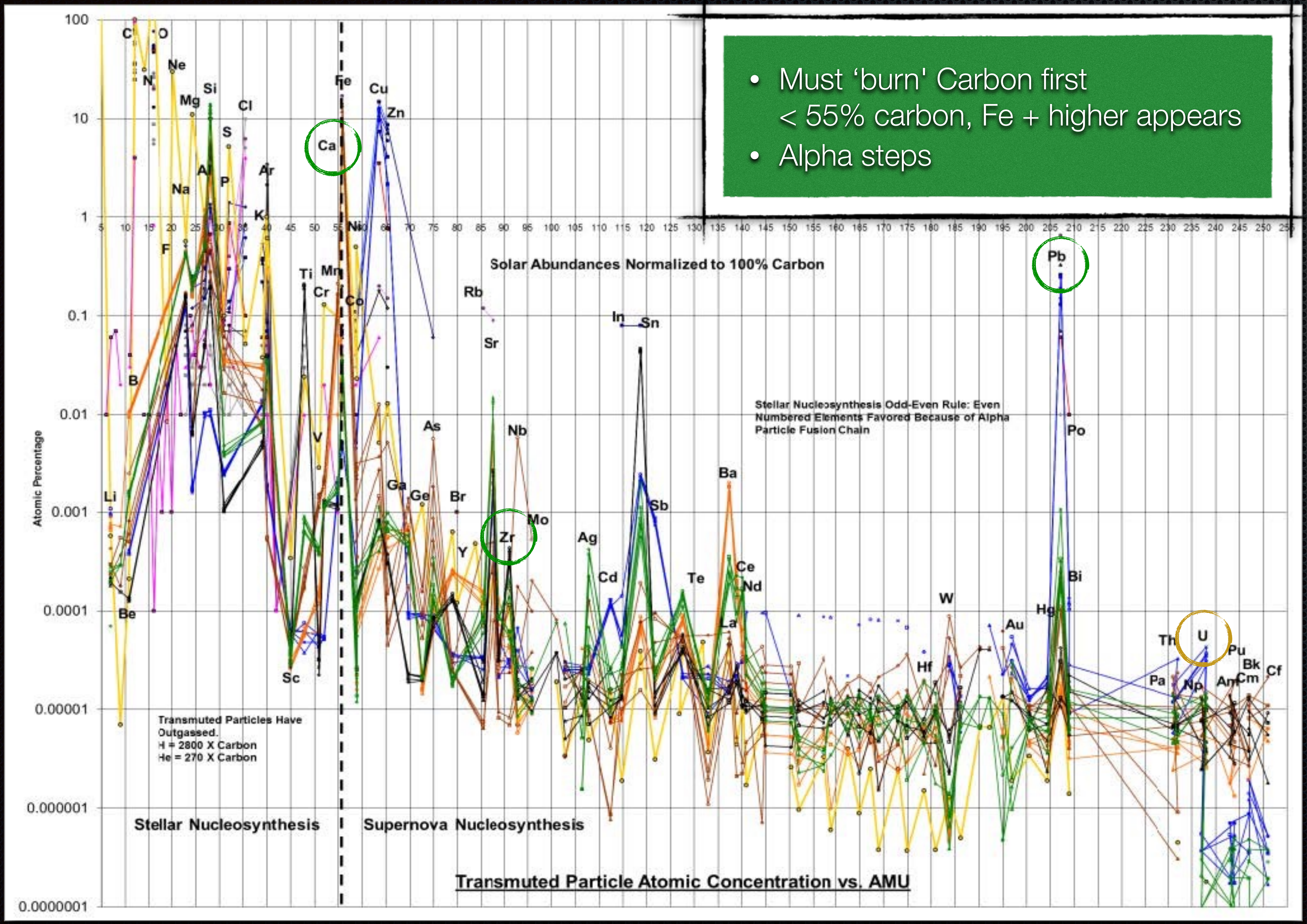
Phenomenological hypothesis

- The process likes to 'fit things into a small box', therefore energetically advantageous product will be favoured
- Statistical guide for products outside of energy yield is crustal abundance, since driving processes are ubiquitous (friction, fracture, compression, cavitation, sound, electrical discharge etc.)
- Process likes to reduce input materials to Alpha particles
- Products are largely Alpha conjugate nuclei including Alphas, with **Carbon**, Oxygen, Silicon, Calcium etc. very common
- Energetic Alphas can lead to transmutation
- Production of protons and tritium due to fermionic nuclei - other fermionic nuclei, for example are favoured (23Na, 27Al, 61Ni, 207Pb) as they don't easily fit in the small box condensate

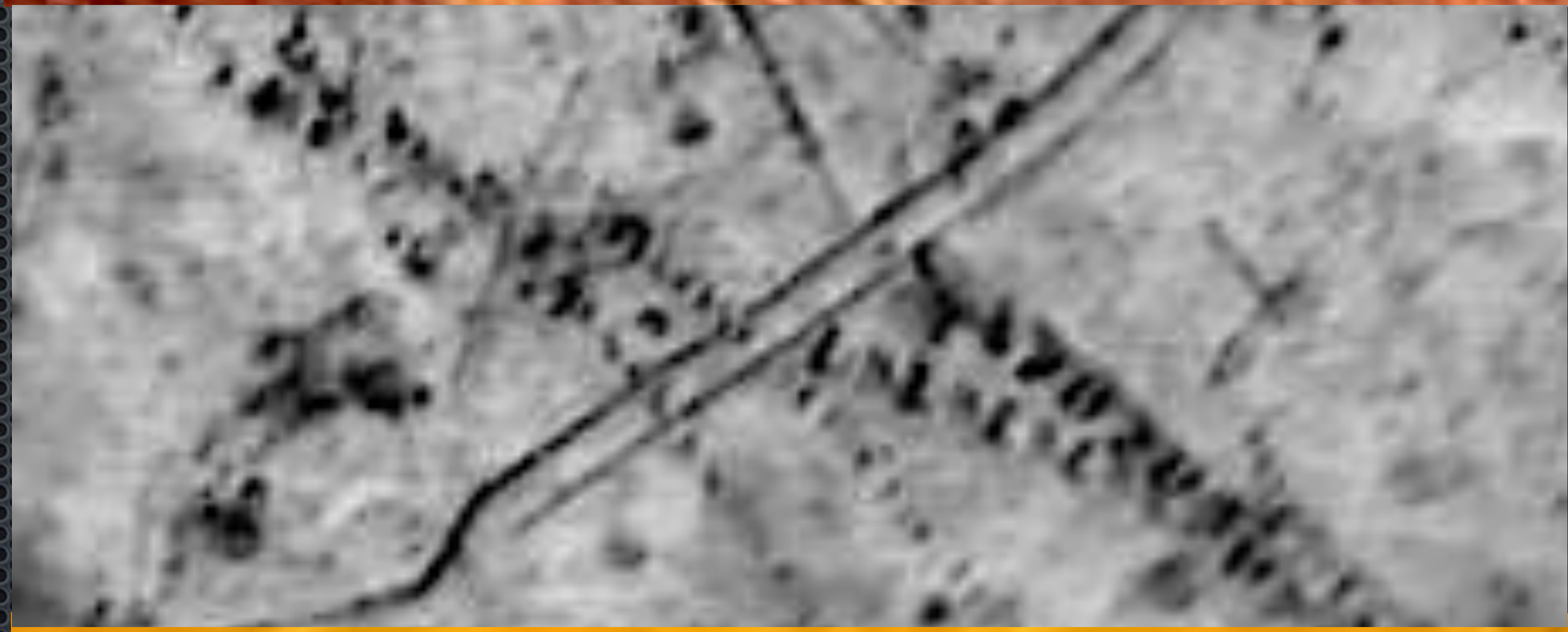
Number	Element	Abundance (mg/L)
8	Oxygen	4.61×10^5
14	Silicon	2.82×10^5
13	Aluminum	8.23×10^4
26	Iron	5.63×10^4
20	Calcium	4.15×10^4
11	Sodium	2.36×10^4
12	Magnesium	2.33×10^4

https://sciencenotes.org/abundance-of-elements-in-earths-crust-periodic-table-and-list/

LeClaire / Nanospire Lead



- Must 'burn' Carbon first
  < 55% carbon, Fe + higher appears
- Alpha steps



Mark LeCalire said in interview on smart scarecrow show it was easier to make lead than to make gold.

S. V. Adamenko Lead - Proton 21 Labs

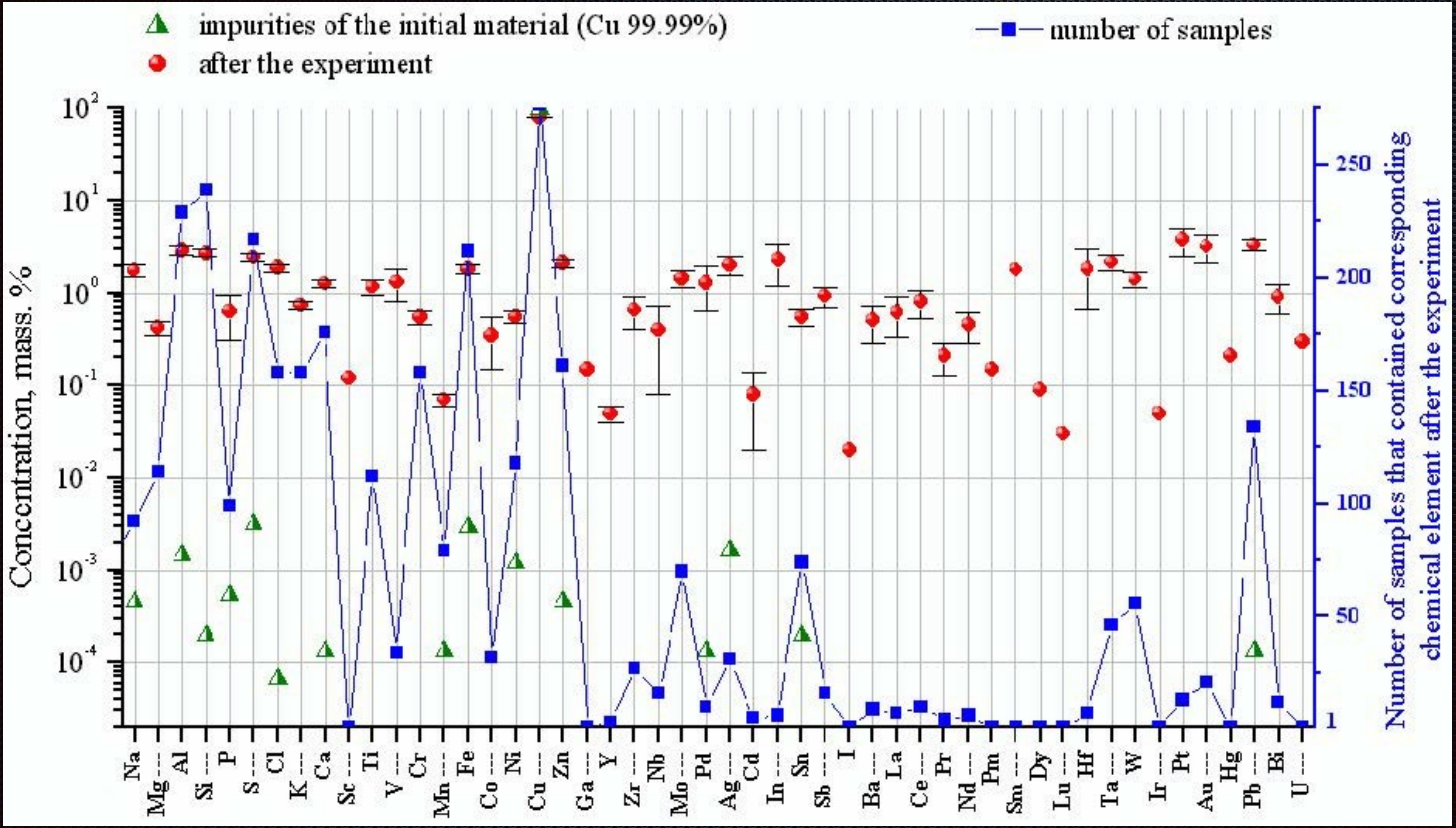


Fig. 5:

Results of local analyses of the element composition in 277 copper (Cu mass. 99.99 %) accumulating screens, each of them was used in the experiment with copper target of the same purity.

The method of investigation is X-ray electron probe microanalysis (REMMA102 device, element detection range is from Na to U).

Source

Langmuir

https://chavascience.com/en/hydrogen/langmuir-excess-energy-from-hydrogen

1909 onwards:

“Gas release from a W filament in a couple of days 7000 times its own volume of gas was released. There was a possibility that some of the gasses came from water vapour from glass and gasses from the vacuum system.”

"The water vapour of molecules in contact with the hot filament produced a volatile oxide of tungsten and the hydrogen was liberated in atomic form.”

Experimental Attempts to Decompose Tungsten at High Temperatures (1922)

by Gerald L.Wendt and Clarence E. Irion

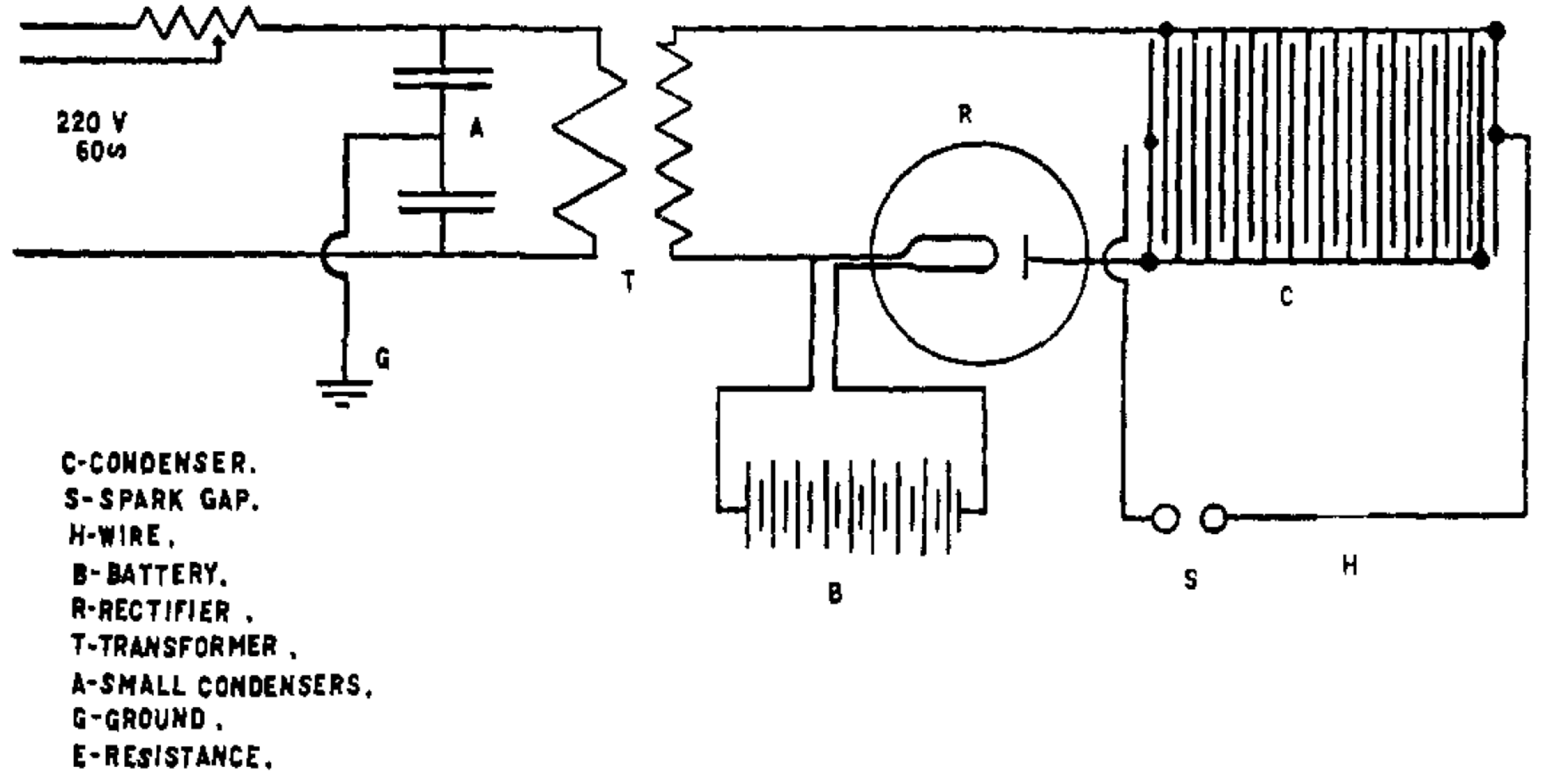


Fig. 1.

Received May 8, 1922
J. Am. Chem. Soc.1922 44 9 1887-1894
Publication Date:September 1, 1922
Ein Beitrag des Kent Chemical Laboratory von der University of Chicago
Von Gerald L. Wendt und Clarence E. Irion
Erhalten am 8. Mai 1922

Source: bit.ly/3zxE1pE

Experimental Attempts to Decompose Tungsten at High Temperatures

“positively identified was the strong yellow line of helium.”

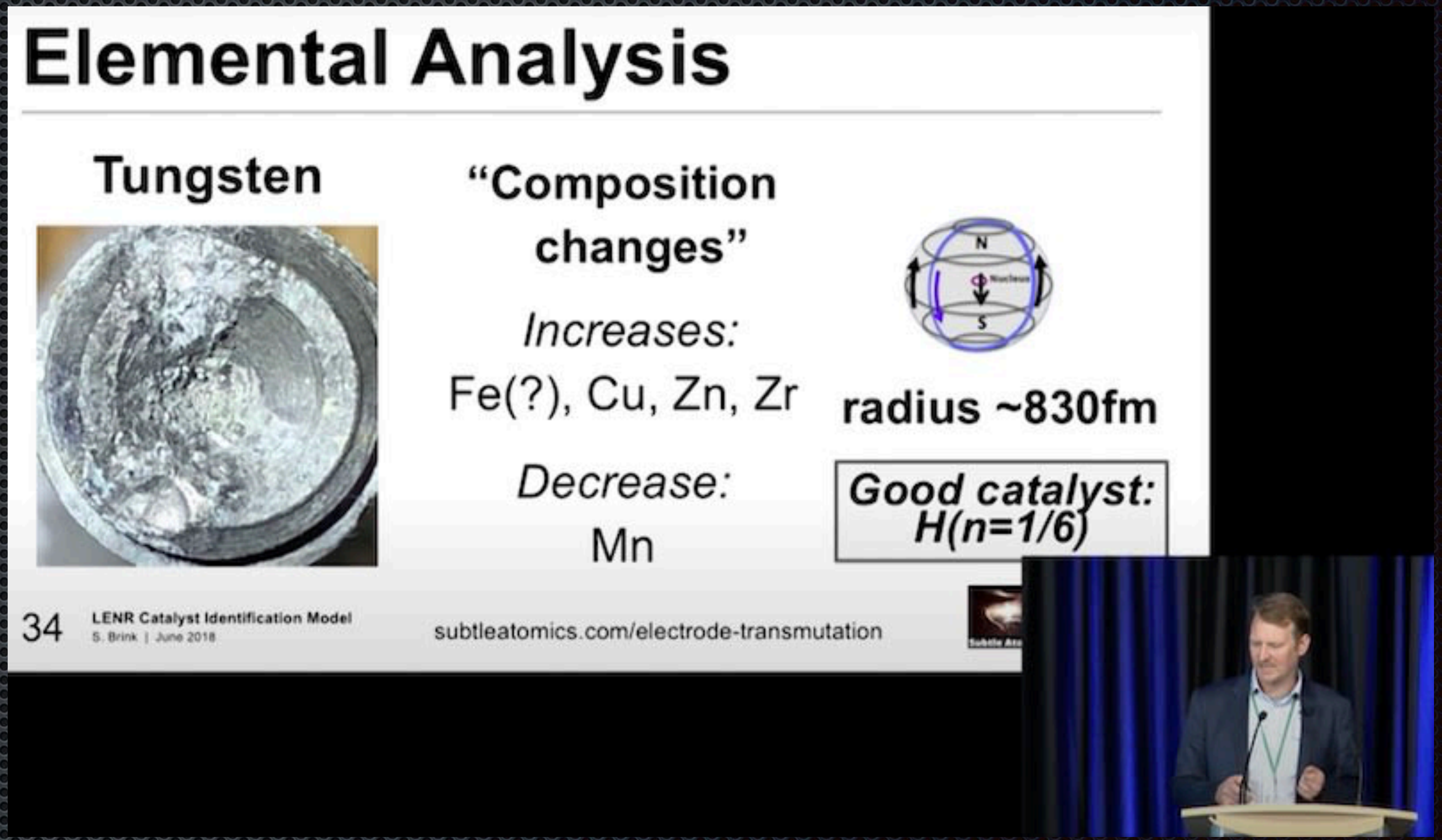
“The appearance of helium and the absence of hydrogen is interesting for two reasons. In the first place, it seems to dispose of the objection that the helium arose from gas remaining in the wire, for in that case hydrogen should also have been visible, for it was probably originally present in the wire in much larger quantity than was helium. In the second place, if the helium does arise from a decomposition of the tungsten atoms, the absence of hydrogen is also interesting because the atomic weight of tungsten is exactly 46 times the atomic weight of helium*, and **Rutherford was also unable to detect hydrogen from the bombardment with alpha-rays of carbon, oxygen, magnesium, silicon, and sulfur, whose weights are multiples of 4, though he did detect it with boron, nitrogen, fluorine, sodium, phosphorus and aluminum, whose weights are not such multiples.**

** neutron not proposed until May 1932 by James Chadwick*

Discharge driven transmutation of W by Simon Brink

Tungsten electrodes and water subject to momentary capacitor discharge
Simon Brink - ICCF21

HHO



Elemental analysis of Tungsten electrodes subject to capacitor discharge with water
Simon Brink - ICCF21

Increases in Si, Ca, Ti, V and Cr in addition to production of Fe, Cu, Zn, **Zr**, alongside *Decreases* in the proportion of W

Exchange reactions with Oxygen

Since 2018, I have been volunteering along with Phillip Power in New Zealand, on behalf of the MFMP, to build a Low Energy Nuclear Reaction [LENR] calculator that is free for the community to use.

You can find it at nanosoft.co.nz. It was initially based on net-energy yielding reactions, with and without cold neutrino data that was supplied by Dr. Alexander Parkhomov, fellow of the Russian Academy of Science.

id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E3	A3	nBorF3	Z3	aBorF3	E4	A4	nBorF4	Z4	aBorF4	MeV
87256	none	32099	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Zr	96	b	40	b	Mo	100	b	42	b	117.485000
87342	none	32238	O	16	b	8	b	W	184	b	74	b	Zn	70	b	30	b	Te	130	b	52	b	106.057000
87248	none	32093	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Zn	70	b	30	b	Te	126	b	52	b	105.543000
87289	none	32172	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Zn	70	b	30	b	Te	128	b	52	b	105.377000
87247	none	32092	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Zn	68	b	30	b	Te	128	b	52	b	104.625000
87318	right	140410	O	16	b	8	b	W	183	f	74	f	Cu	65	f	29	b	Xe	134	b	54	b	104.346895
87288	none	32171	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Zn	68	b	30	b	Te	130	b	52	b	103.973000
87246	none	32091	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Zn	66	b	30	b	Te	130	b	52	b	101.670000
87245	right	140405	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Cu	65	f	29	b	Xe	131	f	54	f	101.553344
87317	right	140411	O	16	b	8	b	W	183	f	74	f	Cu	63	f	29	b	Xe	136	b	54	b	100.963708
87237	none	32087	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Fe	58	b	26	b	Ba	138	b	56	b	96.514900
87238	right	110384	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Fe	58	b	26	b	La	138	b	57	f	94.838203
87236	right	110385	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Fe	57	f	26	f	La	139	f	57	b	93.560193
87235	none	32086	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Cr	54	b	24	b	Ce	142	b	58	b	87.538100
87234	right	89700	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	V	51	f	23	b	Nd	145	f	60	f	79.882134
87315	right	89707	O	16	b	8	b	W	183	f	74	f	V	51	f	23	b	Nd	148	b	60	b	78.941324
87232	none	32085	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Ti	50	b	22	b	Nd	146	b	60	b	78.632100
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87282	none	32168	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Ti	50	b	22	b	Nd	148	b	60	b	76.303300
87339	none	32236	O	16	b	8	b	W	184	b	74	b	Ti	50	b	22	b	Nd	150	b	60	b	74.896800
87283	right	89704	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	V	50	b	23	f	Nd	148	b	60	b	74.091035
87340	right	89710	O	16	b	8	b	W	184	b	74	b	V	50	b	23	f	Nd	150	b	60	b	72.684479
87231	none	32084	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Ti	48	b	22	b	Nd	148	b	60	b	72.160100
87314	none	32207	O	16	b	8	b	W	183	f	74	f	Ti	49	f	22	f	Nd	150	b	60	b	71.378500
87229	none	32083	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Sm	148	b	62	b	69.836000
87351	none	32374	O	16	b	8	b	W	186	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Sm	154	b	62	b	69.752100
87281	none	32167	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Ti	48	b	22	b	Nd	150	b	60	b	69.421500
87338	none	32235	O	16	b	8	b	W	184	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Sm	152	b	62	b	68.979000
87280	none	32166	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Sm	150	b	62	b	68.755400
87312	right	65284	O	16	b	8	b	W	183	f	74	f	Ca	48	b	20	b	Eu	151	f	63	b	68.196540
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87212	none	32070	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Si	30	b	14	b	Er	166	b	68	b	35.149000
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87268	none	32160	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Si	30	b	14	b	Er	168	b	68	b	34.506300
87333	none	32232	O	16	b	8	b	W	184	b	74	b	Si	30	b	14	b	Er	170	b	68	b	34.124400
87211	none	32069	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Si	29	f	14	f	Er	167	f	68	f	31.069100
87302	none	32206	O	16	b	8	b	W	183	f	74	f	Si	29	f	14	f	Er	170	b	68	b	30.929300
87210	none	32068	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Si	28	b	14	b	Er	168	b	68	b	30.355500
87267	right	32100	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Si	29	f	14	f	Tm	169	f	69	b	30.128239
87266	none	32159	O	16	b	8	b	W	182	b	74	b	Si	28	b	14	b	Er	170	b	68	b	28.641600

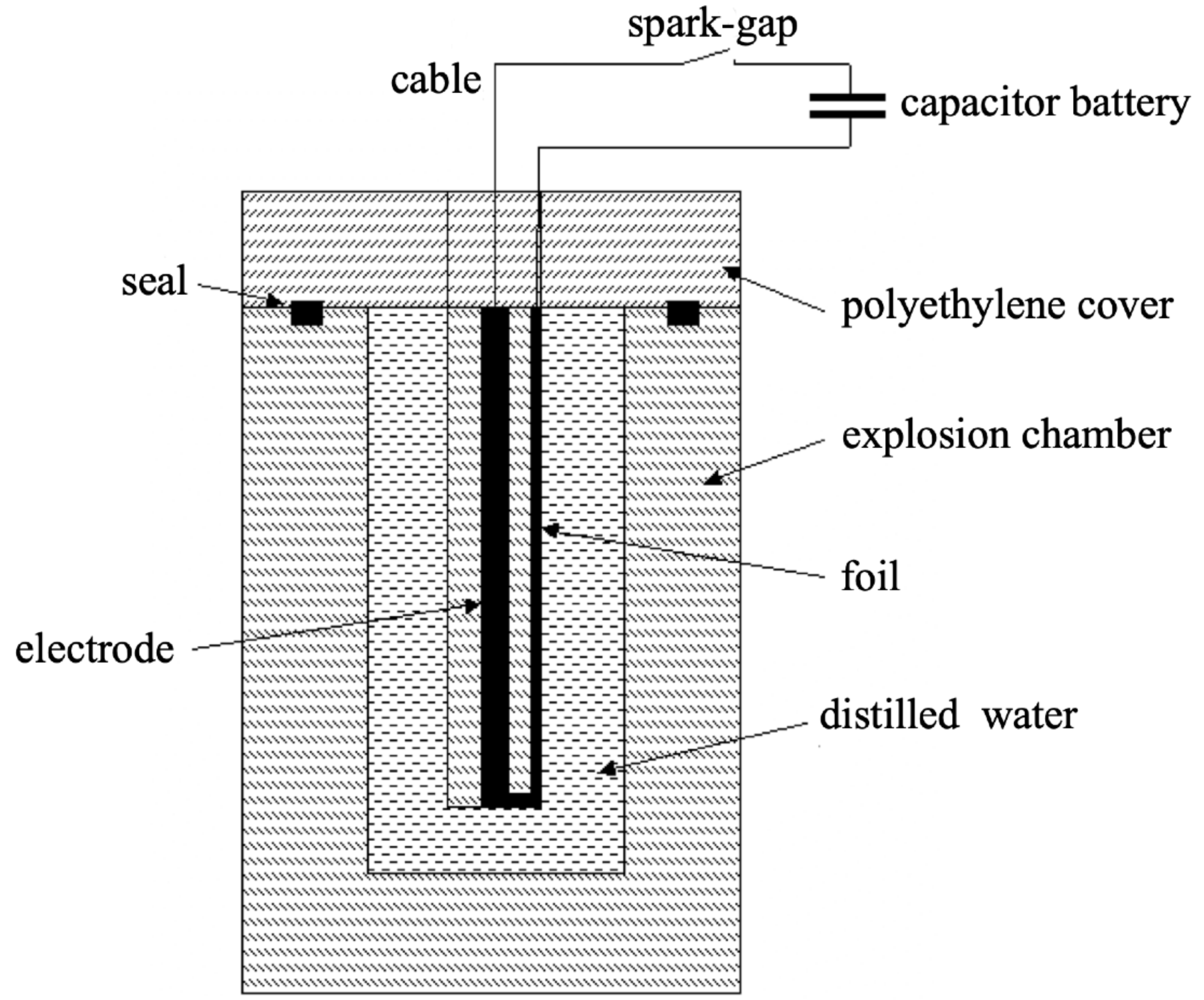
id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E3	A3	nBorF3	Z3	aBorF3	E4	A4	nBorF4	Z4	aBorF4	MeV
87256	none	32099	O	16	b	8	b	W	180	b	74	b	Zr	96	b	40	b	Mo	100	b	42	b	117.485000

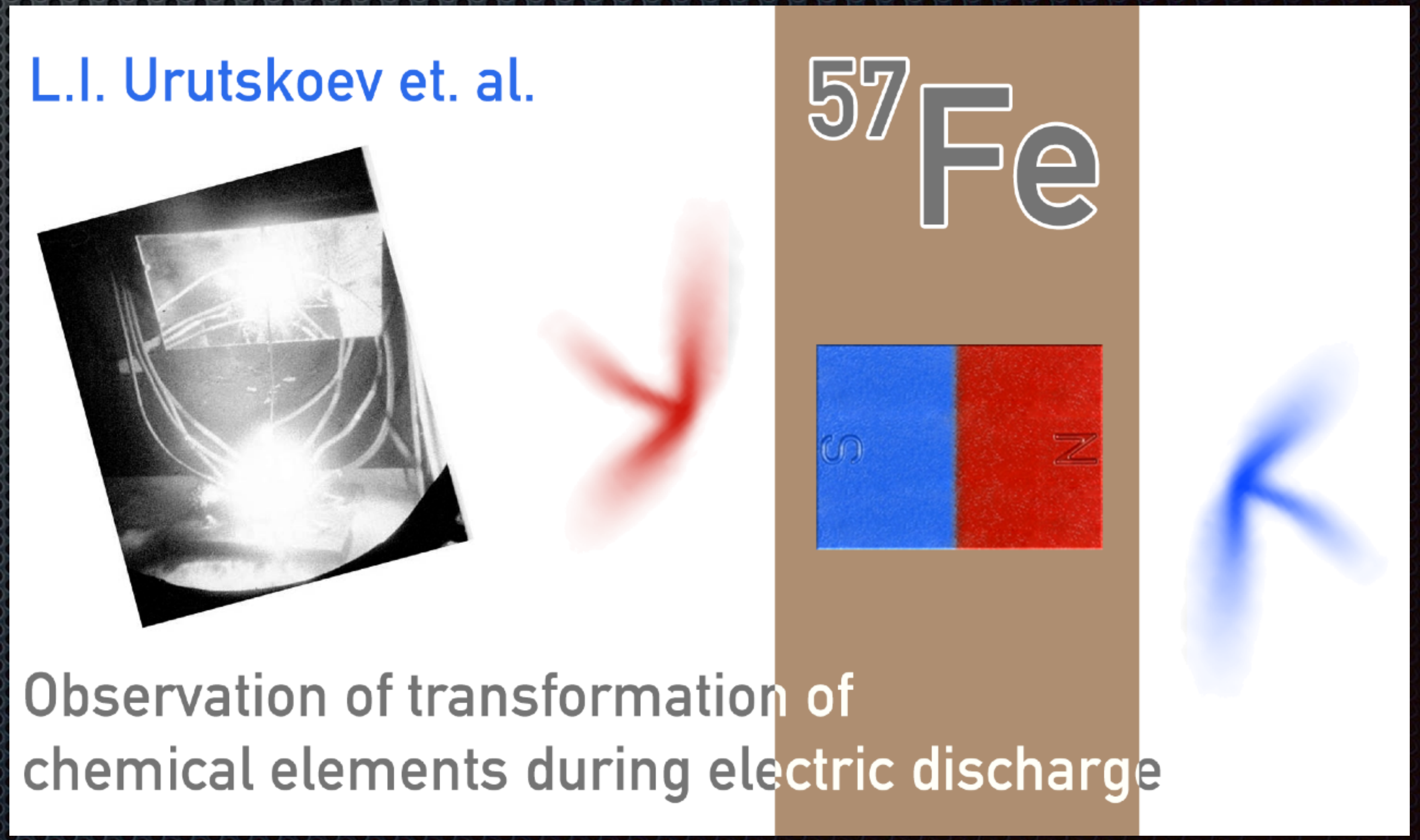

$W+K_2CO_3+H_2O$
Est. thermal
C.O.P .800x
Transmutation
HHO
youtu.be/AZfQQyJG6KI
Mizuno et. al.

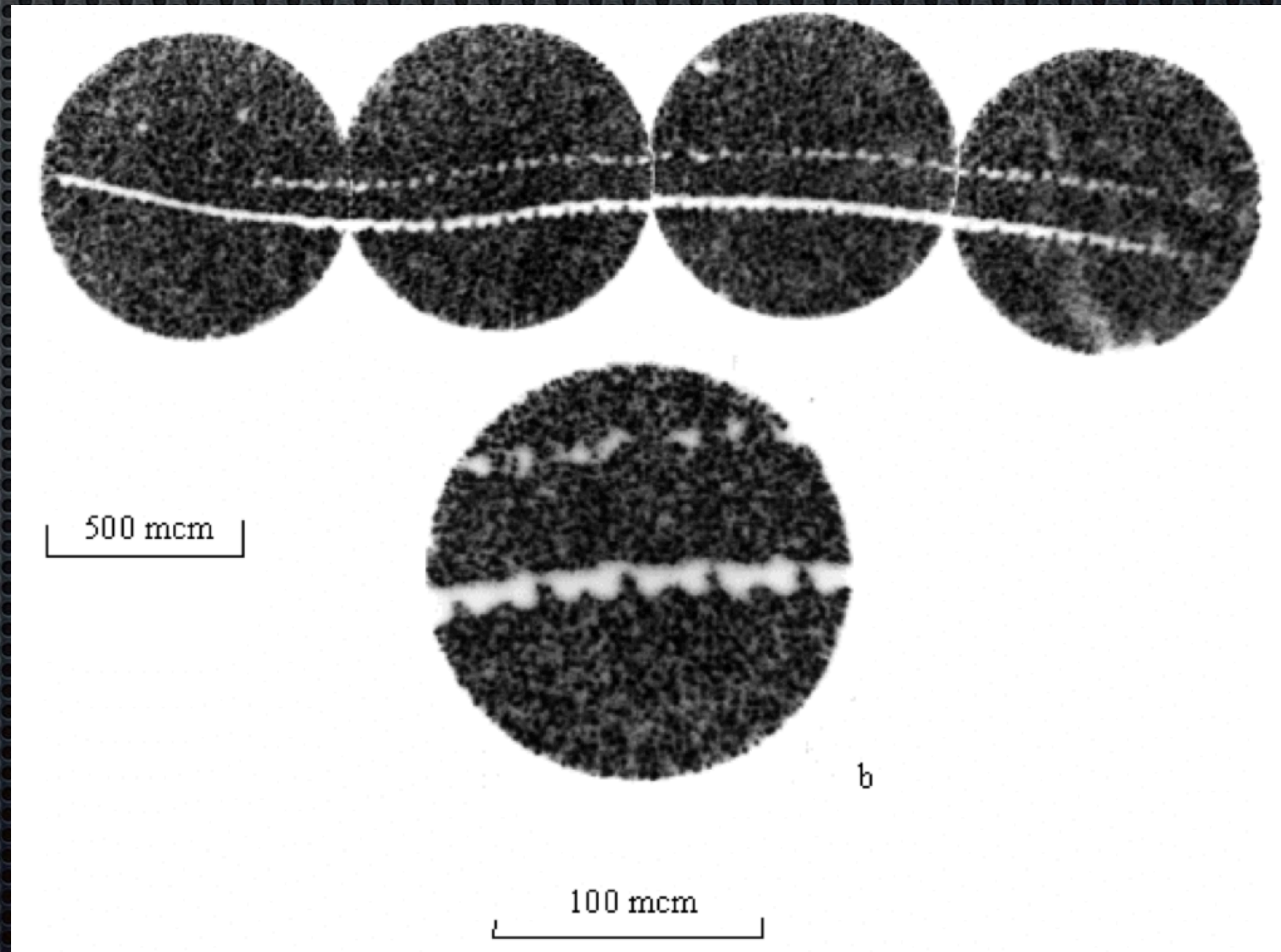
Grounding 01 Urutskoev et. al.

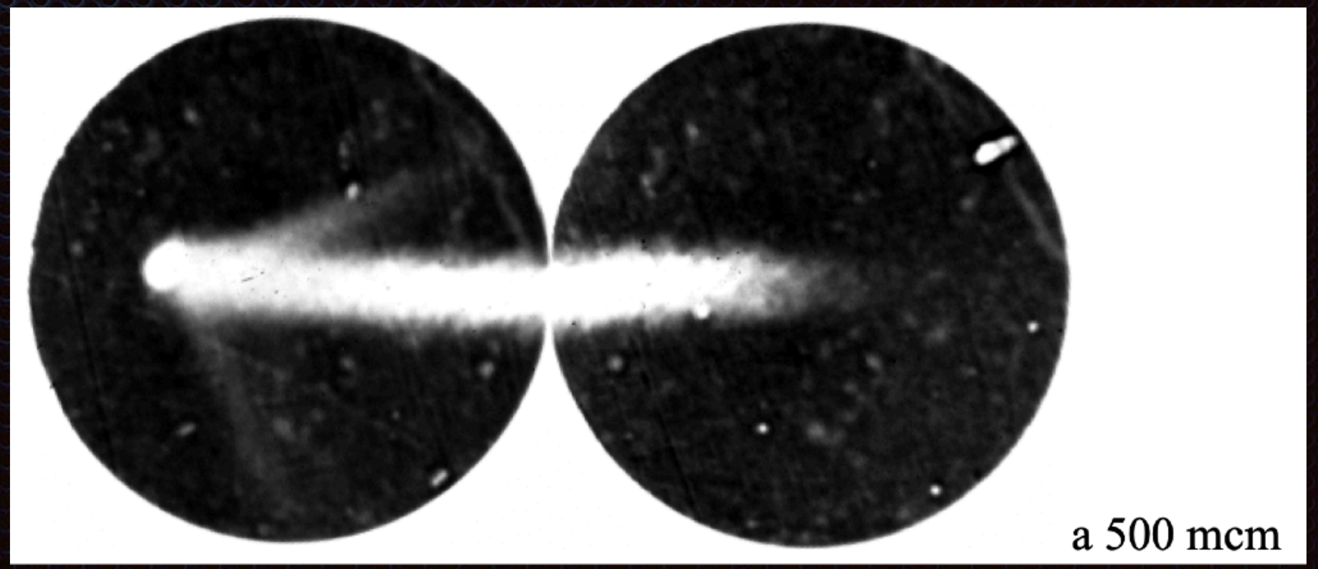
- Urutskoev - Exploding Ti in water produced
  - Transmutation of Titanium (mostly 48Ti) to Na, Mg, Al, Si, K, Ca, V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Cu, Zn
  - 'Ball lightning' (spectra Ti, Fe (even very weak lines were detected), Cu, Zn, Cr, Ni, Ca, Na.) - Synthesised material transported
  - 'Monopole' detection
  - Detected "Strange Radiation" and "Condensed Plasmoid"

HHO









Source: bit.ly/3jsHO1W

Grounding 02

ON THE POSSIBLE MAGNETIC MECHANISM OF SHORTENING THE RUNAWAY OF RBMK-1000 REACTOR AT CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

2006

D. V. FILIPPOV AND L. I. URUTSKOEV

RECOM, Russian Research Center "Kurchatov Institute," Russia

G. LOCHAK

Fondation Louis de Broglie, France

A. A. RUKHADZE

General Physics Institute, Russian Academy of Science, Russia

The official conclusion about the origin of the explosion at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (CNPP) is shown to contradict significantly the experimental facts available from the accident. The period of reactor runaway in the accident is shown to be unexplainable in the framework of the existing physical models of nuclear fission reactor. A hypothesis is suggested for a possible magnetic mechanism, which may be responsible for the rise-up of the reactor reactivity coefficient at the fourth power generating unit of CNPP in the course of testing the turbine generator by letting it run under its own momentum.

Source: bit.ly/3ju7cEv

Grounding 02 Paramagnetic bound states

- Theory is that paramagnetic nuclei can capture magnetic charge and these can stimulate nuclear reactions - Oxygen is a good example.
- “A study of the elemental composition of the post-accident fragments of graphite blocks from the fourth unit of the Power Plant, considerable islets of Al, Si, Na, and U were found within the graphite depth, although it is well known that highly pure graphite is used in reactors.”
- “A number of eyewitnesses including the members of the Government Commission have noted that the glow observed above the ruined reactor during the first days after the accident was unnaturally coloured.[29] This fact can be easily explained within the framework of interaction of magnetic monopoles with excited atoms, which shifts the electronic levels of optical transitions,[32,33] giving rise to a color spectrum unusual for the human eye.”

Source: [bit.ly/3ju7cEv](bit.ly/3ju7cEv)

Grounding 03 Bogdanovich et. al.

HHO

- In plasma flow discharge experiments, observed
  - production of spherical and toroidal plasmoids
  - long lived plasmoids + groups in crystal-like structure
  - monopole like radiation, confirmed in beam-line

Source: bit.ly/3BrjxQ1

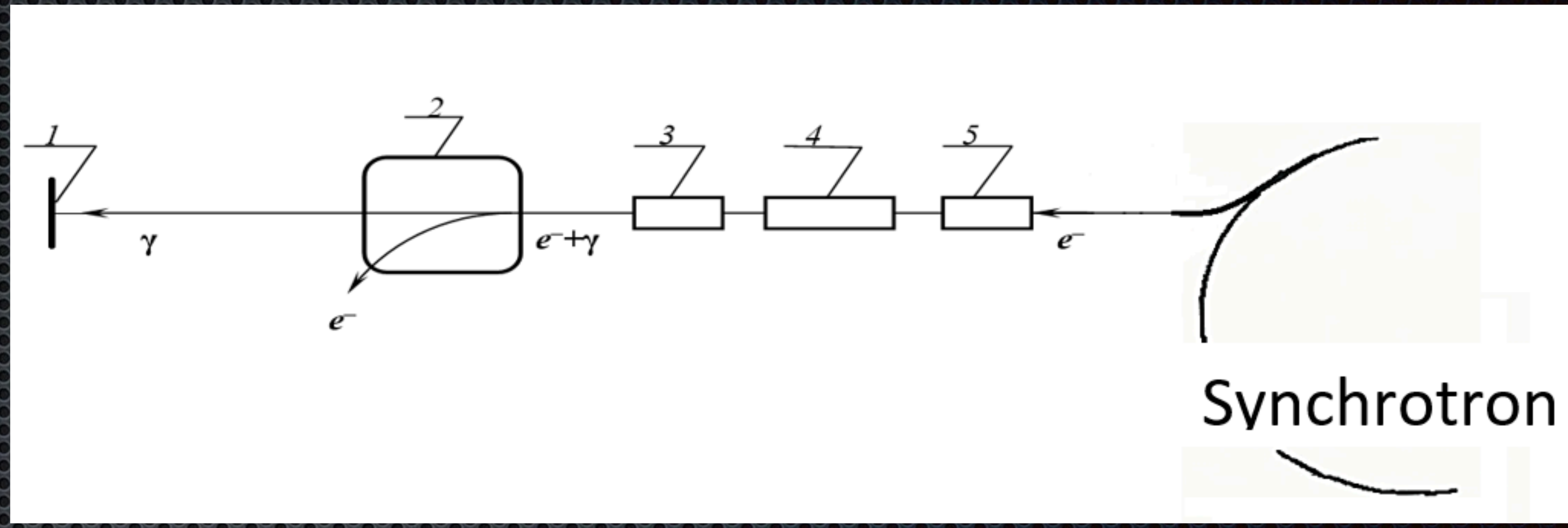


Fig. 6. Experimental scheme in the synchrotron of LPI (Lebedev Physical Institute).
1 - an X-ray film; 2 - a magnet deflecting the electron beam; 3, 4, 5 - sections of the conversion target.

Fig. 5. A film with traces.
The most visible traces are marked in white

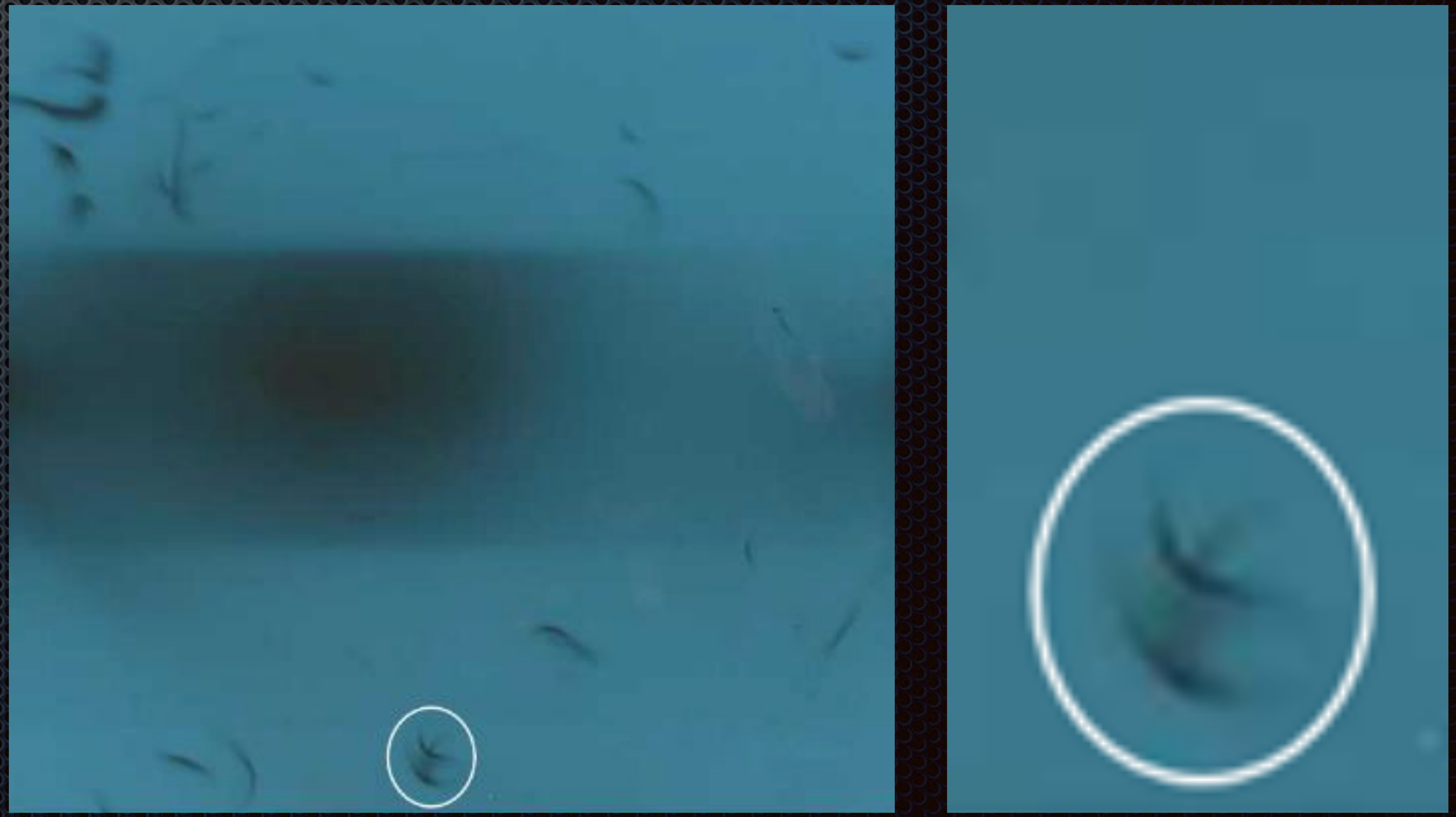
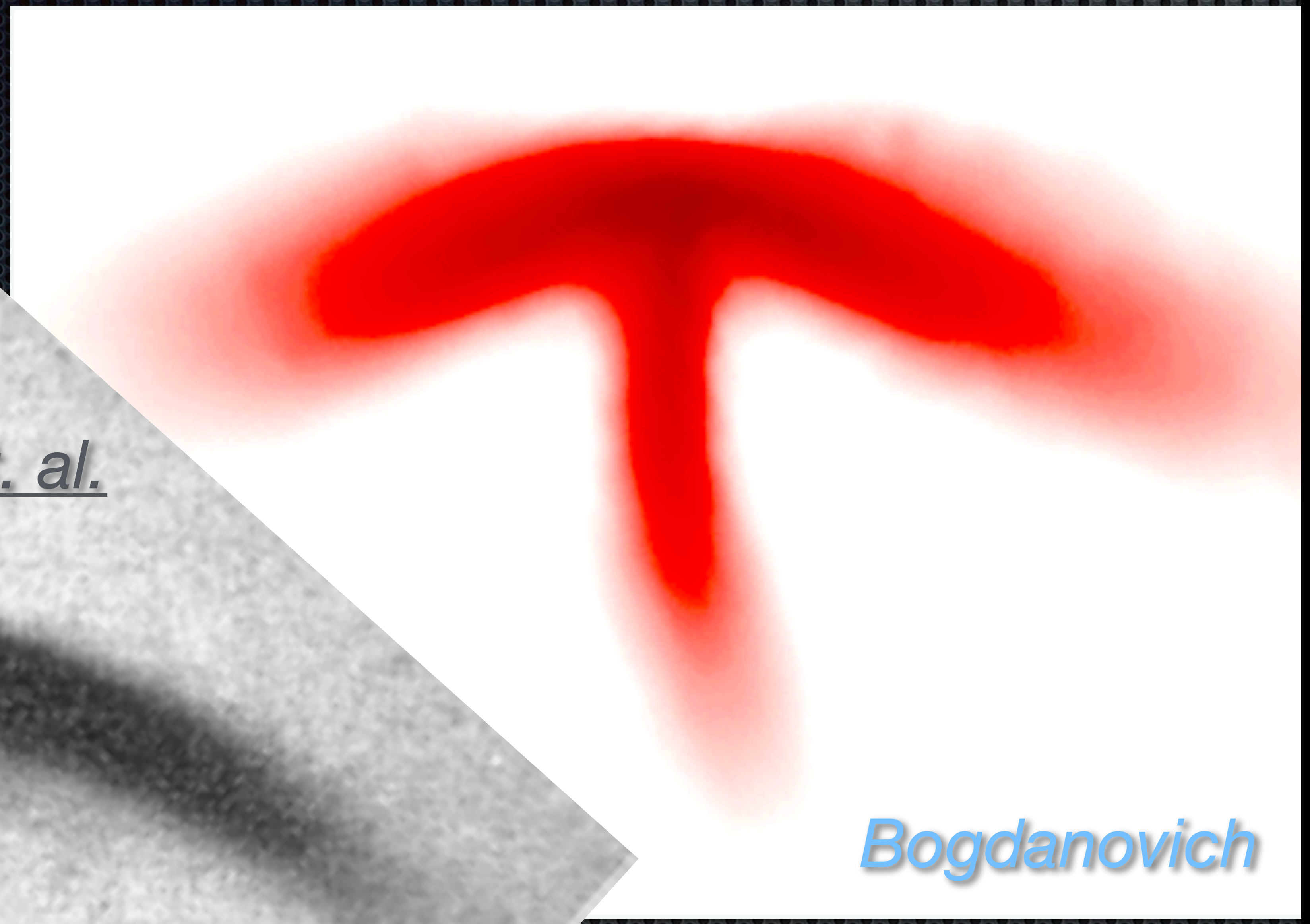
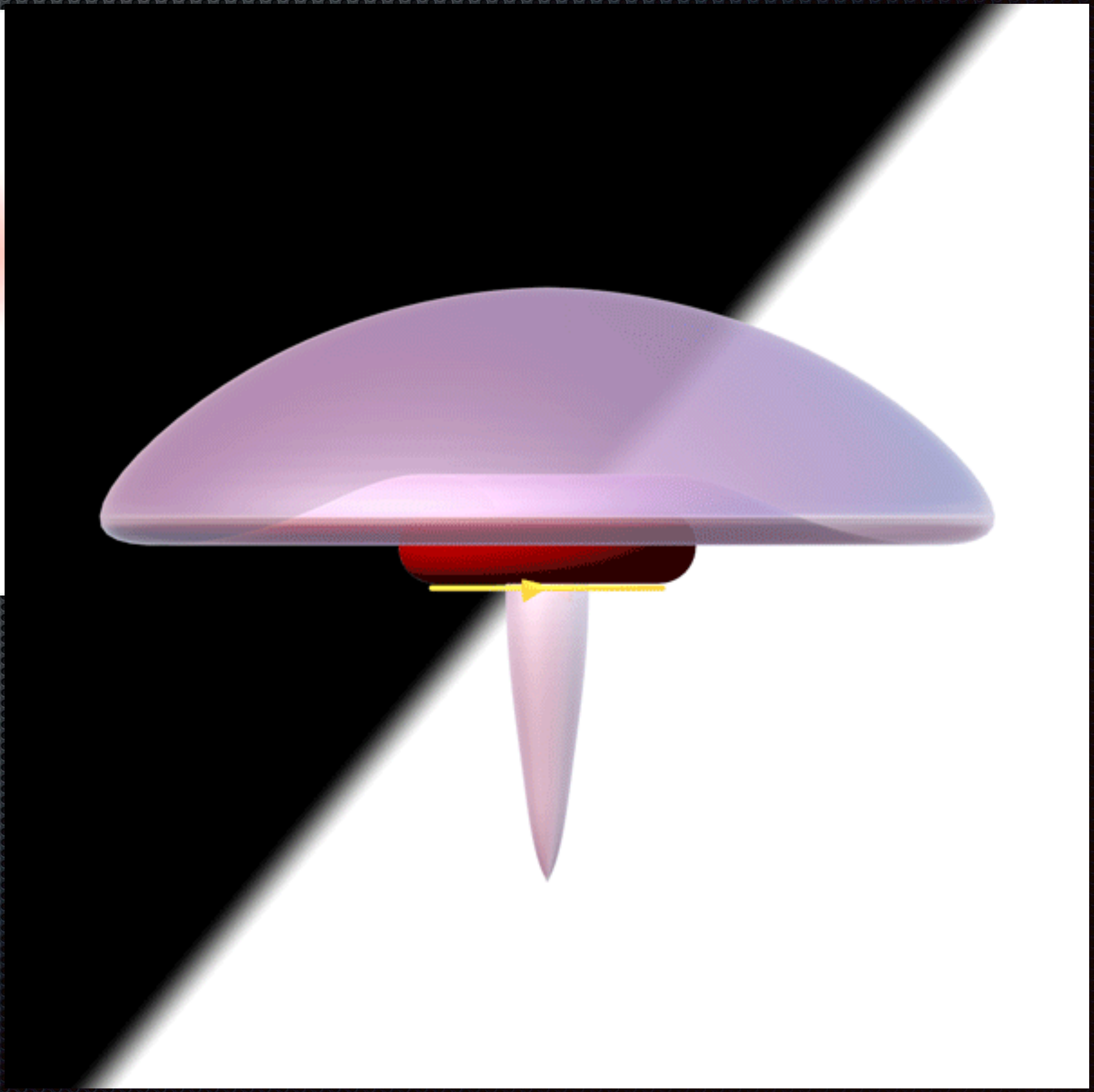


Fig. 7. Bremsstrahlung tracing. A white circle marks "birds". On the right there is an enlarged image.

Monopole - Inferred field strucutre





Bogdanovich et. al.

National Research Nuclear University MEPhI

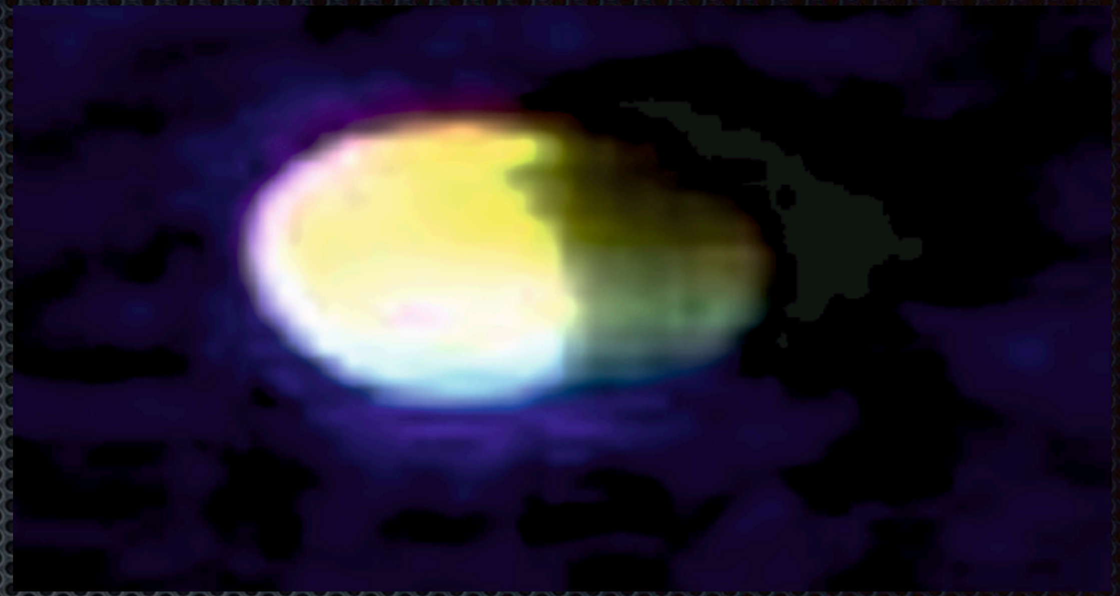


Fig. 6. A luminous toroidal object that performs translational and rotational motion over the surface of the electrode.

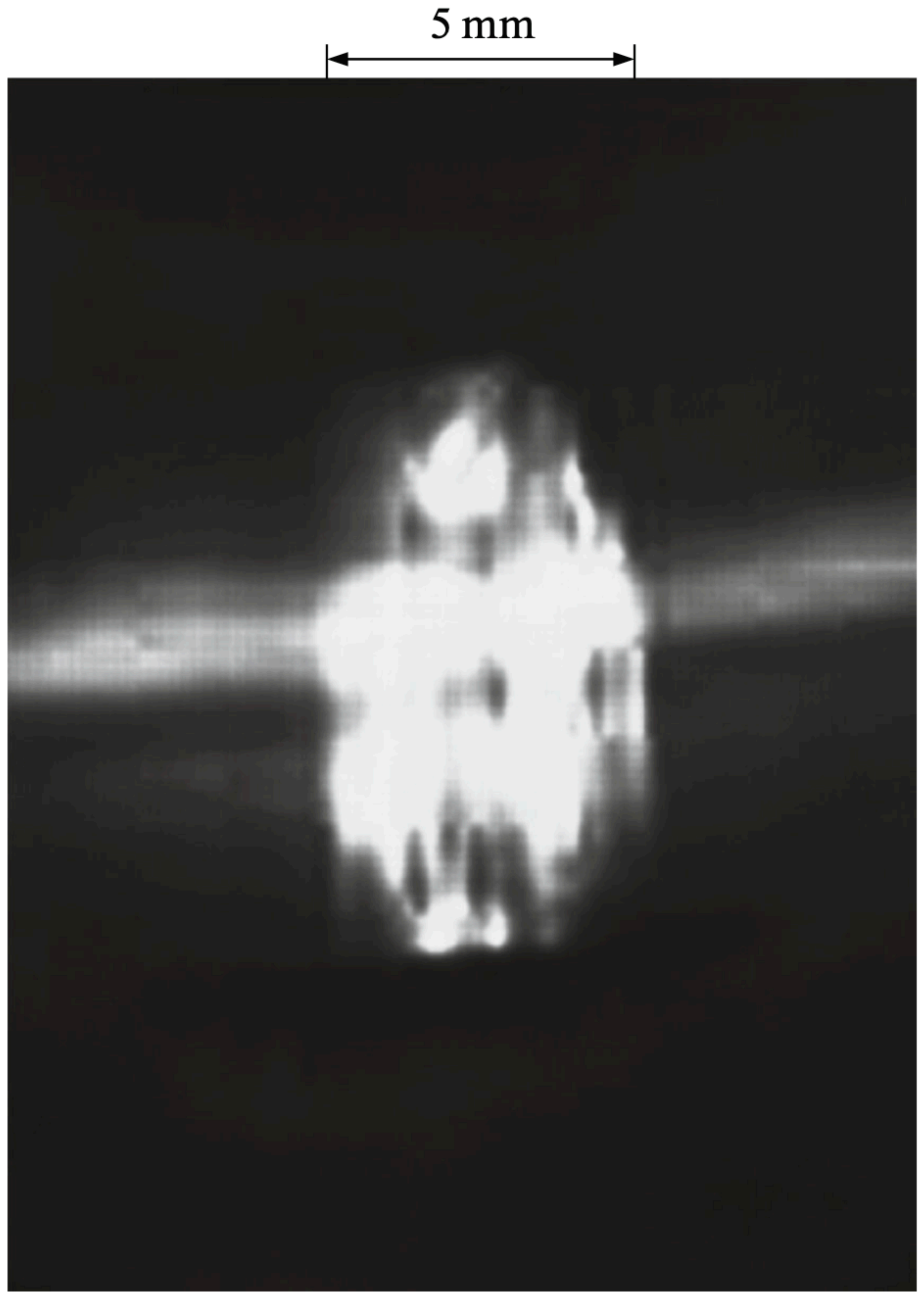


Fig. 7. The stream of electrons from the dielectric surface and complex object of the type of luminous rings that is formed by it, rotating around its own common axis, and “rolling” on the surface.

“A stream of particles (presumably electrons), which causes air to glow (a similar pattern is observed after the emission of electrons from the electron source or their injector through the foil), is emitted from the surface. After 10–20 s, **this stream is formed into a set of several rings (5 or 6) of the same diameter, which rotate around both their own and common axis parallel to the plane (horizontal)** (Fig. 7).”

Bogdanovich, B. Y., Volkov, N. V., Len’, N. A., & Nesterovich, A. V. (2019). Video Recording of Long-Lived Plasmoids near Objects Exposed to Remote and Direct Effects of High-Current Pinch Discharges. Technical Physics, 64(4), 465–469. doi:10.1134/s1063784219040066

Video Overview

Ken Shoulders on EVOs - 2010

“**Now electrical engineering does not let charge disappear, but it does in this multiple toroidal form**, you see an EVO, is a cluster, it's one way of thinking of it, of electrons and you know and physics says, yeah, well, you can get Cooper Pairs at two, Muons [207 × electron], and maybe Tauons [3477.48 × electron] beyond that… they are all just clusters of electrons of a larger size - but heck, they rarely go above the 100s and I see them into the billions worth - no trouble at all. So I am working with a WAY upscale class of guys.”

…

“It enshrouds stuff, this is all written in some of these things on the web. **When it enshrouds things, it can allow them to disappear, it does make atoms disappear in my laboratory work, well that’s interesting, you know, because, when they disappear, I can transport all this stuff through to somewhere else, and it reappears.** That’s teleportation. So, it does that, very nicely.”

Ken Shoulders on EVOs - 2010

It’s written in the ‘law’ that says this [said in a parrot like monotonous voice]
CHARGE IS CONSERVED | MASS IS CONSERVED | ENERGY IS CONSERVED
$E=mc^2$ … and all hitched together.
WRONG - just - DEAD WRONG
Cause I can take one of these funny little particles and change its charge from actual measurement, this is no handwaving thing. I can measure it with an instrument, I can do it any day you want to - you can change it over a billion to one (1,000,000,000:1) and still have it visible.
The heck of it is, I can still keep reducing the charge to where it becomes an item that WALKS RIGHT THROUGH THINGS.
…
Finally, one day, it showed up, I was shooting through metal. It shouldn’t be able to transmit that particle, charged, through that piece of metal. It did it, no problem - violation of physics - fundamental, nasty violations, so…

Takaaki Matsumoto, 1997
Electro-Nuclear Collapse experiments

The experiments shown in Table 1 were carried out with a thin lead metal wire electrode (diameter of 1 mm), inserted in ordinary water solution. Copper plates were used for a reference box electrode as well as for monitoring plates. Discharges were made under a pulsed AC mode of 120 V. The products on the copper plates were examined by a scanning electron microscope (SEM) and the elements were analysed with energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX).

- MATSUMOTO Takaaki, ICCF-7, Vancouver, (1998)

HHO

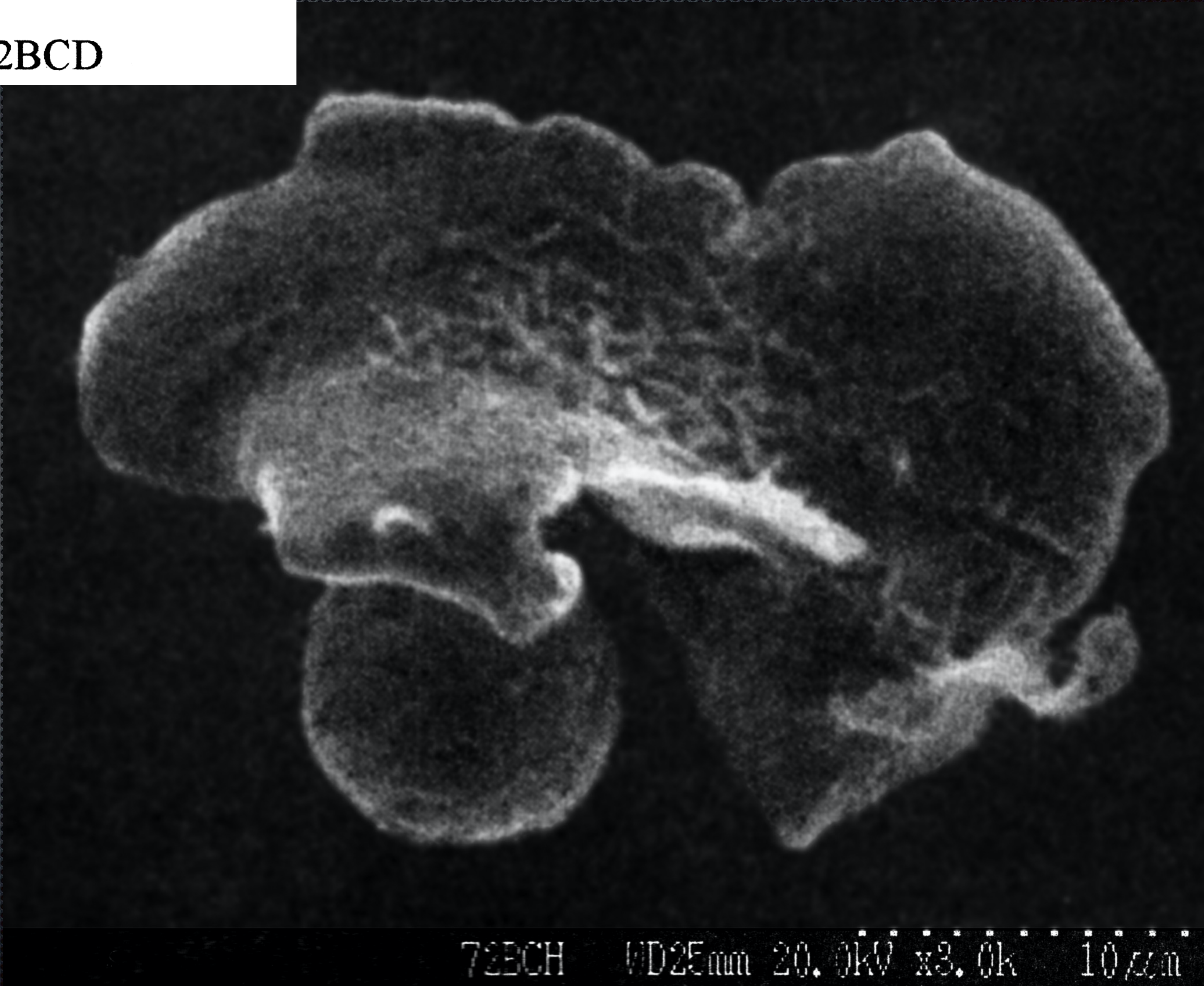
Table 1: Experimental Conditions

	Solution	ON	OFF	No. of Shots
Exp. S70:	KOH (1.5 Mol/l)	80 msec	20 sec	4
Exp. 71:	KOH (1.5 Mol/l)	800 msec	20 sec	1
Exp. 72:	Cs2CO3 (0.6 Mol/l)	20 msec	20 sec	5

Fig. 13: Eruption of C film from Pb ball
(a) S70CDA (b) 72RAA (c) 72BBG
Systems of Exps. S70 and 71 were perfectly carbon free.

Eruption of Carbon from Pb ball

Systems of Exps. S70 and 71 were perfectly carbon free.
Fig. 14: Eruption of C film from Pb ball
(a) 72BDP (b) 72RAF (c) 72BBF
Fig. 15: Eruption of C film from Pb ball
(a) 72BDC (b) 72BCH (c) 72RAD (d) 72BCD

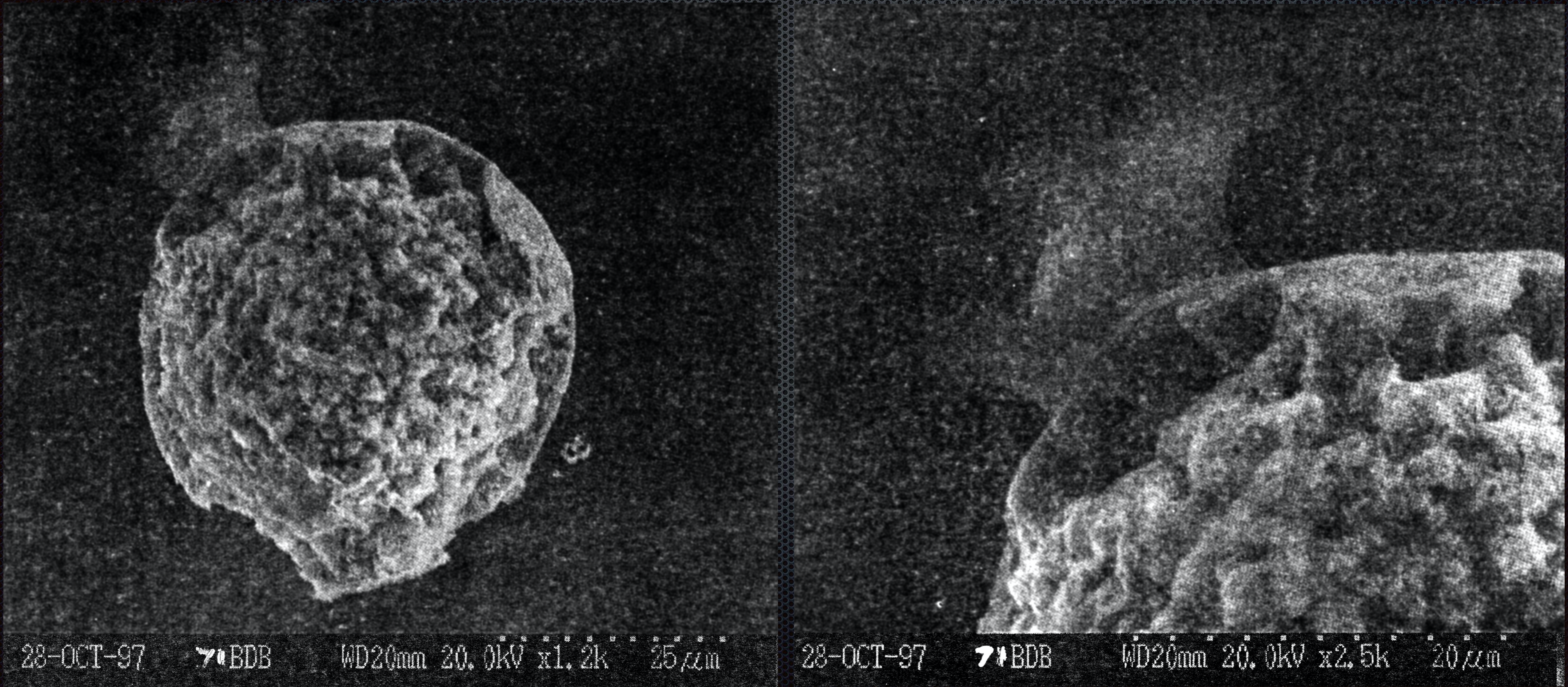


Eruption of Carbon from Pb ball

Eruption of Carbon from Pb ball

Systems of Exps. S70 and 71 were perfectly carbon free.

Fig. 20: Eruption of C film from hollow Pb ball
(a) 71BDB (b) Expanded 71BDB



Eruption of Carbon from Pb ball

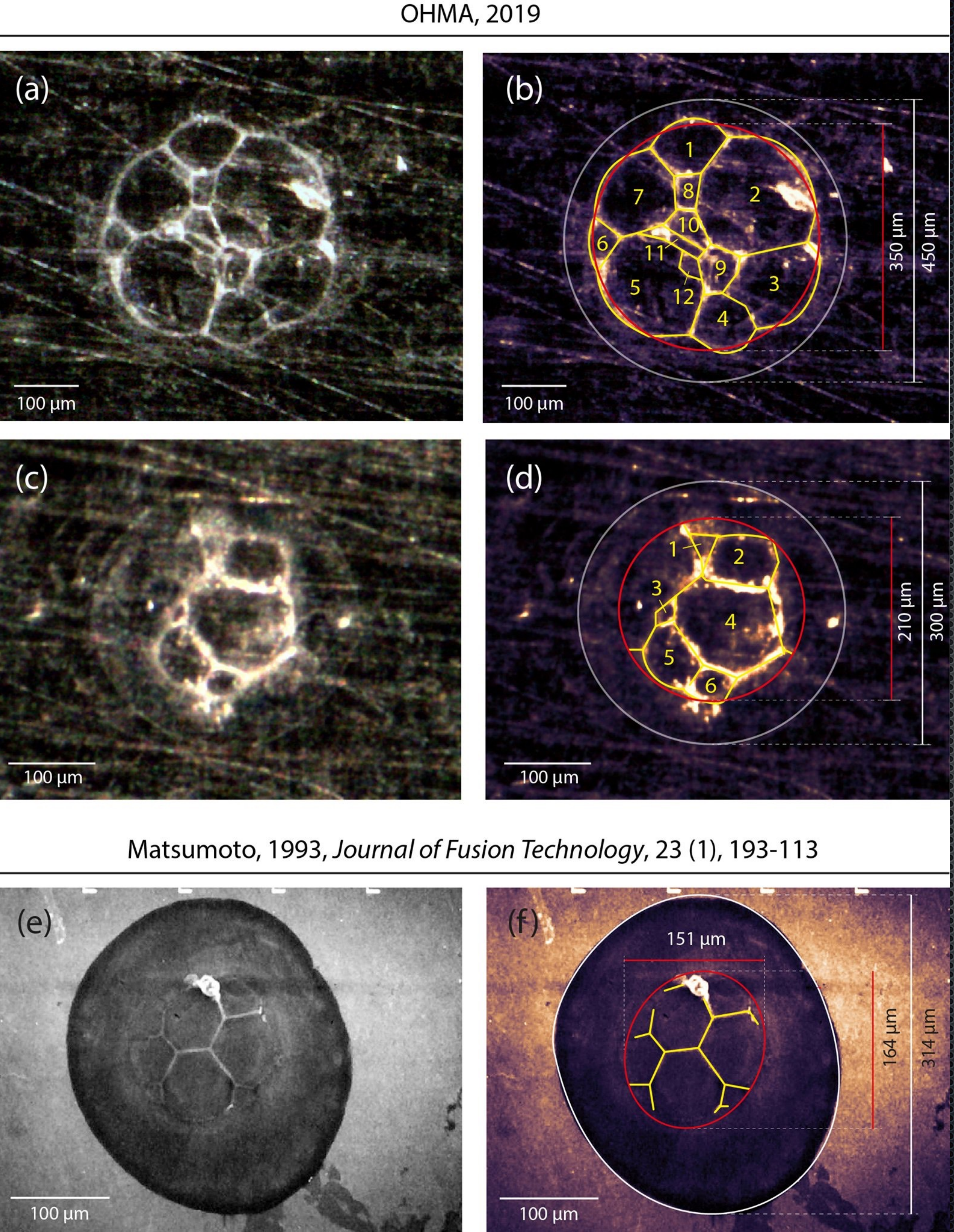
Systems of Exps. S70 and 71 were perfectly carbon free.

Fig. 23: Generation of thin C films
(a) S70DDF (b) S70DDE

Takaaki Matsumoto

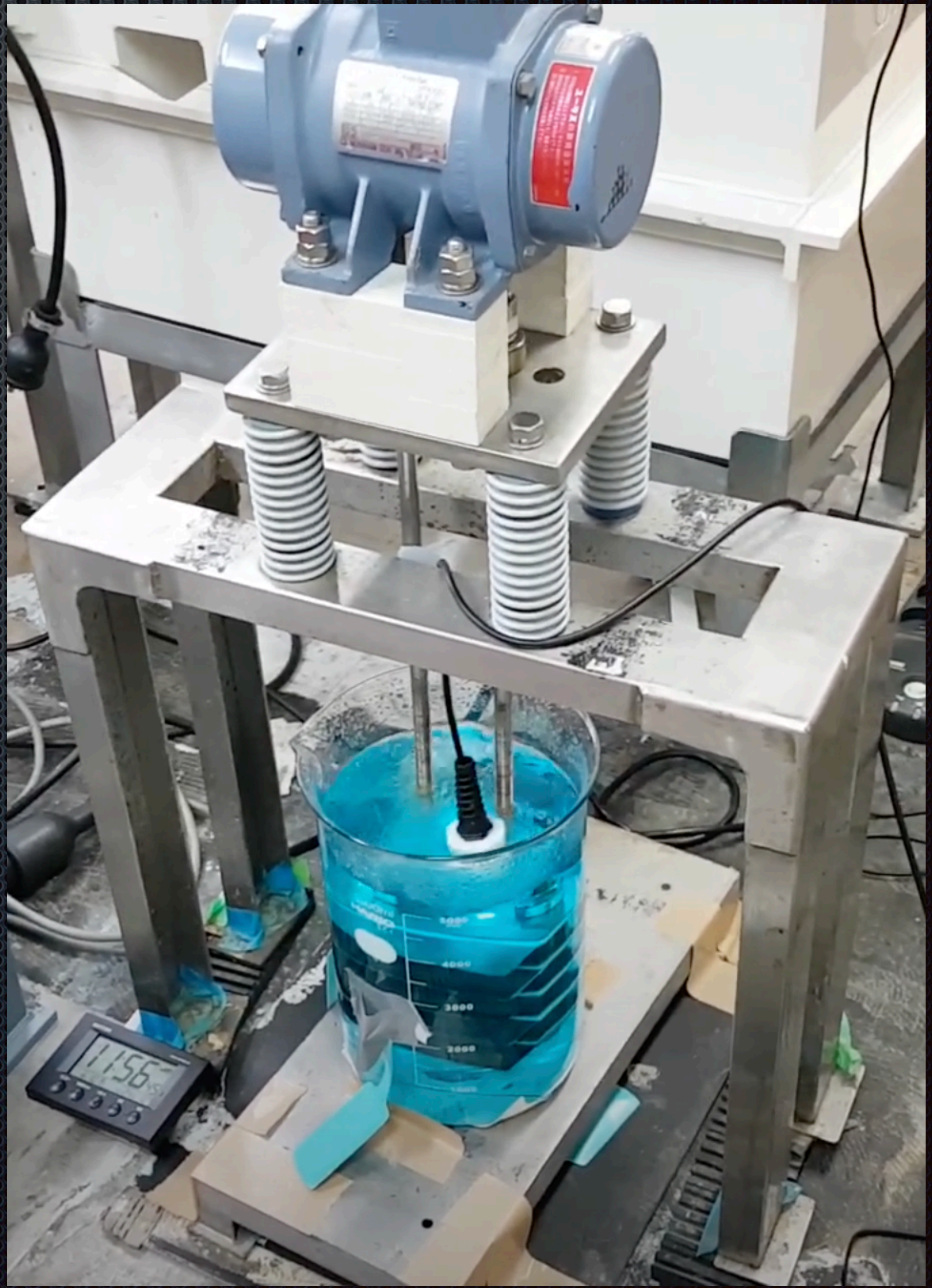
My three ring traces (Fig. 4a of Ref. 5 or Fig. 2 in Ref. 1) were products of those simultaneous explosions. Here, I have to apologize to readers for an insufficient assignment made in Ref. 5 that quad neutrons collapsed. It was made clear by later experiments that clusters that collapsed were atomic clusters that could have a diameter of hundreds of micrometres and involve much more nuclei.[3] Very amazingly, it was also found later that the ring products consisted of conventional elements, mainly carbon, not dependent on collapsed materials.[3] This process was called nuclear regeneration. Furthermore, white,

FUSION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY VOL. 40 JULY 2001



Project OHMA

- <u>Ohmasa Vibrator Transmutor</u>
  Dr. Ryushin Ohmasa
- <u>Observation</u>
  Bob Greenyer



Comparative image:
Dr. Felix Scholkmann

Matsumoto, T. (1993). Observation of Meshlike Traces on Nuclear Emulsions during Cold Fusion. Fusion Technology, 23(1), 103–113. doi:10.13182/fst93-a30125

Yull Brown (gas) radiation remediation **HHO**

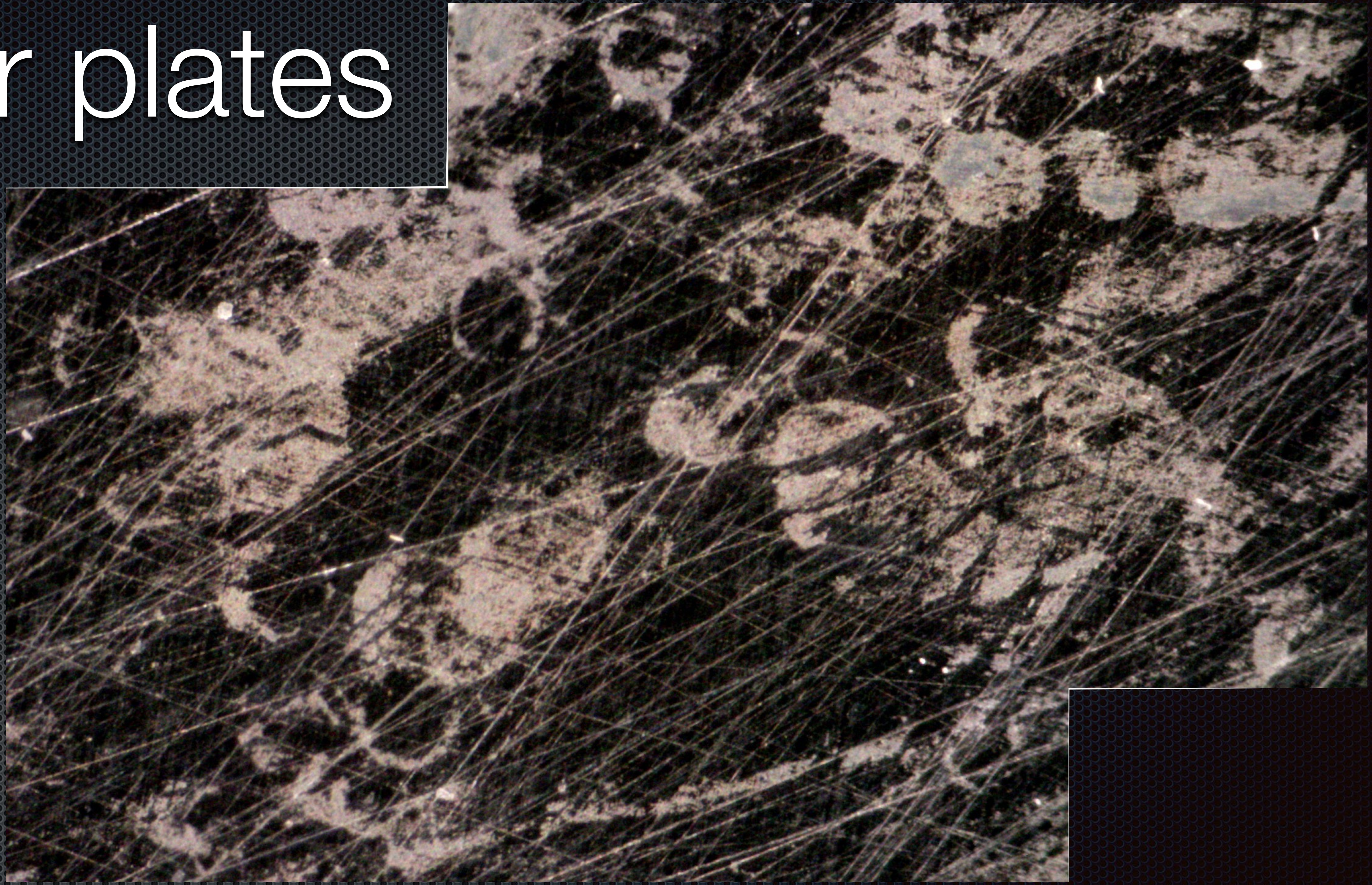
- “The most startling claim by the inventor in the press is that the gas produced in his process **can reduce nuclear and toxic waste to harmless carbon**.” - Imagine Magazine (1988)

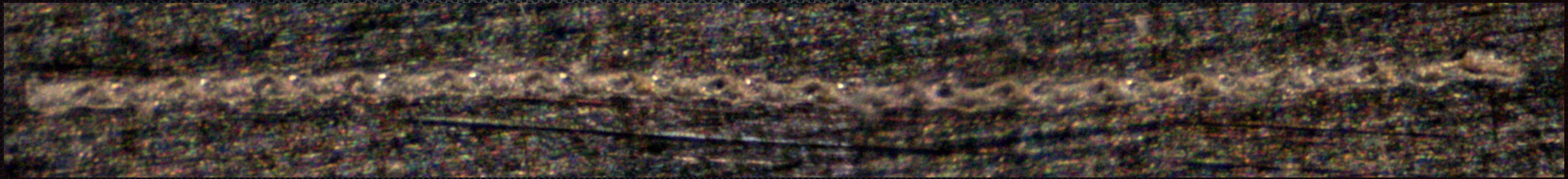
- 1991/2 - Using a slice of radioactive Americium ... **Brown melted it together on a brick with small chunks of steel and Aluminum** ... After a couple of minutes under the flame, the molten metals sent up an instant flash in what Brown says is the reaction that destroys the radioactivity. Before the heating and mixing with the other metals, the Americium… registered 16,000 curies per minute of radiation. Measured afterward by the [Geiger Counter], the mass of metals read less than 100 curies per minute, about the same as the background radiation in the laboratory where Brown was working. This experiment indicated a reduction of radiation in the order of over 99% - Clean Energy Review

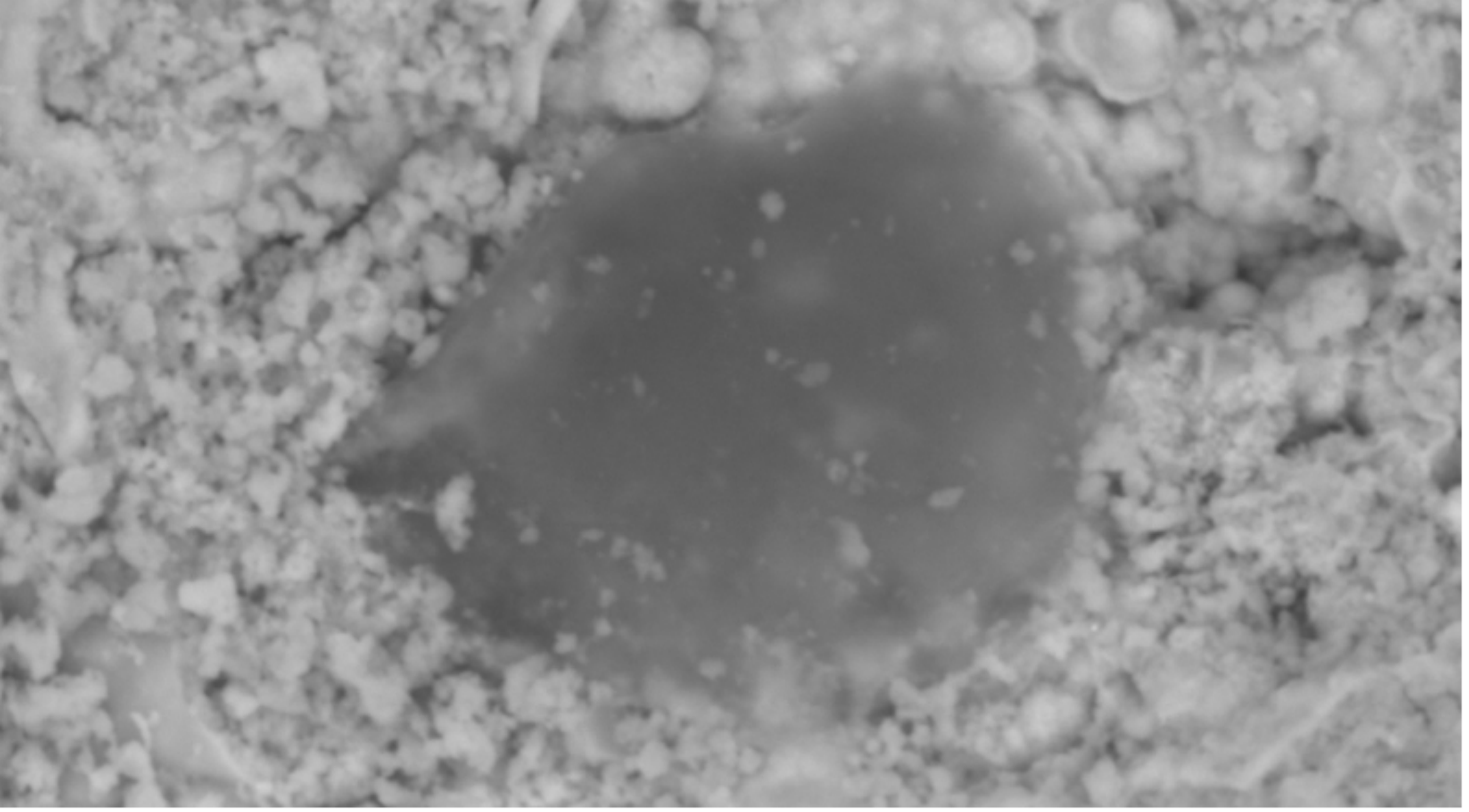
Ohmasa Vibrator Plates

Fast track to coherence?

Ohmasa vibrator plates



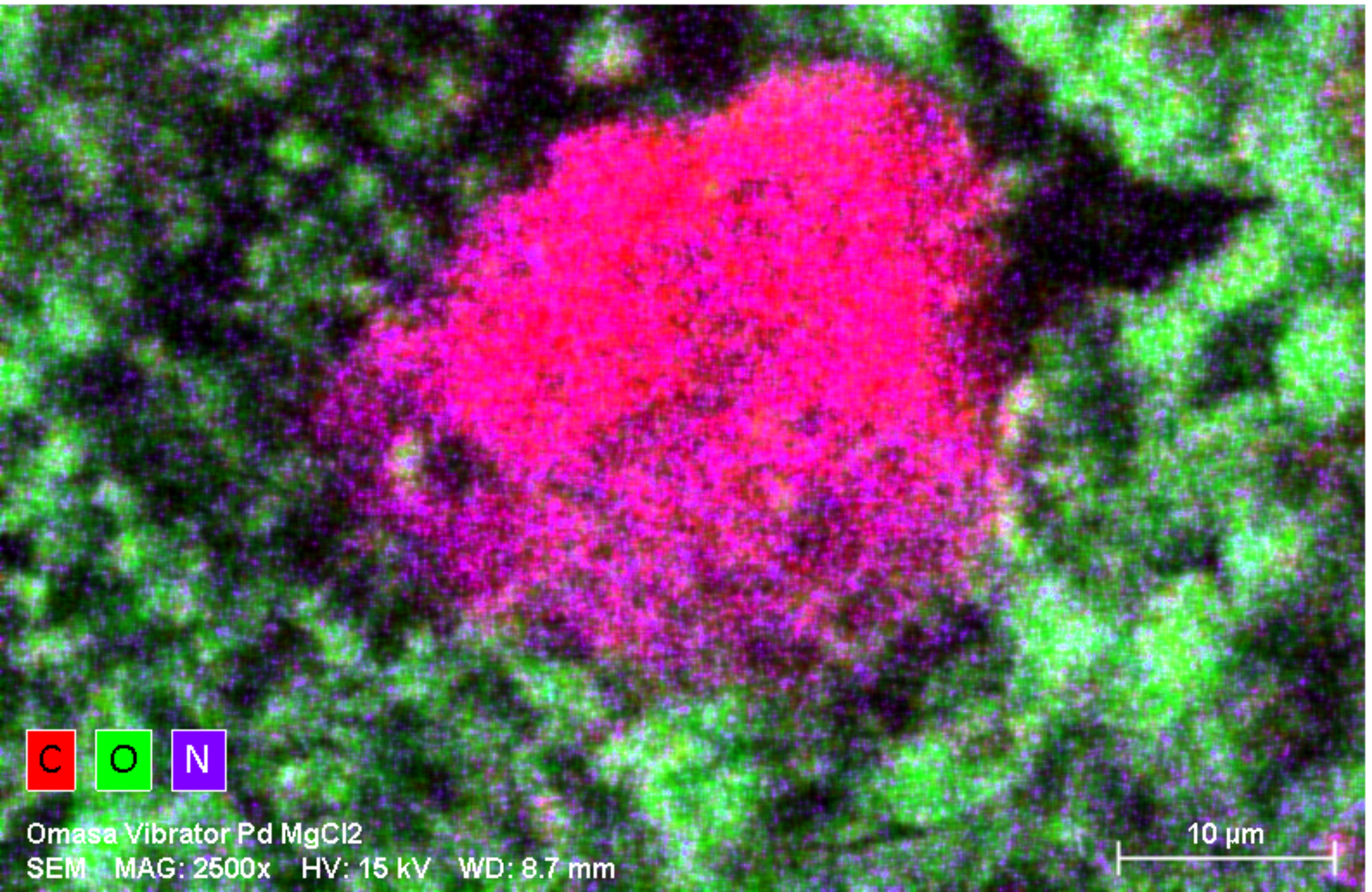


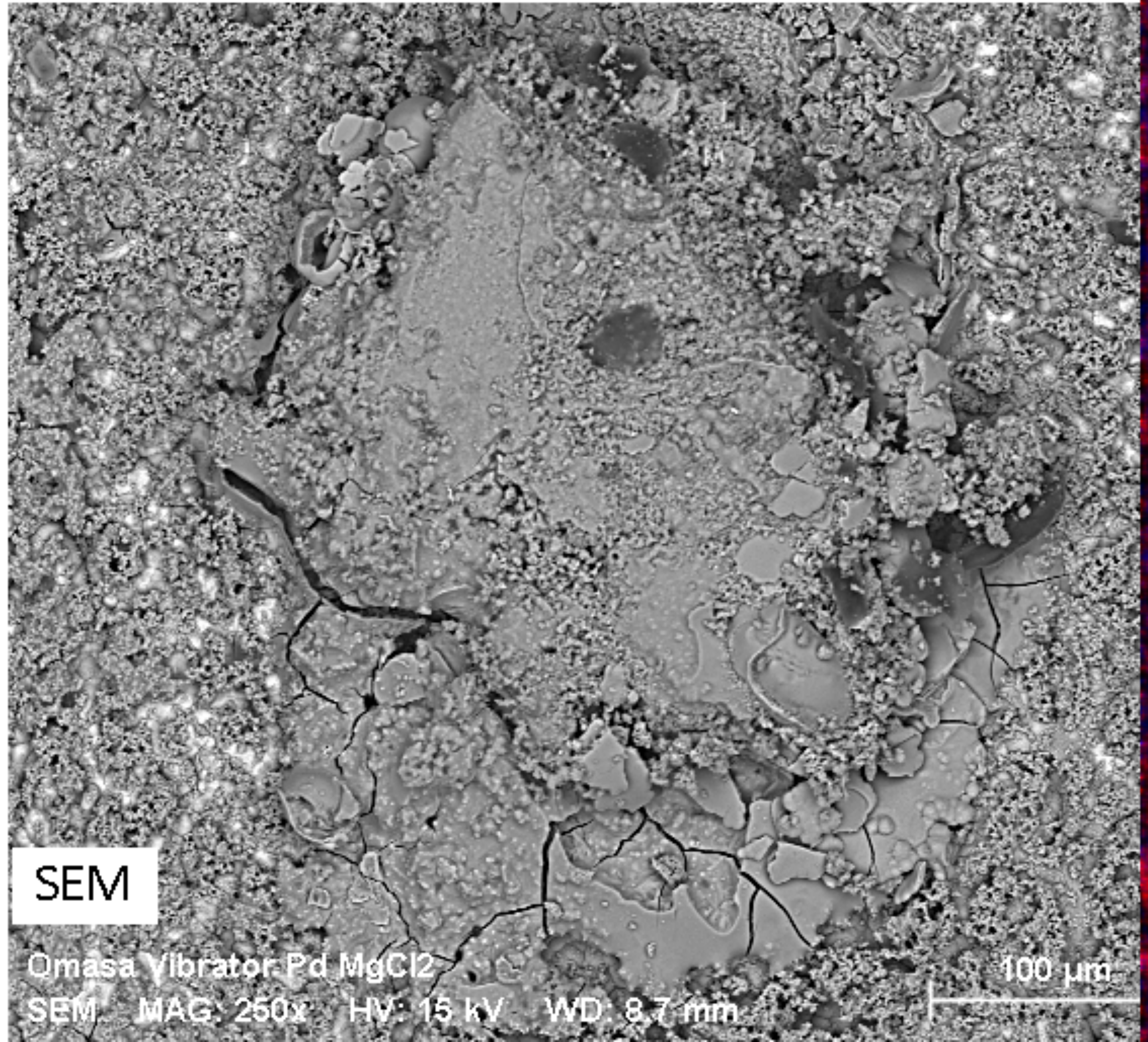


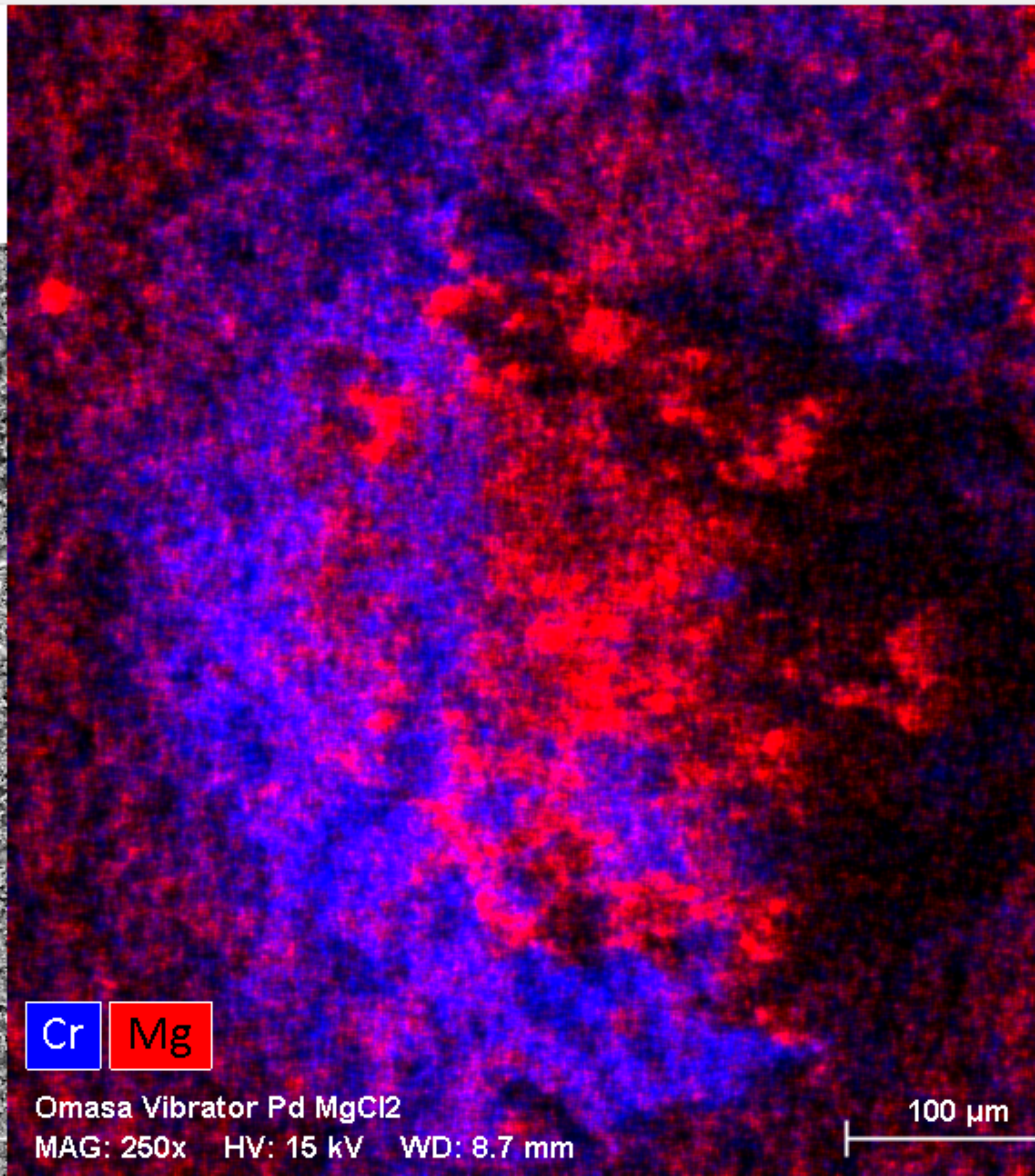
Not Secure nanosoft.co.nz/Fusion.php

id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	MeV
3484	none	661	Mg	25	f	12	f	Mg	25	f	12	f	Cr	50	b	24	b	23.873300
3523	none	663	Mg	26	b	12	b	Mg	26	b	12	b	Cr	52	b	24	b	22.978100
3465	none	662	Mg	24	b	12	b	Mg	26	b	12	b	Cr	50	b	24	b	20.106300

Project OHMA - Strong evidence of fusion







10 Minute exposure of Indium to Vibrator

The experiment

Experiment design

youtu.be/QqDeiX5QC5k

OH radical self-masing?

- Cut through 10-Yen coin was ‘like a laser’
- Gas contains OH radical - wondered if it was masing
- Like langmuir, perhaps formation of metal oxides produces more atomic hydrogen

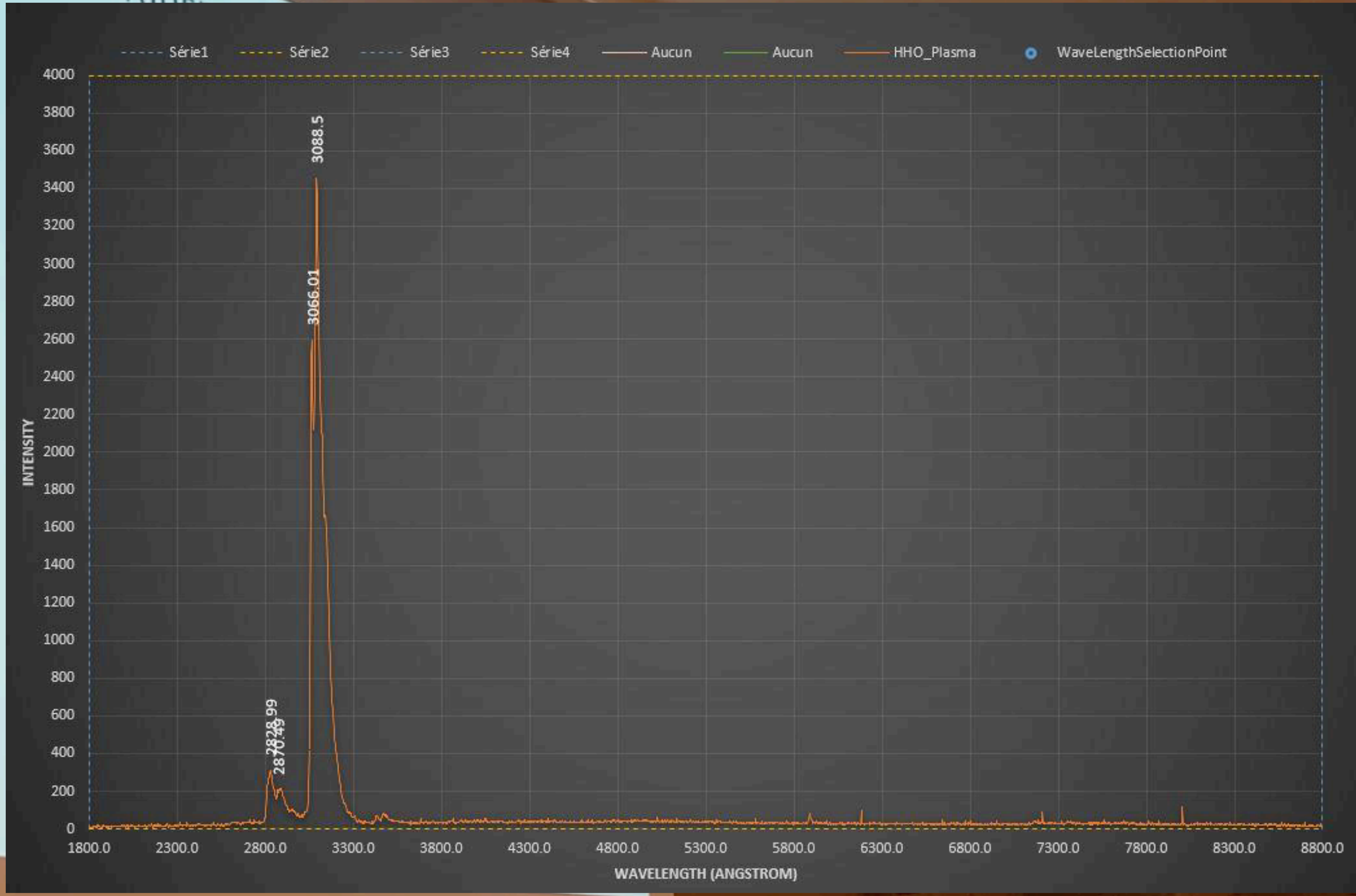
OHMA - Ohmasa Gas mass analysis by Tokyo Institute of Technology

Gas contained 0.28% atomic hydrogen

ガス成分表 Gas composition table

ガス成分 Gas component	生ガス（モル%）* Raw (Mole %) (A)	(B)	処理ガス（モル%）** (Mole %) (a)	(b)
H_2	60.00	55.00	58.00	54.00
H	0.20	0.28	0.20	0.20
H_3 HD	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.045
OH	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90
^{16}O	2.50	3.50	3.90	3.90
H_2O	3.00	3.50	3.30	3.30
N_2 CO	2.80	4.80	6.70	6.70
O_2	18.00	21.00	23.00	23.00
CO_2	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13
有機物				

OH radical self-masing?



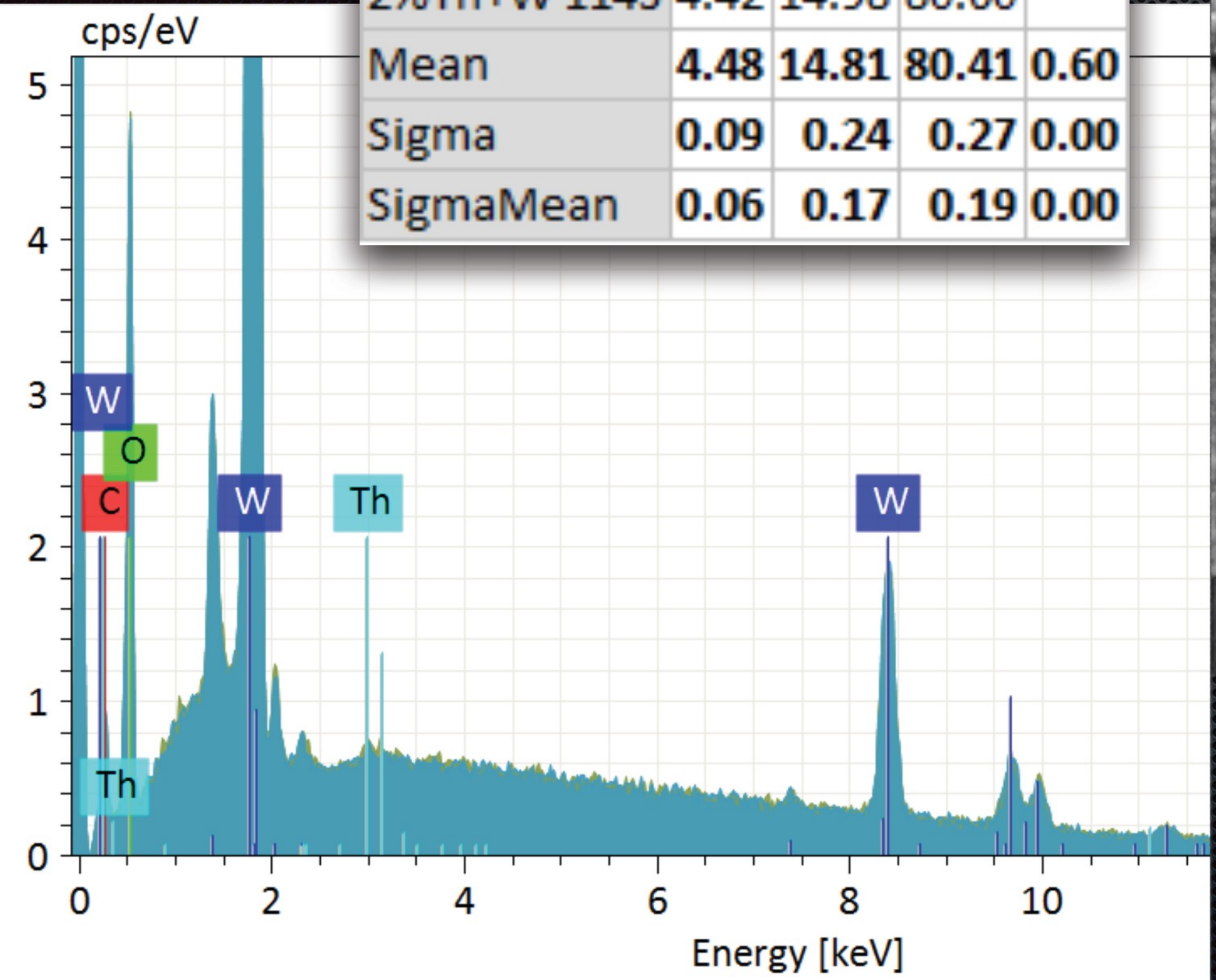
Slobodan Stankovic
ICCF-22

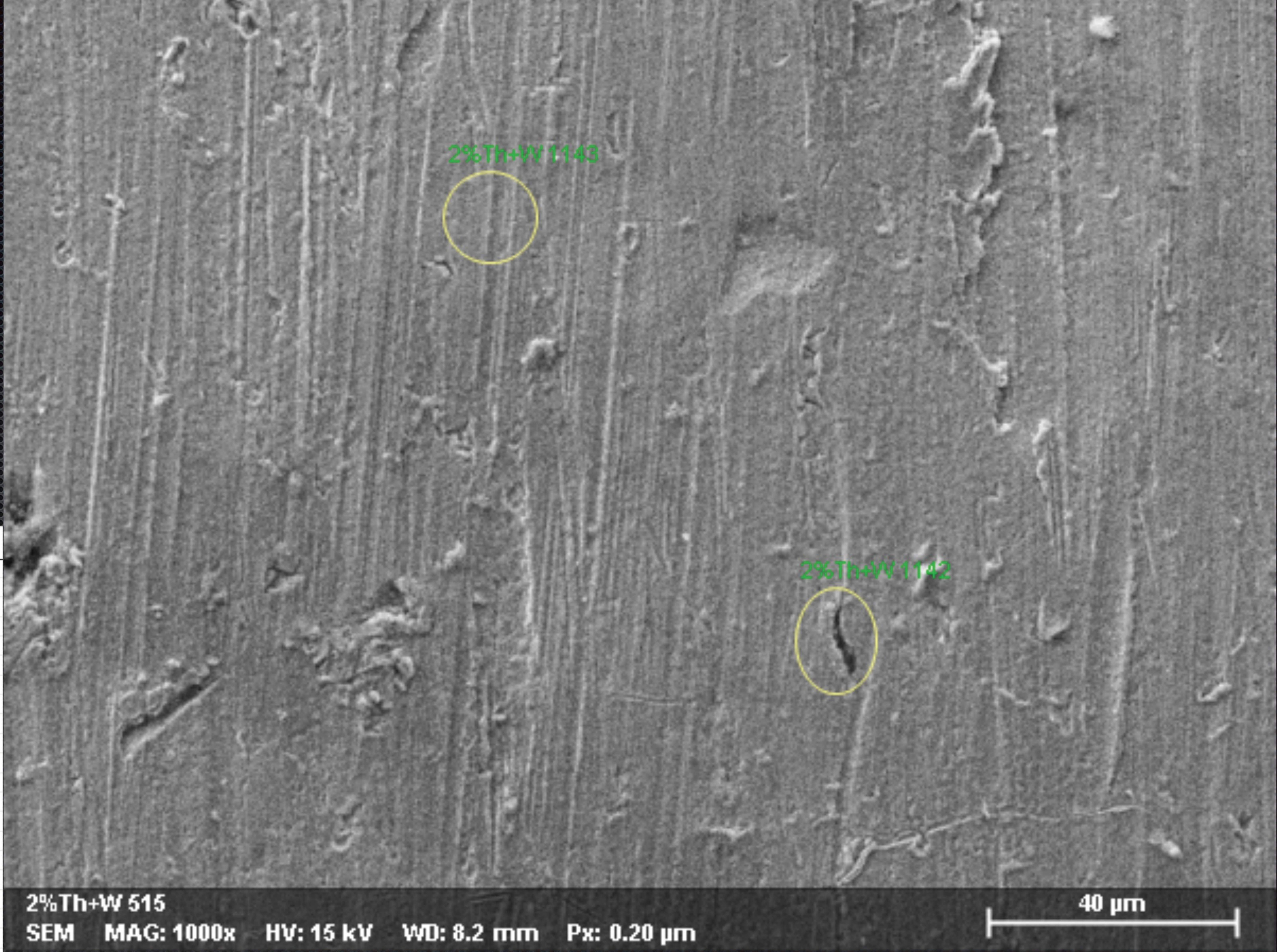
Effect on 2% Thorium doped Tungsten

Welding rod surface before x100

Analysis of welding rod surface before Ohmasa Gas exposure

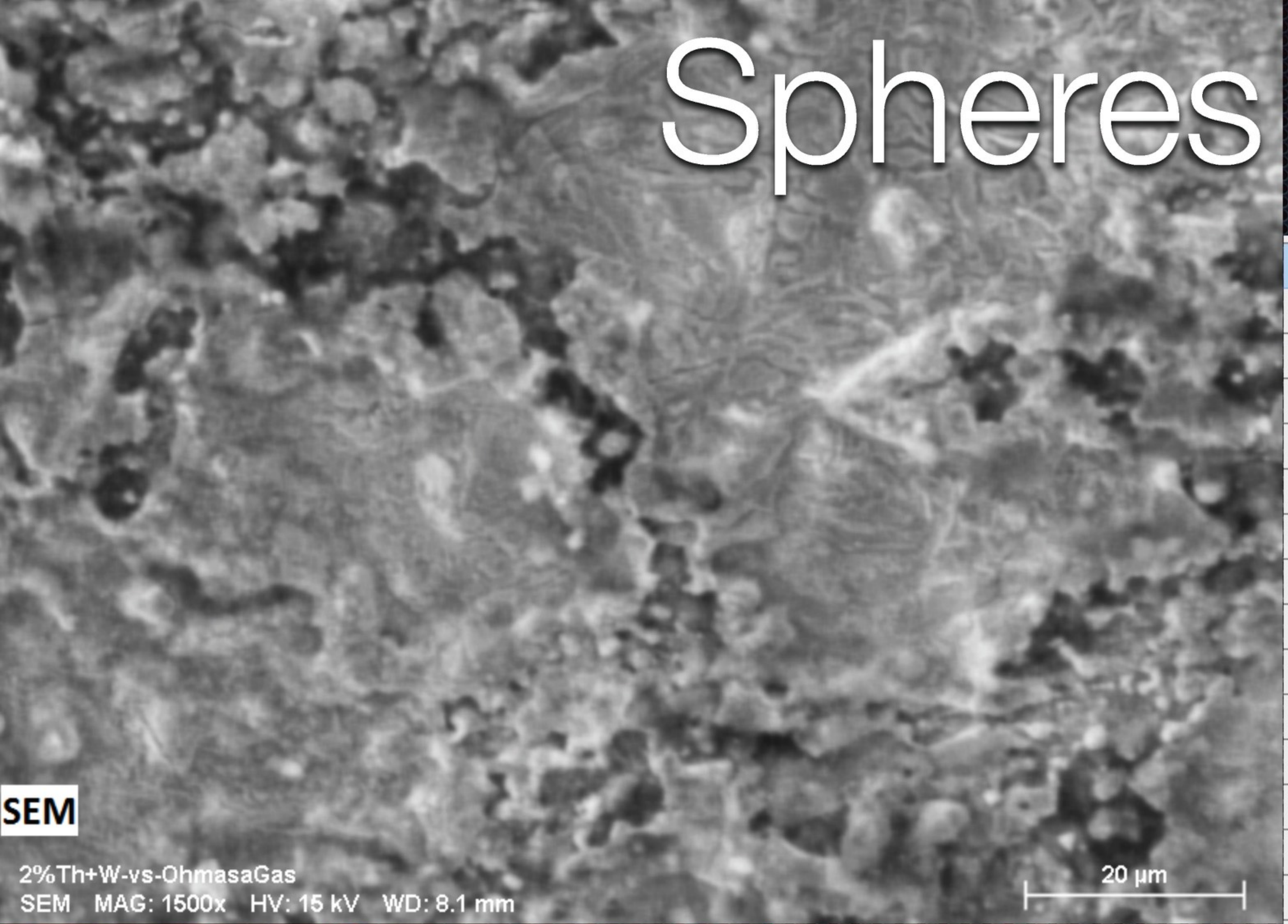
Normalized mass concentration [%]				
Spectrum	C	O	W	Th
2%Th+W 1142	4.54	14.64	80.22	0.60
2%Th+W 1143	4.42	14.98	80.60	
Mean	**4.48**	**14.81**	**80.41**	**0.60**
Sigma	**0.09**	**0.24**	**0.27**	**0.00**
SigmaMean	**0.06**	**0.17**	**0.19**	**0.00**



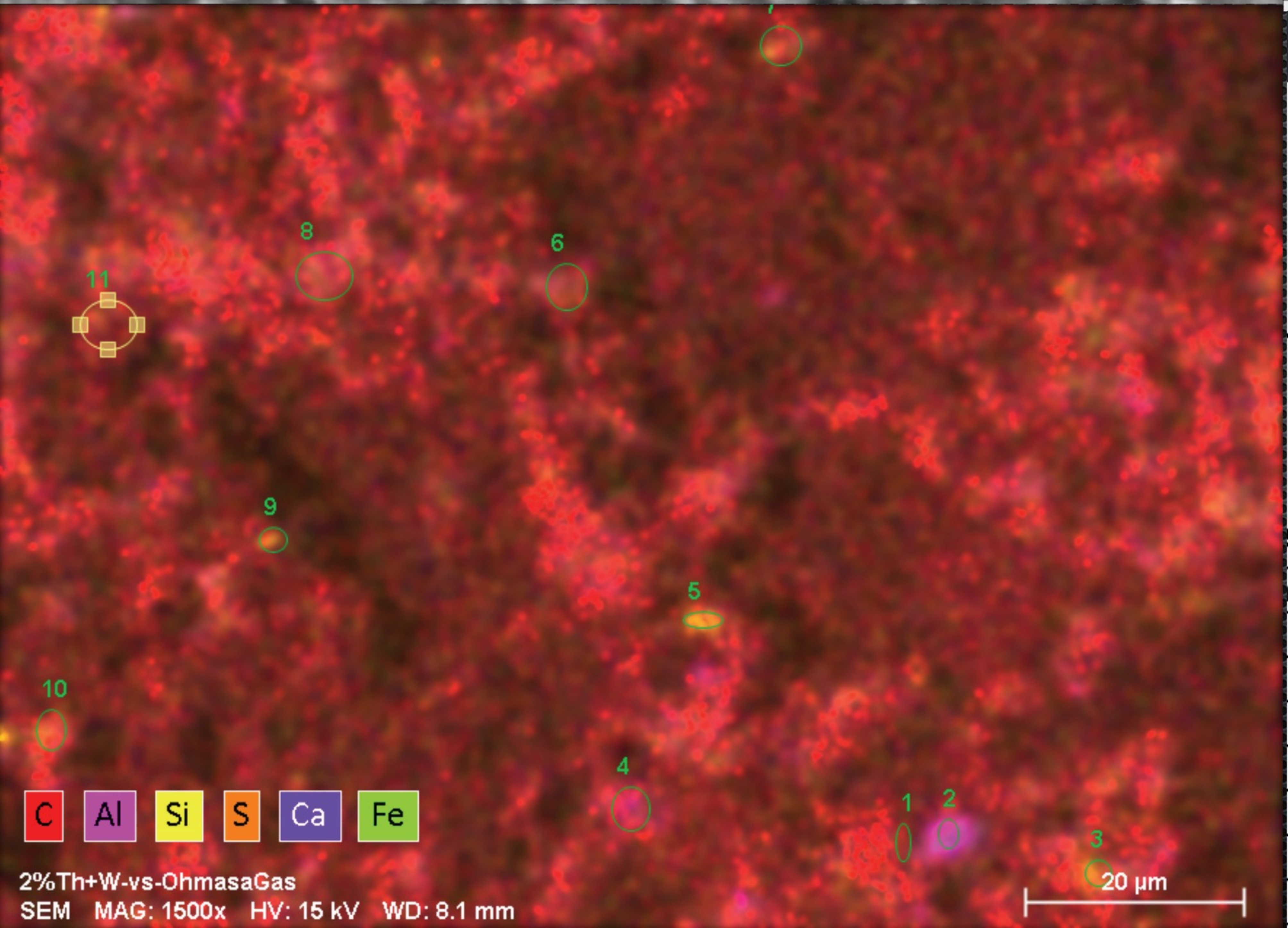


Welding rod surface before x1000

Spheres smashing through surface



Spectrum	C	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	S	K	Ca	Ti	Fe	W	Th
1	55.75643	26.34176	1.248022	0	1.917946	0	0	0.577729	1.472459	0.085924	1.907429	10.04616	0.646139
2	19.364	51.26929	0.643277	0.941014	6.871939	0	0.132079	0.272226	14.18261	0	3.650638	2.448256	0.224677
3	35.28629	51.19756	0.302049	0.248084	1.912974	5.933042	0.030934	0.249386	1.156666	0.101526	0.819977	2.620004	0.141509
4	39.62554	46.34203	0.687423	0.431976	1.50917	0	0.866315	0.144056	5.840321	0.059957	0.386008	3.770405	0.336795
5	28.4955	53.76489	0.165323	0.115971	1.219148	9.08513	0.221718	0.384259	0.587782	0	0.653756	5.007389	0.299124
6	37.96587	39.78923	0.918712	0.802863	2.611581	0	3.871805	0.046399	2.741155	0.262063	1.961683	8.583147	0.445484
7	31.78559	55.57206	0.197334	0.055443	1.921408	0.21974	0	0.097698	0.789409	0	1.517871	7.26235	0.581094
8	41.77592	44.07314	0	0	3.084956	0.406769	0.260228	0.383138	2.724289	0.348263	0.769514	5.79818	0.375608
9	38.83178	42.59513	0.231325	0	1.837339	2.726564	0	0.223735	0.694488	0	0.330255	11.64123	0.888158
10	38.32838	52.29152	0.266355	0.055046	1.210367	0.658769	0	0.080655	1.125616	0.006625	0.11518	5.557608	0.30388
11	36.1465	47.43391	0.217605	0	0.909725	0	0.212686	0	0.765016	0.01223	1.76858	11.74753	0.786228
Mean	36.66925	46.42459	0.443402	0.240945	2.273323	1.730001	0.508706	0.223571	2.916346	0.07969	1.261899	6.771114	0.457154
Sigma	8.947438	8.287322	0.381392	0.34047	1.648484	3.047958	1.143473	0.174273	4.042831	0.118991	1.034041	3.364319	0.238442
SigmaMe	2.697754	2.498722	0.114994	0.102656	0.497037	0.918994	0.34477	0.052545	1.218959	0.035877	0.311775	1.01438	0.071893



nanosoft.co.nz/Fission.php

Enter your Core Query below: (but clear any initial, place-holding or old one first)

E = 'W' order by MeV desc

Tick the tables you want included in the search

☐ **E on Left** ☑ **Original** ☐ **E on Right**

W180 = 0.14%

Filtering by Nuclear/Atomic Bosons/Fermions: For no filtering, select 'either'

nBorF either **aBorF** either **nBorF1** either **aBorF1** either **nBorF2** either **aBorF2** either

Execute Query

W182 & W184=57%

Input used for this run:

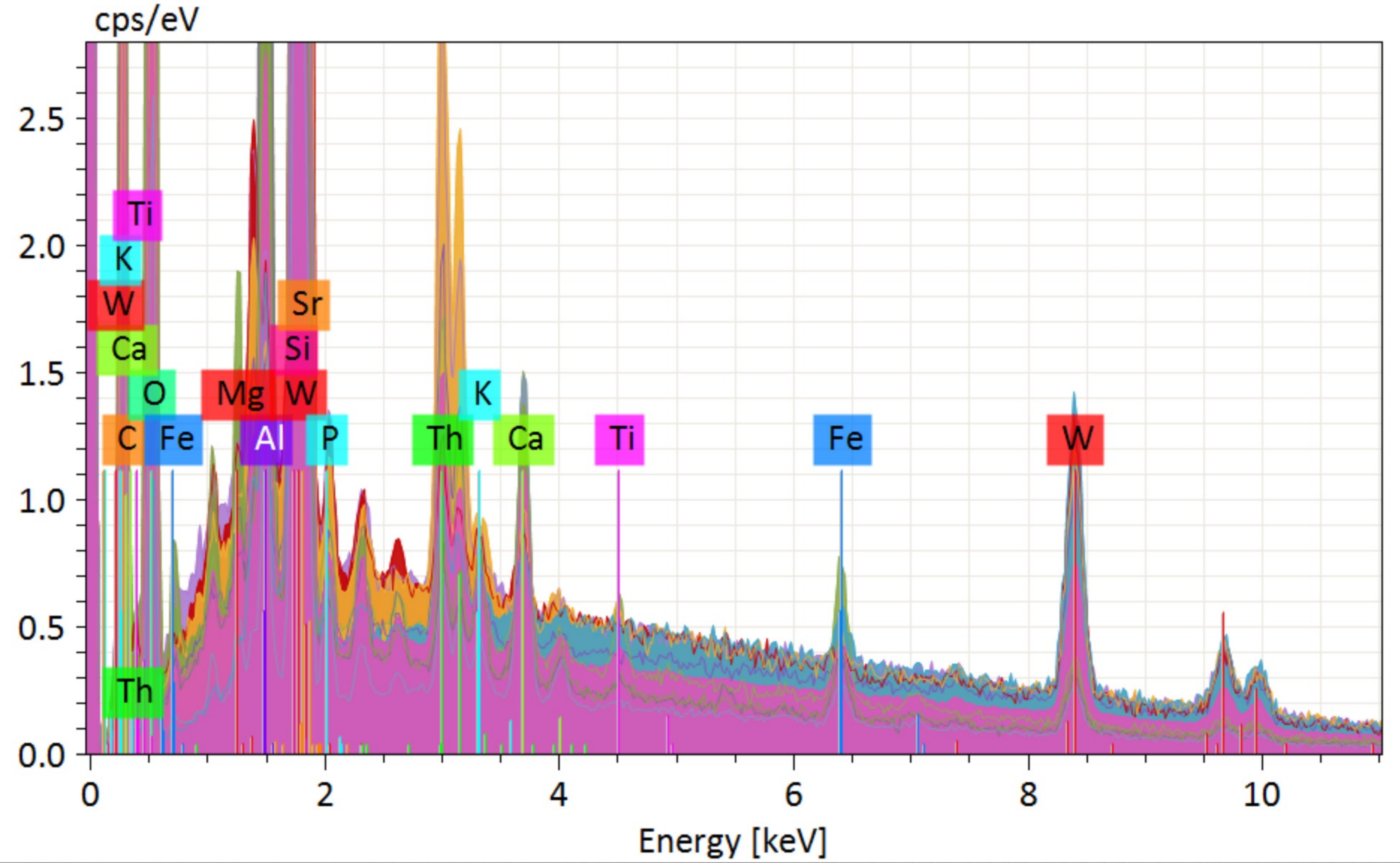
Full SQL Query: "select * from FissionAll where neutrino = 'none' and E = 'W' order by MeV desc"

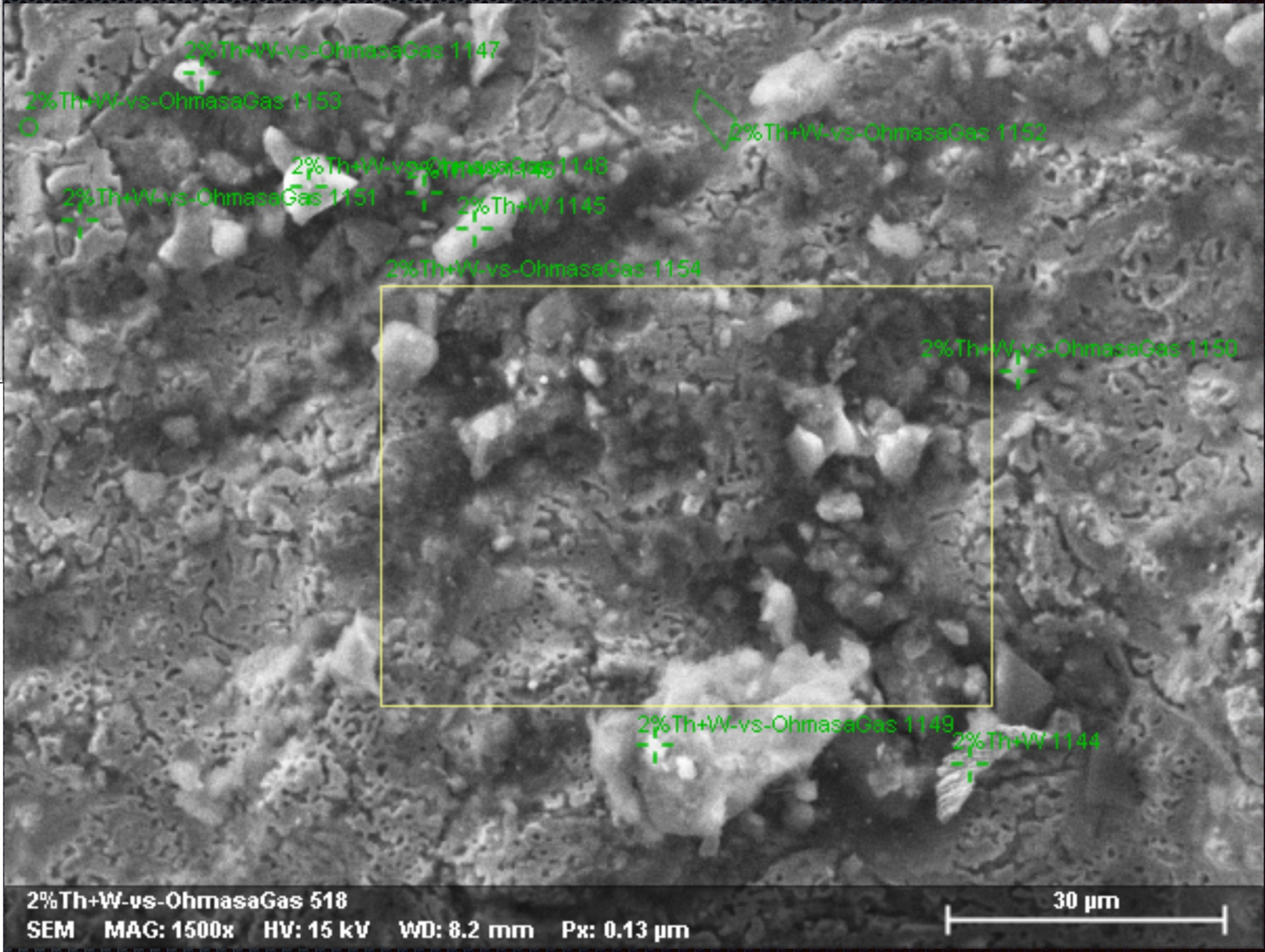
s were found. Results (in new tab - may need refreshing - temporarily stored on server - make your own copy)

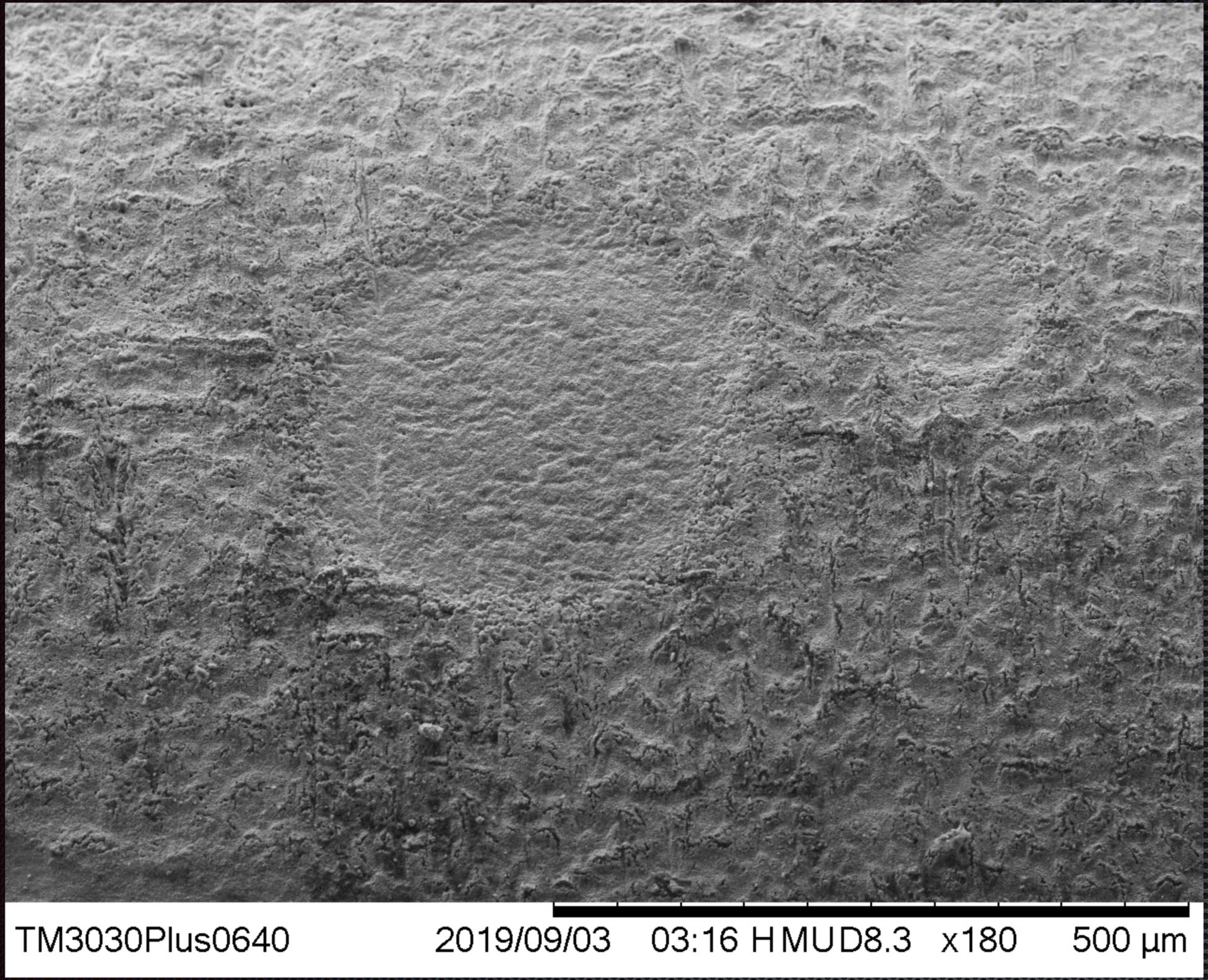
eutrino	id_sub	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	MeV
none	711	W	180	b	74	b	Ti	50	b	22	b	Te	130	b	52	b	88.948400
none	710	W	184	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Xe	136	b	54	b	85.144100
none	707	W	182	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Xe	134	b	54	b	84.308600
none	705	W	180	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Xe	132	b	54	b	84.258300
none	706	W	180	b	74	b	Ca	46	b	20	b	Xe	134	b	54	b	81.871800
none	709	W	182	b	74	b	Ca	46	b	20	b	Xe	136	b	54	b	81.375300
none	708	W	180	b	74	b	Ca	44	b	20	b	Xe	136	b	54	b	78.496100

Atomic concentration [%]

Spectrum	C	O	Mg	Al	Si	P	K	Ca	Ti	Fe	Sr	W	Th
2%Th+W 1144	38.55	19.23		2.84				3.38				33.75	2.26
2%Th+W 1145	49.17	42.78		2.08	3.24			1.04		0.63		1.04	
2%Th+W 1146	42.85	36.73		2.28	3.35	1.00	0.90	6.07		1.54		4.38	0.90
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1147	39.02	41.83						1.22				13.97	3.96
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1149	53.98	29.32		8.75	3.81			1.51		0.92		1.72	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1150	34.67	46.91	1.41	3.16	4.35		0.43	2.01	0.88	2.36		2.94	0.90
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1151	54.73	32.66						0.53			2.62	9.00	0.46
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1152	49.35	35.58		0.83				1.47		0.45		10.43	1.90
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1153	43.78	42.68		0.86				0.61				9.79	2.28
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1154	50.96	36.07		1.67	2.13			1.32		0.86		6.20	0.80
Mean	**45.71**	**36.38**	**1.41**	**2.81**	**3.38**	**1.00**	**0.66**	**1.92**	**0.88**	**1.13**	**2.62**	**9.32**	**1.68**
Sigma	**6.93**	**8.03**	**0.00**	**2.54**	**0.82**	**0.00**	**0.33**	**1.67**	**0.00**	**0.71**	**0.00**	**9.55**	**1.16**
SigmaMean	**2.19**	**2.54**	**0.00**	**0.80**	**0.26**	**0.00**	**0.10**	**0.53**	**0.00**	**0.22**	**0.00**	**3.02**	**0.37**

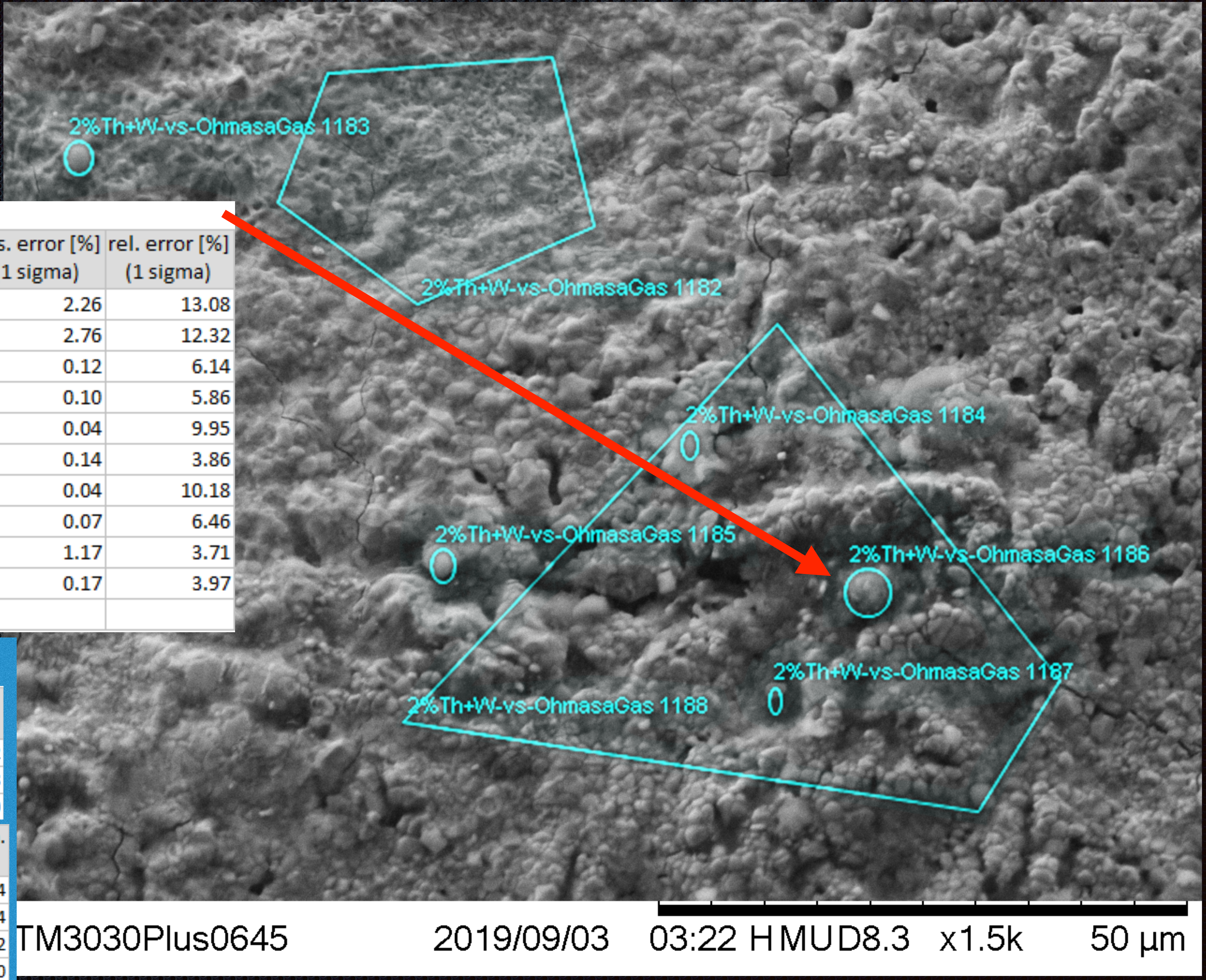





TM3030Plus0640
2019/09/03
03:16 H MUD8.3
x180
500 μm

TM3030Plus0634
2019/09/03
02:27 H MUD8.3
x1.5k
50 μm

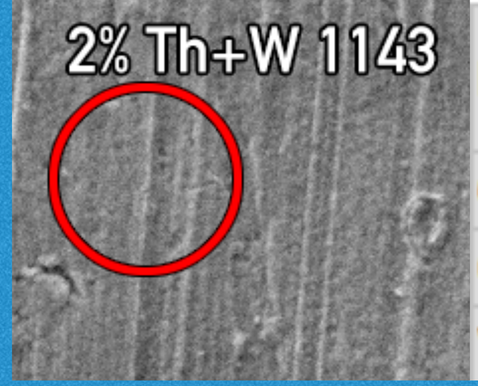
2% Th+W



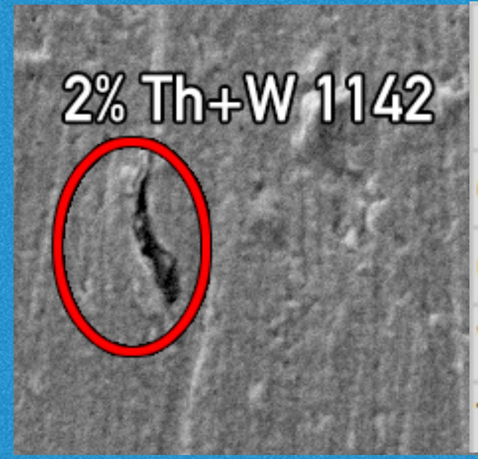
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1186

Element	At. No.	Line s.	Netto	Mass [%]	Mass Norm. [%]	Atom [%]	abs. error [%] (1 sigma)	rel. error [%] (1 sigma)
C	6	K-Serie	18626	17.25	20.39	43.73	2.26	13.08
O	8	K-Serie	32704	22.41	26.49	42.66	2.76	12.32
Al	13	K-Serie	12619	1.88	2.23	2.13	0.12	6.14
Si	14	K-Serie	12074	1.65	1.95	1.78	0.10	5.86
K	19	K-Serie	1868	0.43	0.51	0.33	0.04	9.95
Ca	20	K-Serie	12608	3.56	4.21	2.71	0.14	3.86
Ti	22	K-Serie	1082	0.44	0.52	0.28	0.04	10.18
Fe	26	K-Serie	1585	1.07	1.27	0.59	0.07	6.46
W	74	L-Serie	10712	31.64	37.39	5.24	1.17	3.71
Th	90	M-Serie	8959	4.28	5.05	0.56	0.17	3.97
			Sum	**84.62**	**100.00**	**100.00**		

Without exposure to Ohmasa Gas



Element	At. No.	Line s.	Netto	Mass [%]	Mass Norm. [%]
C	6	K-Serie	1248	4.15	4.42
O	8	K-Serie	8023	14.07	14.98
W	74	L-Serie	12164	75.72	80.60



Element	At. No.	Line s.	Netto	Mass [%]	Mass Norm. [%]
C	6	K-Serie	1380	4.34	4.54
O	8	K-Serie	8325	13.99	14.64
W	74	L-Serie	12884	76.66	80.22
Th	90	M-Serie	372	0.58	0.60

2% Th+W

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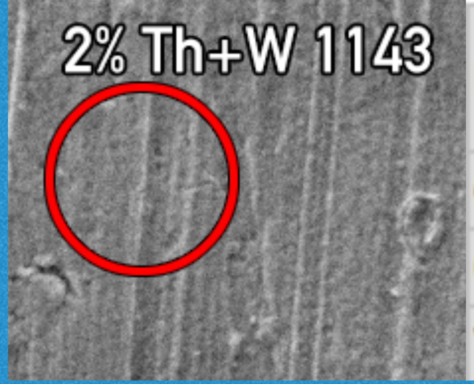
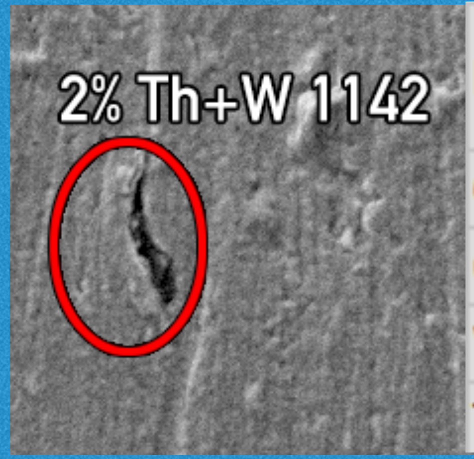
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1186

Element	At. No.	Line s.	Netto	Mass [%]	Mass Norm. [%]	Atom [%]	abs. error [%] (1 sigma)	rel. error [%] (1 sigma)
C	6	K-Serie	18626	17.25	20.39	43.73	2.26	13.08
O	8	K-Serie	32704	22.41	26.49	42.66	2.76	12.32
Al	13	K-Serie	12619	1.88	2.23	2.13	0.12	6.14
Si	14	K-Serie	12074	1.65	1.95	1.78	0.10	5.86
K	19	K-Serie	1868	0.43	0.51	0.33	0.04	9.95
Ca	20	K-Serie	12608	3.56	4.21	2.71	0.14	3.86
Ti	22	K-Serie	1082	0.44	0.52	0.28	0.04	10.18
Fe	26	K-Serie	1585	1.07	1.27	0.59	0.07	6.46
W	74	L-Serie	10712	31.64	37.39	5.24	1.17	3.71
Th	90	M-Serie	8959	4.28	5.05	0.56	0.17	3.97
			Sum	**84.62**	**100.00**	**100.00**		

Without exposure to Ohmasa Gas



Element	At. No.	Line s.	Netto	Mass [%]	Mass Norm. [%]
C	6	K-Serie	1248	4.15	4.42
O	8	K-Serie	8023	14.07	14.98
W	74	L-Serie	12164	75.72	80.60



Element	At. No.	Line s.	Netto	Mass [%]	Mass Norm. [%]
C	6	K-Serie	1380	4.34	4.54
O	8	K-Serie	8325	13.99	14.64
W	74	L-Serie	12884	76.66	80.22
Th	90	M-Serie	372	0.58	0.60

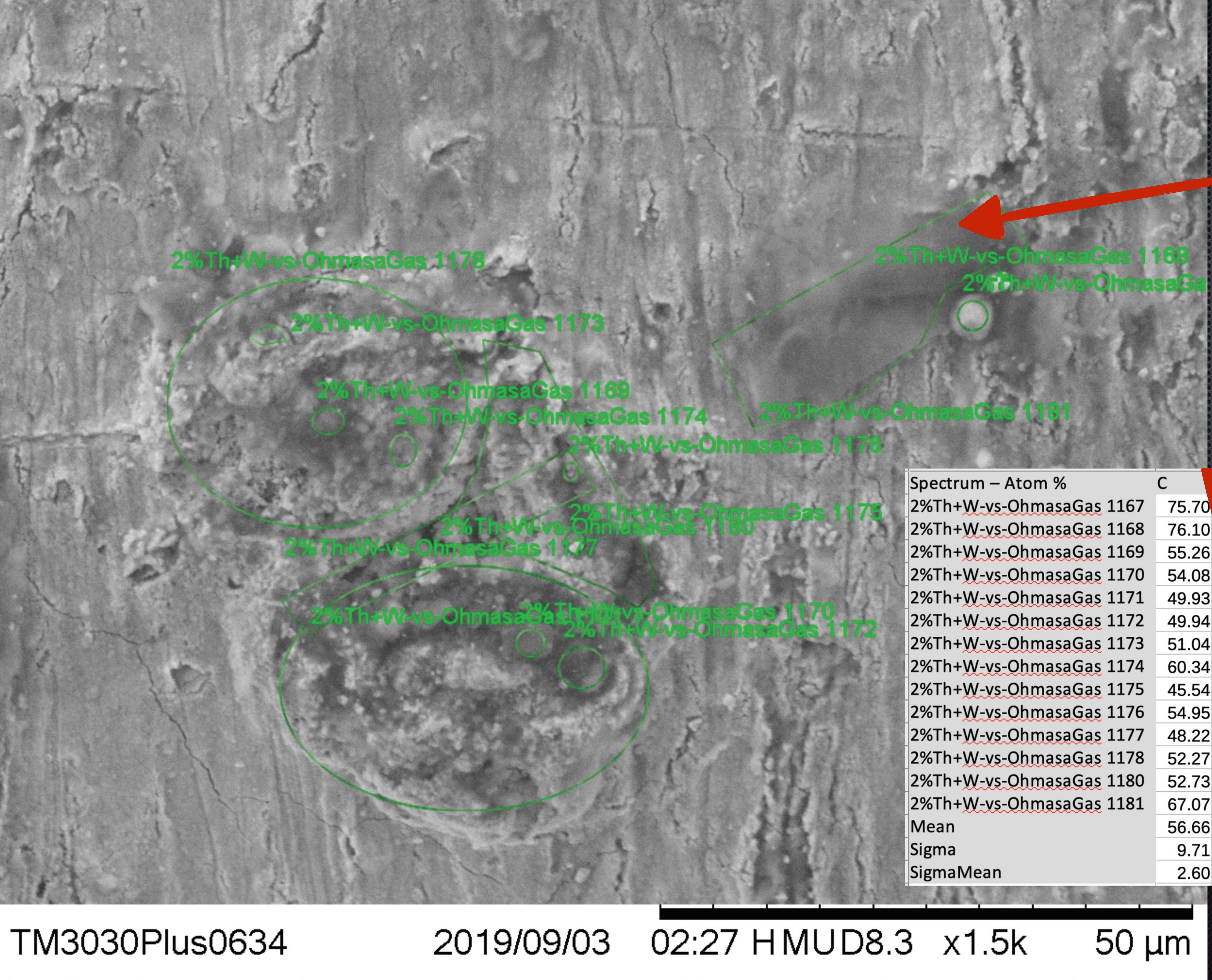
id	A	Z	pcaNCrust
252	180	74	0.1400
253	182	74	26.4100
254	183	74	14.4000
255	184	74	30.6400
256	186	74	28.4100

Natural W isotopes

id	neutrino	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	MeV
1449	none	W	180	b	74	b	Ti	50	b	22	b	Te	130	b	52	b	88.948400
1475	none	W	184	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Xe	136	b	54	b	85.144100
1462	none	W	182	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Xe	134	b	54	b	84.308600
1448	none	W	180	b	74	b	Ca	48	b	20	b	Xe	132	b	54	b	84.258300
1447	none	W	180	b	74	b	Ca	46	b	20	b	Xe	134	b	54	b	81.871800
1461	none	W	182	b	74	b	Ca	46	b	20	b	Xe	136	b	54	b	81.375300
1446	none	W	180	b	74	b	Ca	44	b	20	b	Xe	136	b	54	b	78.496100
1444	none	W	180	b	74	b	Si	30	b	14	b	Nd	150	b	60	b	48.911800
1443	none	W	180	b	74	b	Mg	26	b	12	b	Sm	154	b	62	b	39.475800
1441	none	W	180	b	74	b	Ne	22	b	10	b	Gd	158	b	64	b	29.337400
1460	none	W	182	b	74	b	Ne	22	b	10	b	Gd	160	b	64	b	27.725900
1439	none	W	180	b	74	b	Ne	20	b	10	b	Gd	160	b	64	b	25.539700
1435	none	W	180	b	74	b	O	16	b	8	b	Dy	164	b	66	b	21.643300
1437	none	W	180	b	74	b	O	18	b	8	b	Dy	162	b	66	b	19.887400
1458	none	W	182	b	74	b	O	18	b	8	b	Dy	164	b	66	b	18.890700
1436	none	W	180	b	74	b	O	17	f	8	f	Dy	163	f	66	f	18.141800
1434	none	W	180	b	74	b	N	15	f	7	b	Ho	165	f	67	b	15.436700
1431	none	W	180	b	74	b	C	12	b	6	b	Er	168	b	68	b	13.599800
1453	none	W	182	b	74	b	C	12	b	6	b	Er	170	b	68	b	11.885900
1432	none	W	180	b	74	b	C	13	f	6	f	Er	167	f	68	f	10.783000
1465	none	W	183	f	74	f	C	13	f	6	f	Er	170	b	68	b	10.643300
1430	none	W	180	b	74	b	B	11	f	5	b	Tm	169	f	69	b	3.097200
1429	none	W	180	b	74	b	He	4	b	2	b	Hf	176	b	72	b	2.540200
1451	none	W	182	b	74	b	He	4	b	2	b	Hf	178	b	72	b	1.673900
1463	none	W	183	f	74	f	He	4	b	2	b	Hf	179	f	72	f	1.552800
1471	none	W	184	b	74	b	He	4	b	2	b	Hf	180	b	72	b	1.469000

E = 'W' order by MeV desc

Cold neutrino off



Carbon film

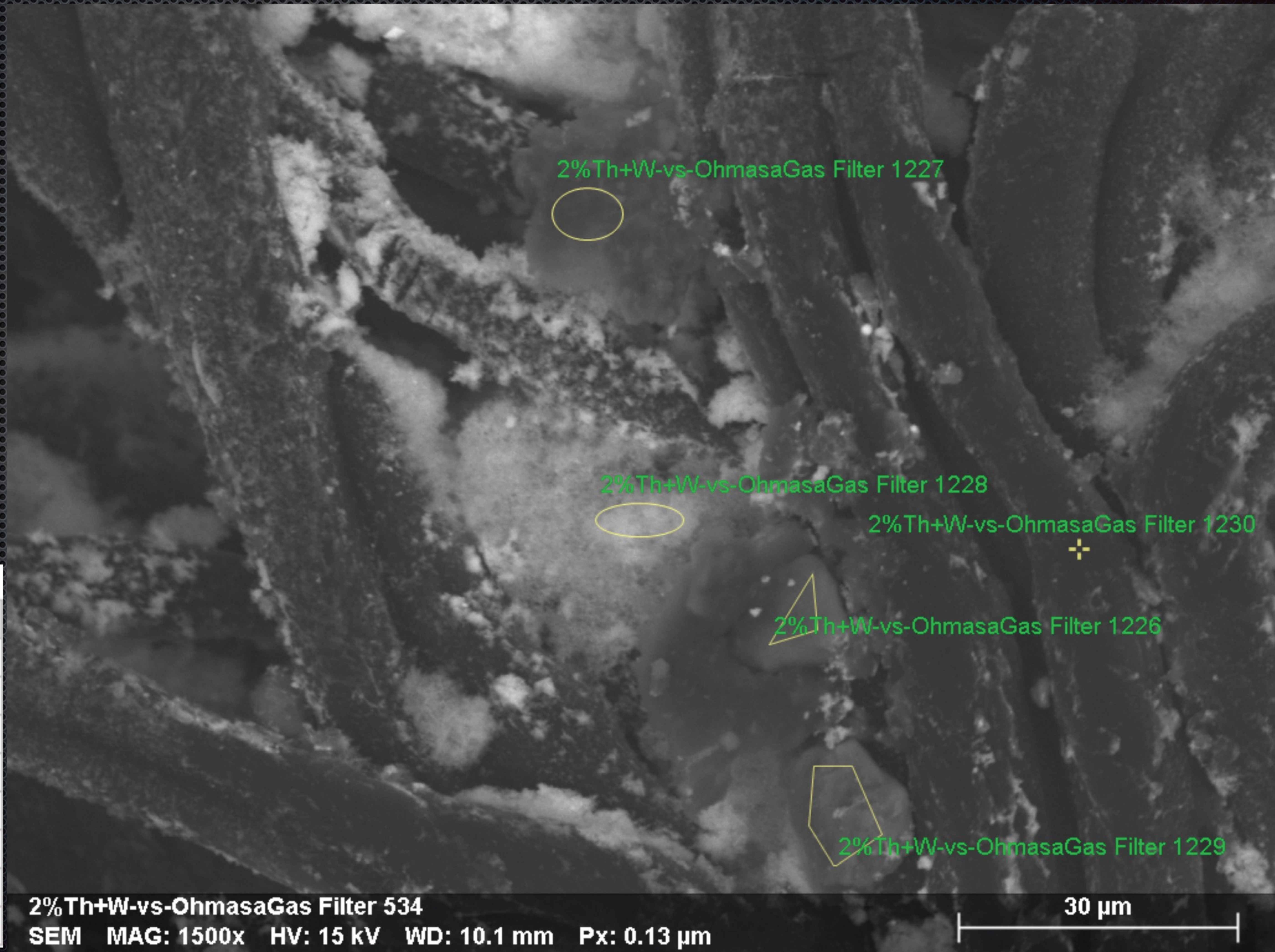
Spectrum – Atom %	C		Al	Si	S	K	Ca	Fe	Sr	Sn	W	Th
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1167	75.70	17.27			0.40		1.36		1.19		4.09	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1168	76.10	15.93					0.96				7.01	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1169	55.26	34.52	0.64				1.20	0.68			7.69	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1170	54.08	31.94	1.10	3.68		0.53	2.13	2.26			4.27	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1171	49.93	36.76					1.02	0.89		0.75	10.64	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1172	49.94	33.51	0.75	1.38			1.91	6.14		0.95	5.41	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1173	51.04	39.00	0.91								9.05	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1174	60.34	28.39	0.68	2.42			1.11	0.54		0.48	6.04	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1175	45.54	36.10		6.44			1.61	1.40			8.72	0.18
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1176	54.95	32.78	0.94				1.06	0.76			9.51	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1177	48.22	37.94	0.95				1.84	1.73			9.33	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1178	52.27	35.88	0.84				1.02			0.60	9.39	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1180	52.73	33.25	0.83	2.46			1.60	0.77			8.36	
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas 1181	67.07	23.68					0.65				8.60	
Mean	56.66	31.21	0.85	3.28	0.40	0.53	1.34	1.69	1.19	0.70	7.72	0.18
Sigma	9.71	7.33	0.14	1.95	0.00	0.00	0.44	1.76	0.00	0.20	2.05	0.00
SigmaMean	2.60	1.96	0.04	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.47	0.00	0.05	0.55	0.00

What was in the captured particles?

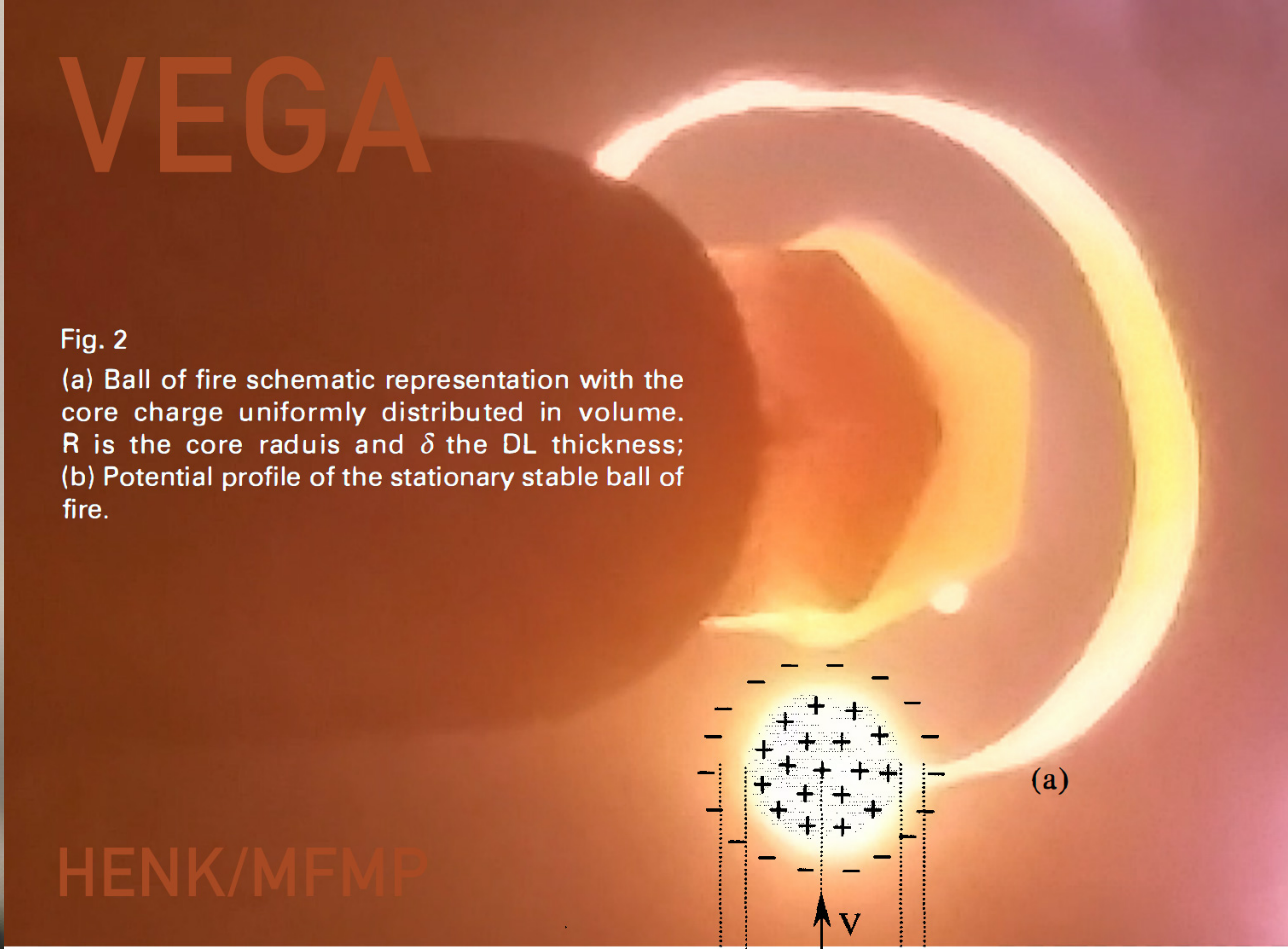
- similar elements always with W

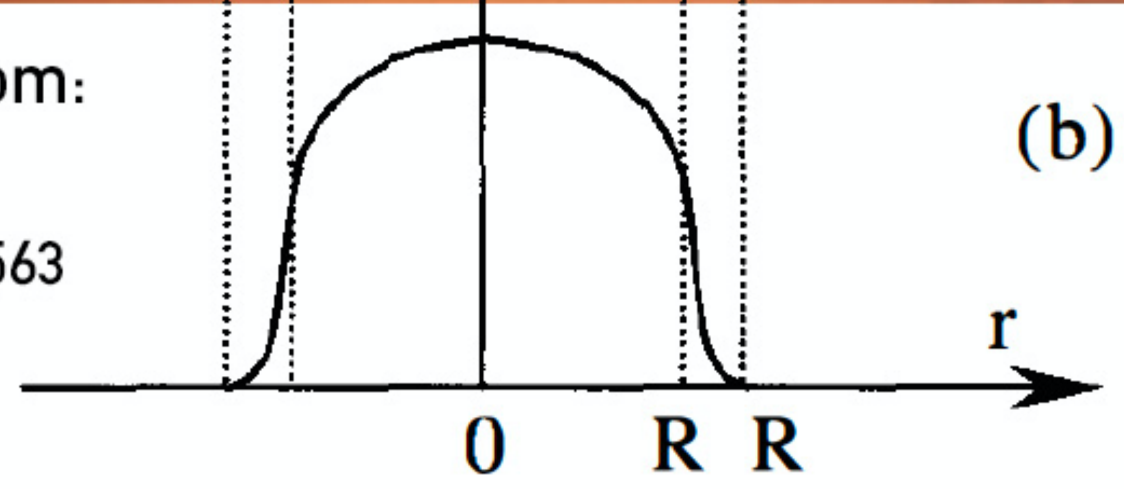
Atomic concentration [%]

Spectrum	C	O	Na	Al	Si	P	K	Ca	Fe	Sr	W
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filter 1226	67.48	24.67	1.02	1.82	2.95		0.38	0.37	0.15		1.17
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filter 1227	73.23	21.55		0.53	1.27	0.36		0.49			2.57
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filter 1228	80.30	13.50								1.72	4.48
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filter 1229	70.94	22.24		0.59				3.43		0.64	2.15
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filter 1230	96.62	3.10									0.28
Mean	**77.71**	**17.01**	**1.02**	**0.98**	**2.11**	**0.36**	**0.38**	**1.43**	**0.15**	**1.18**	**2.13**
Sigma	**11.56**	**8.84**	**0.00**	**0.73**	**1.18**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.73**	**0.00**	**0.76**	**1.59**
SigmaMean	**5.17**	**3.95**	**0.00**	**0.32**	**0.53**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.78**	**0.00**	**0.34**	**0.71**




ESPRIT COMPACT
Objects
Line scan
Mapping
System
Sample
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filte
Microscope
HV 15.0 kV
Scan
Size 1024 px
Spectrometer
ICR 3.32 kcps
BRUKER
Capture
Acquire
Map running
12 min
Elements
I/O
Map
SEM
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filter 536
SEM MAG: 1500x HV: 15 kV WD: 9.9 mm Px: 0.13 µm
30 µm
Single 1024 x 768 137 x 137 µm
0.75 µm Spot size 715x675 Points
Map
Line scan
Spectrum
W Th
SEM C O Na Mg Al Si P S K Ca Ti Fe Sr
2%Th+W-vs-OhmasaGas Filter
SEM MAG: 1500x HV: 15 kV WD: 9.9 mm
20 µm
Table of elements
Finder
Free regions
Inputs
Lines
Dynamic lines
Regions
Th
New element
Clear all
Auto ID
Map display settings
Counts Enhanced Smooth Automatic
SEM 1.00
C-K 1.00
O-K 1.00
Na-K 1.00
Mg-K 1.00
Al-K 1.00
Si-Kα 1.00
P-Kα 1.00
S-Kα 1.00
K-Kα 1.00
Ca-Kα 1.00
Ti-Kα 1.00
Fe-Kα 1.00
Sr-L 1.00
W-Lα 1.00
Th-Mα

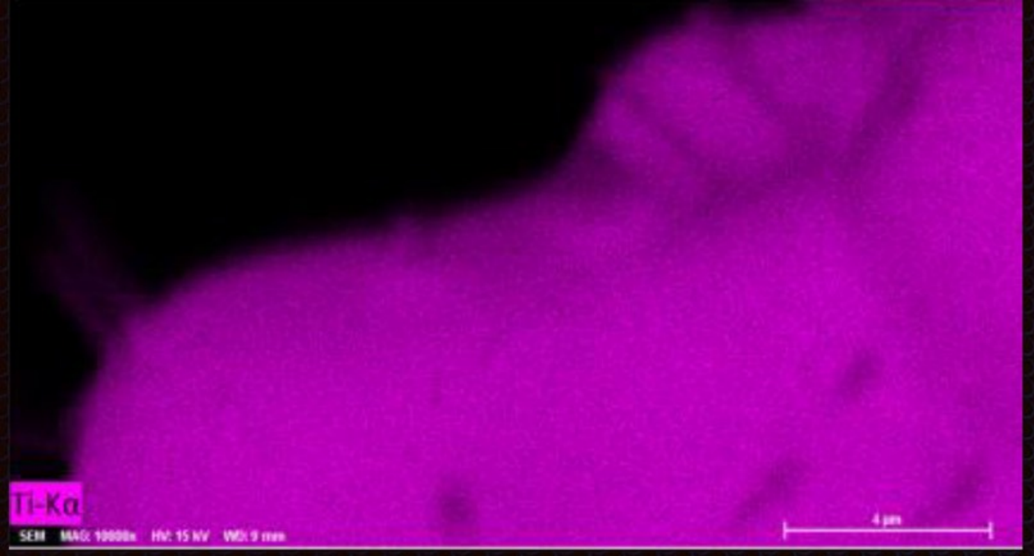


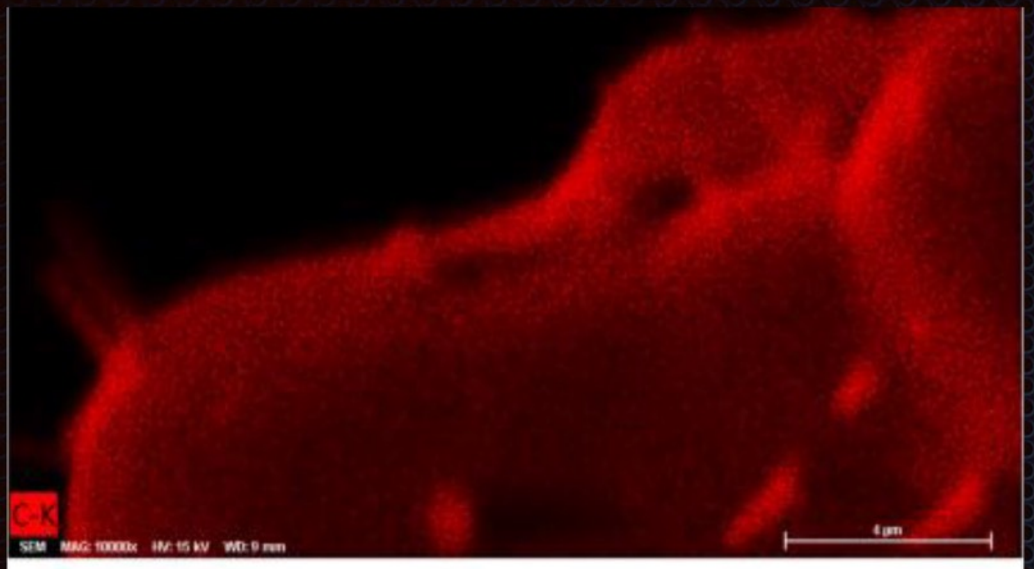


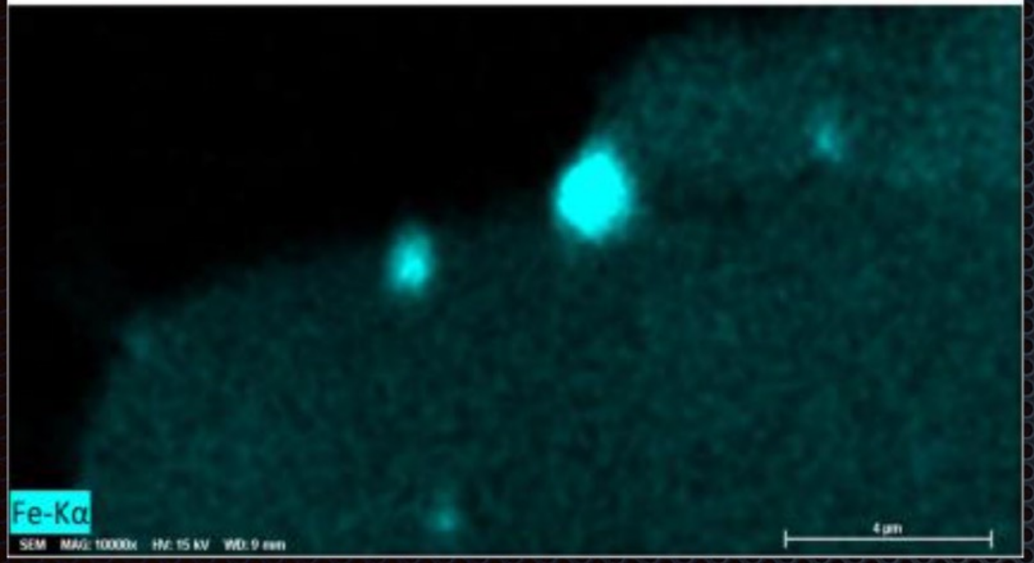
This part VEGA video frame is overlaid with Fig. 2 from:
Surface tension in plasmas related to double layer formation
January 2001 Journal of Plasma and Fusion Research 4:559-563
Sebastian Popescu, E. Lozneanu

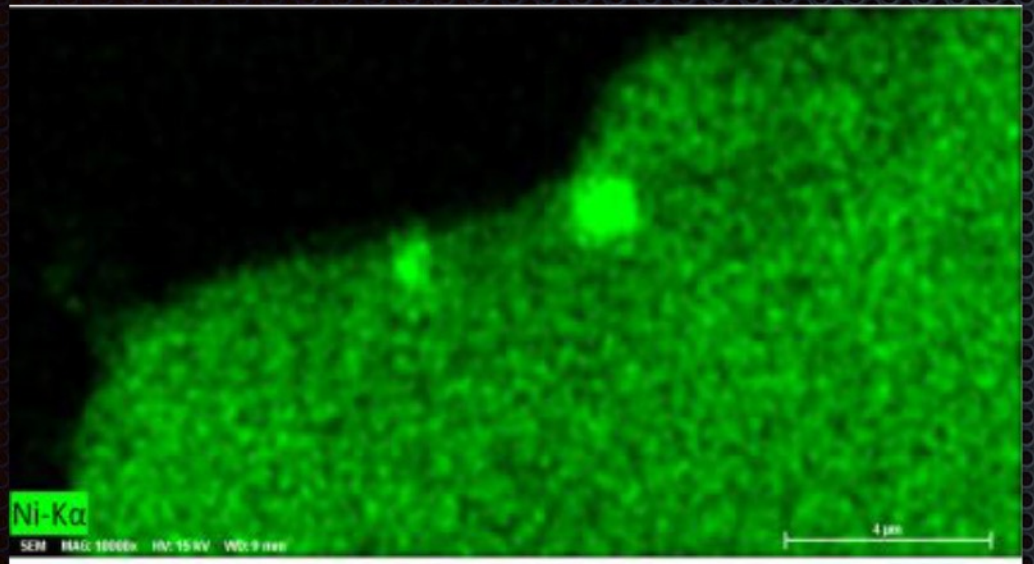

Ohmasa Gas + Ti vs PTFE
Ejecta and crystals

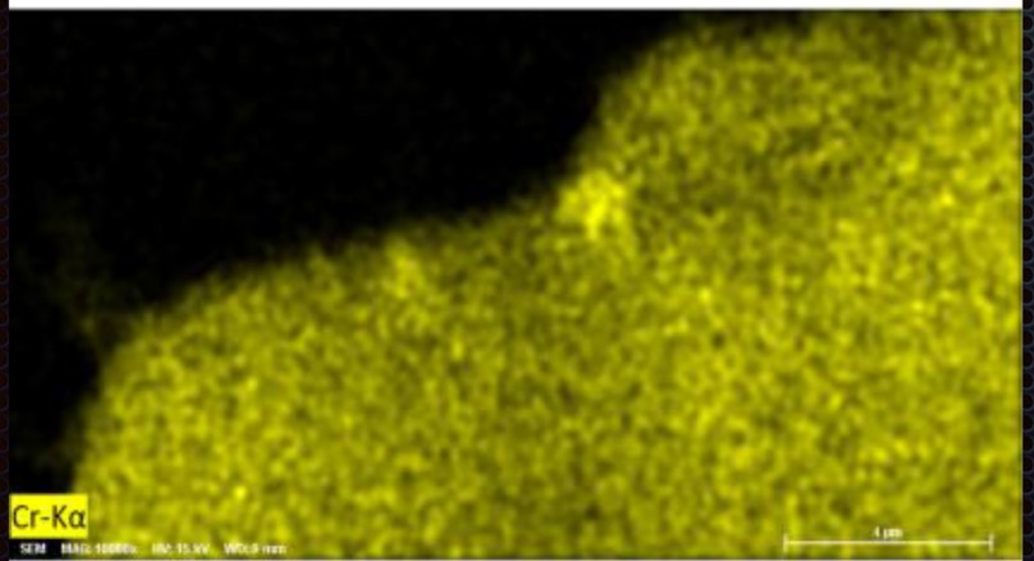

Ti + Ohmasa Gas + PTFE





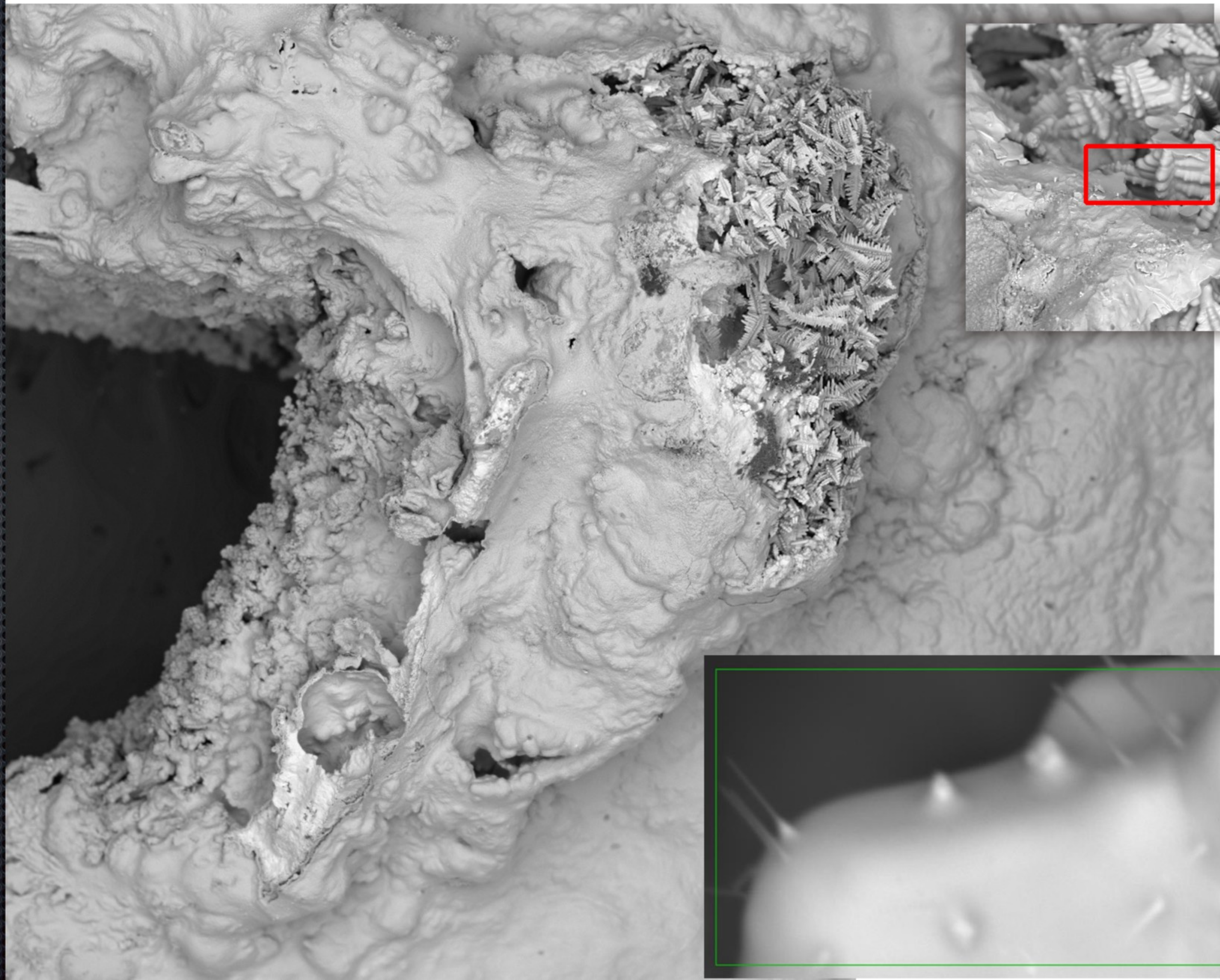


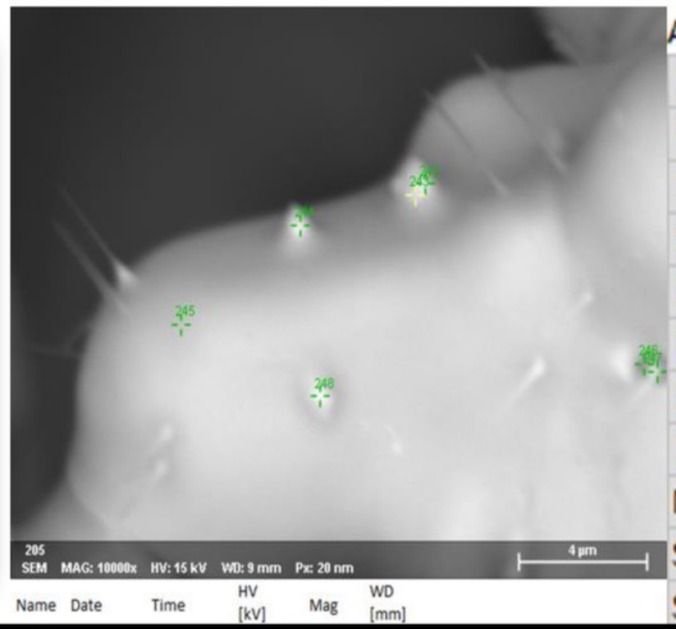




MFMP - Project OHMA
Ohmasa Gas + Titanium vs PTFE

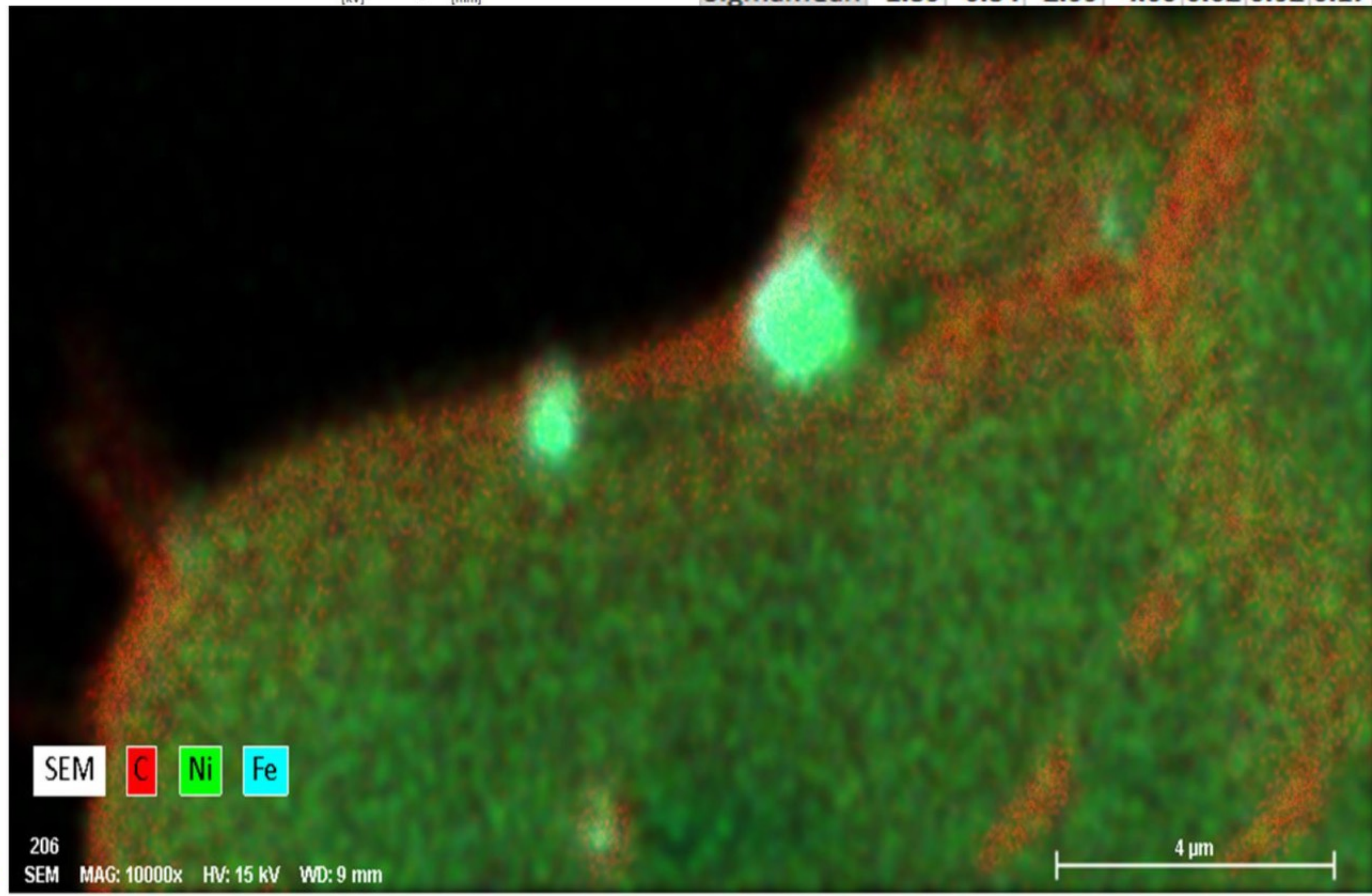
TM3030Plus0095 2019/08/25 15:19 H D9.0 x5.0k 20 µm



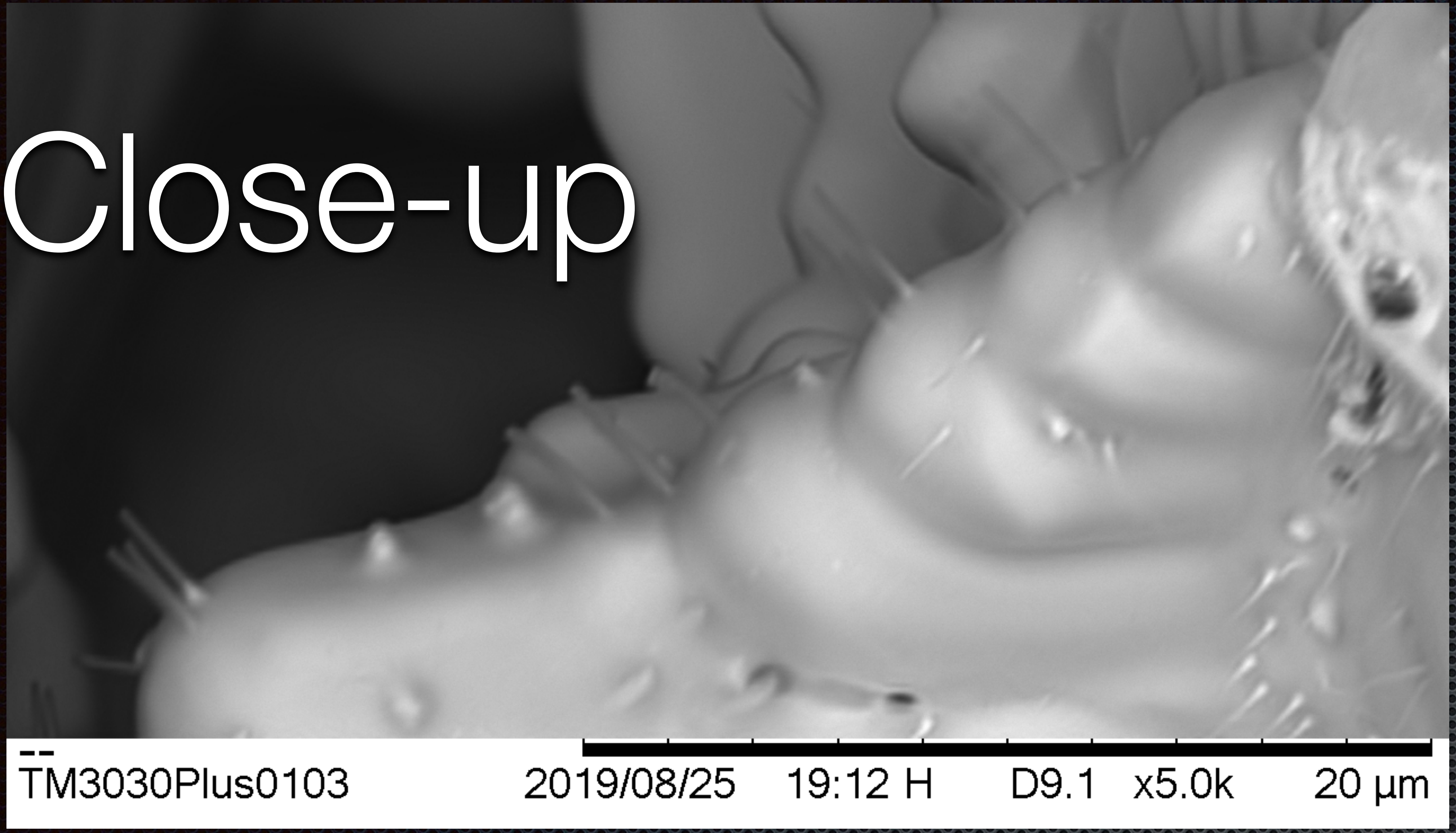


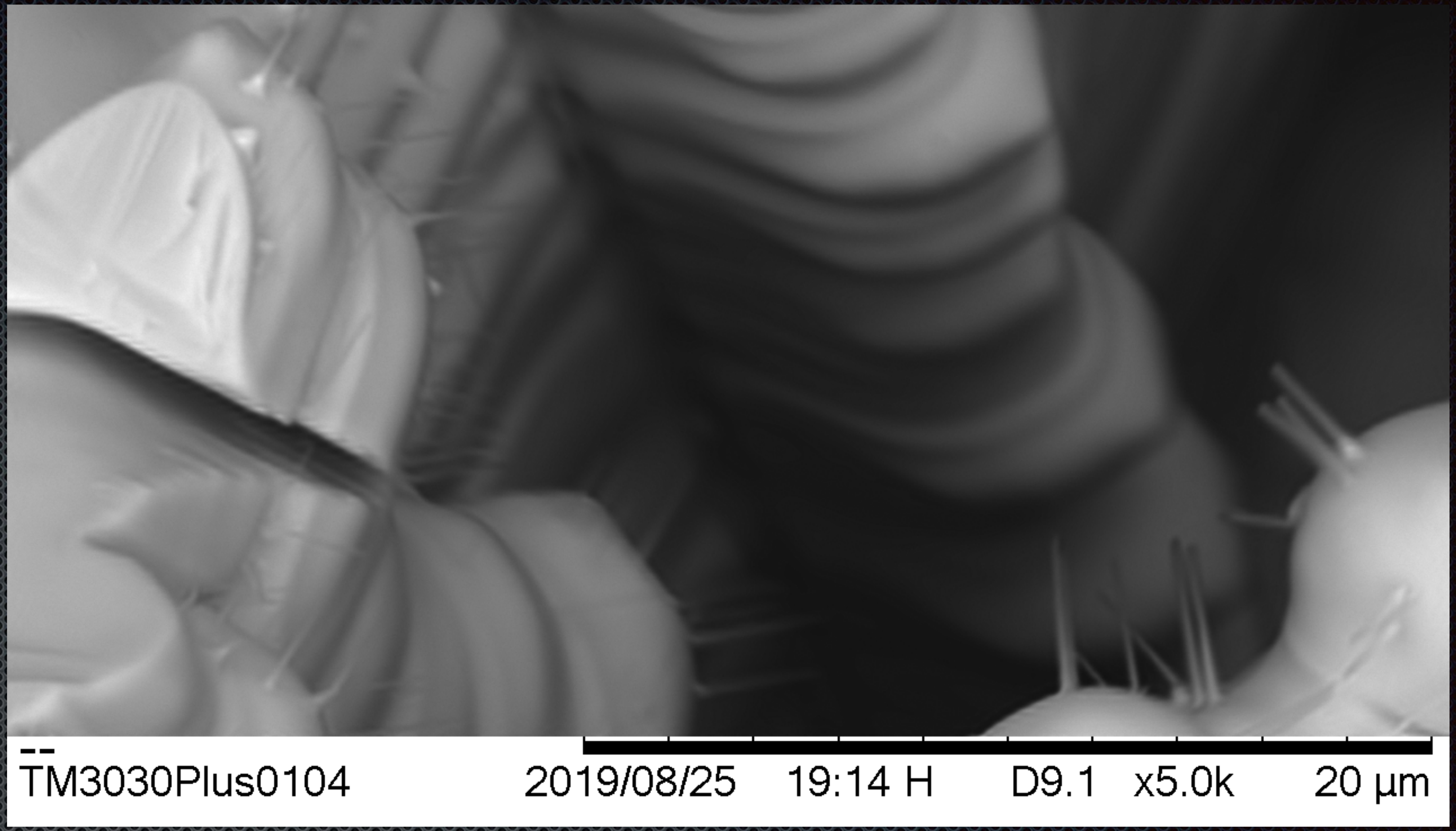
Atomic concentration [%]

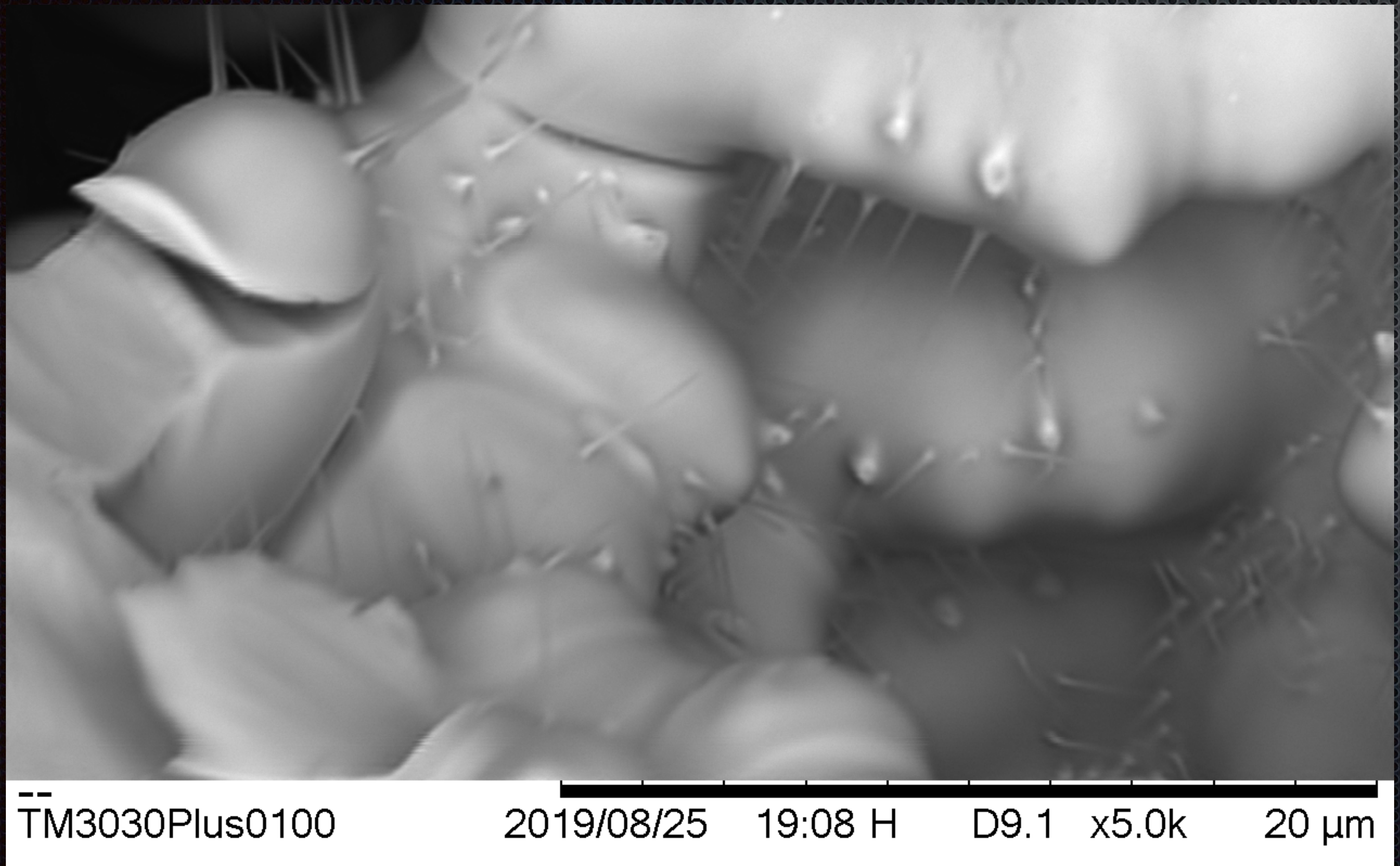
Spectrum	C	N	O	Ti	Cr	Fe	Ni
242	32.54	13.84	33.02	15.72	0.32	3.30	1.26
243	32.36	13.73	32.93	14.83	0.23	4.79	1.14
244	35.23	18.12	24.87	17.17		3.82	0.79
245	21.29	13.16	35.60	29.95			
246	25.06	12.03	17.63	45.27			
247	30.30	13.15	30.55	26.00			
248	27.84	16.94	31.42	22.04		1.50	0.27
Mean	**29.23**	**14.42**	**29.43**	**24.43**	**0.28**	**3.35**	**0.86**
Sigma	**4.83**	**2.23**	**6.17**	**10.75**	**0.06**	**1.38**	**0.45**
SigmaMean	**1.83**	**0.84**	**2.33**	**4.06**	**0.02**	**0.52**	**0.17**

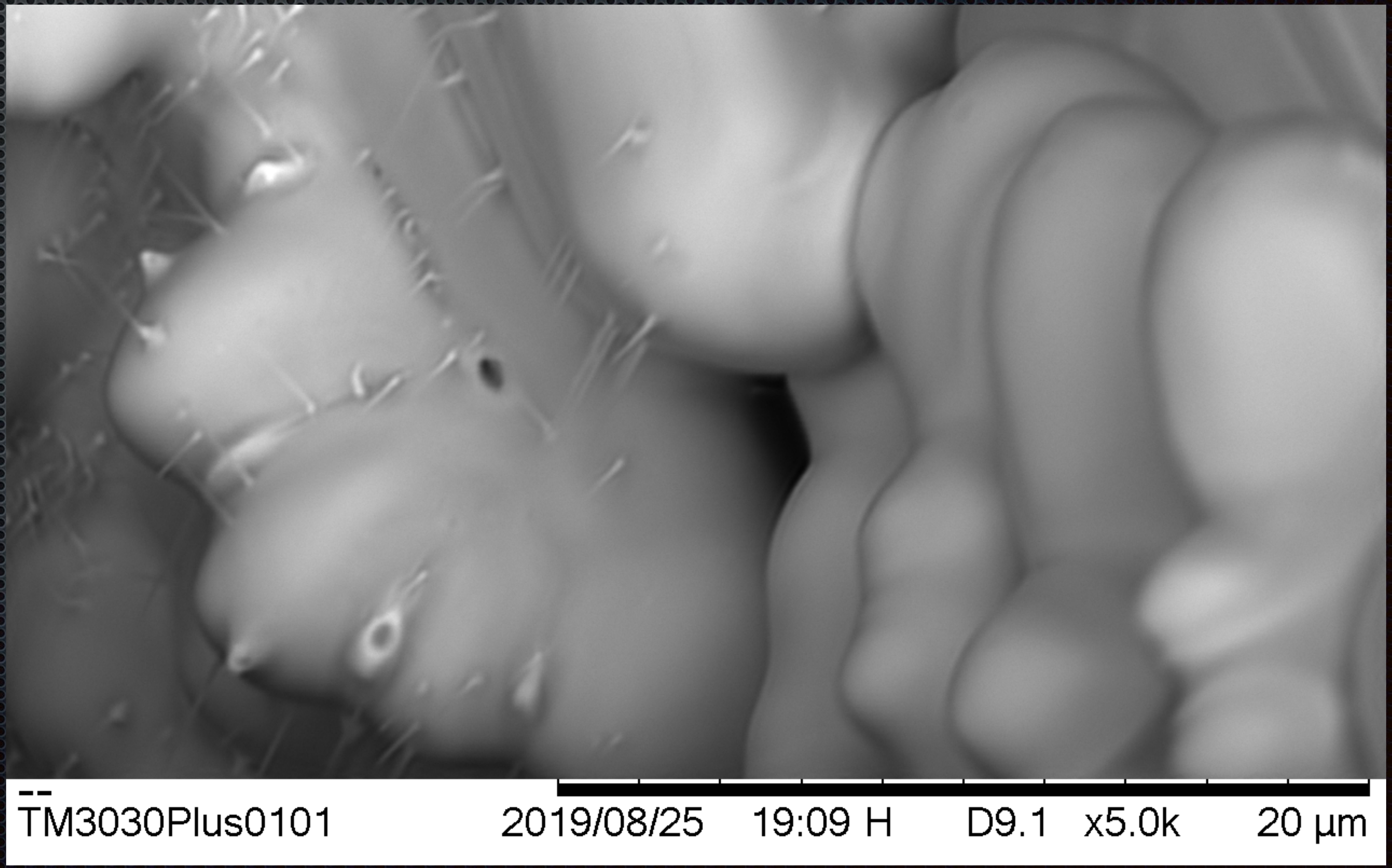


Close-up


TM3030Plus0103
2019/08/25 19:12 H D9.1 x5.0k 20 µm


TM3030Plus0104
2019/08/25 19:14 H D9.1 x5.0k 20 µm


TM3030Plus0100
2019/08/25 19:08 H D9.1 x5.0k 20 µm


TM3030Plus0101
2019/08/25 19:09 H D9.1 x5.0k 20 µm

Reactions

Ti based Alpha conjugate nuclei

Step 1 - Fusion of apha particles with Ti

Full SQL Query: "select * from FusionAll where neutrino = 'none' and A1 = 4 and E2 = 'Ti' order by MeV desc limit 100"
4 rows were found. Results (in new tab - may need refreshing - temporarily stored on server - make your own copy)

id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	MeV
947	none	1192	He	4	b	2	b	Ti	48	b	22	b	Cr	52	b	24	b	9.349400
948	none	1194	He	4	b	2	b	Ti	49	f	22	f	Cr	53	f	24	f	9.146300
945	none	1190	He	4	b	2	b	Ti	46	b	22	b	Cr	50	b	24	b	8.555800
949	none	1196	He	4	b	2	b	Ti	50	b	22	b	Cr	54	b	24	b	7.930700

Step 2 - Fusion of apha particles with Cr synthesised in step 1

Full SQL Query: "select * from FusionAll where neutrino = 'none' and A1 = 4 and E2 = 'Cr' order by MeV desc limit 100"
4 rows were found. Results (in new tab - may need refreshing - temporarily stored on server - make your own copy)

id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	MeV
953	none	294	He	4	b	2	b	Cr	50	b	24	b	Fe	54	b	26	b	8.414200
956	none	299	He	4	b	2	b	Cr	54	b	24	b	Fe	58	b	26	b	7.647600
954	none	295	He	4	b	2	b	Cr	52	b	24	b	Fe	56	b	26	b	7.624300
955	none	297	He	4	b	2	b	Cr	53	f	24	f	Fe	57	f	26	f	7.321500

Step 3 - Fusion of apha particles with Fe synthesised in step 2

Full SQL Query: "select * from FusionAll where A1 = 4 and E2 = 'Fe' order by MeV desc limit 100"
5 rows were found. Results (in new tab - may need refreshing - temporarily stored on server - make your own copy)

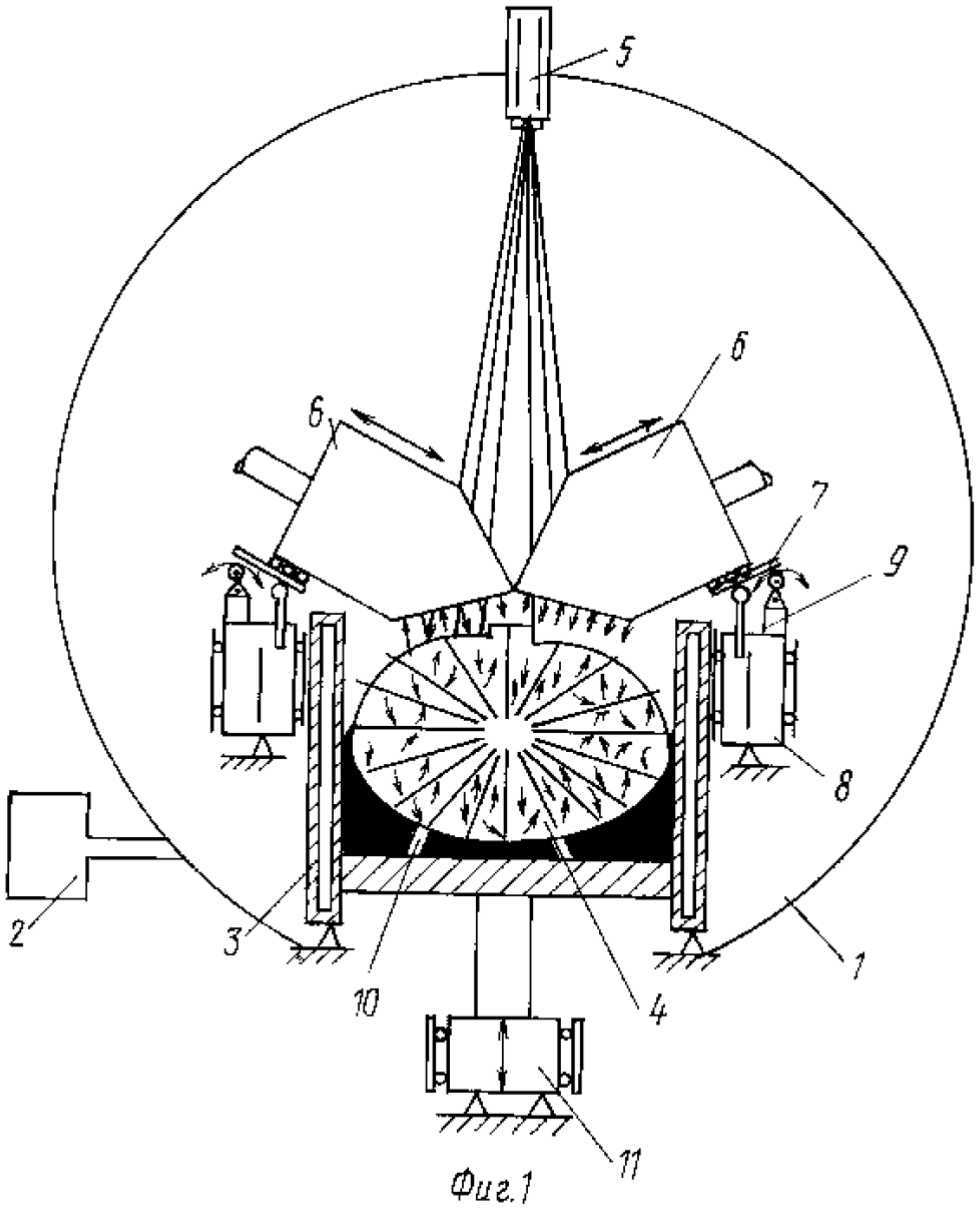
id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	MeV
962	none	394	He	4	b	2	b	Fe	58	b	26	b	Ni	62	b	28	b	7.014200
961	none	392	He	4	b	2	b	Fe	57	f	26	f	Ni	61	f	28	f	6.472000
958	none	389	He	4	b	2	b	Fe	54	b	26	b	Ni	58	b	28	b	6.410500
960	none	390	He	4	b	2	b	Fe	56	b	26	b	Ni	60	b	28	b	6.289400
959	left	313	He	4	b	2	b	Fe	56	b	26	b	Co*	60	b	27	f	3.473543

Full SQL Query: "select * from FusionAll where neutrino = 'none' and E1 = 'C' and E2 = 'Ti' order by MeV desc limit 100"
7 rows were found. Results (in new tab - may need refreshing - temporarily stored on server - make your own copy)

id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	MeV
2542	none	1207	C	13	f	6	f	Ti	47	f	22	f	Ni	60	b	28	b	22.662300
2544	none	1211	C	13	f	6	f	Ti	49	f	22	f	Ni	62	b	28	b	21.308900
2543	none	1209	C	13	f	6	f	Ti	48	b	22	b	Ni	61	f	28	f	18.865600
2439	none	1206	C	12	b	6	b	Ti	46	b	22	b	Ni	58	b	28	b	16.106500
2442	none	1208	C	12	b	6	b	Ti	48	b	22	b	Ni	60	b	28	b	15.989100
2443	none	1210	C	12	b	6	b	Ti	49	f	22	f	Ni	61	f	28	f	15.665900
2444	none	1212	C	12	b	6	b	Ti	50	b	22	b	Ni	62	b	28	b	15.318400

Solin Patent (1992)

- "A superconducting nuclear condensate is a magnetic liquid metal nuclear fuel that generates energy with the **generation of coherent radiation** under conditions of **nuclear phase transformations** in the mass of the initial product and **the combination of electromagnetic, gravitational and nuclear interactions in it.**"
- "synthesis of elements from **helium** to iron and other heavier elements, **in particular carbon**, nitrogen, oxygen, potassium, **calcium**, sodium , aluminum, magnesium, silicon, iron,"



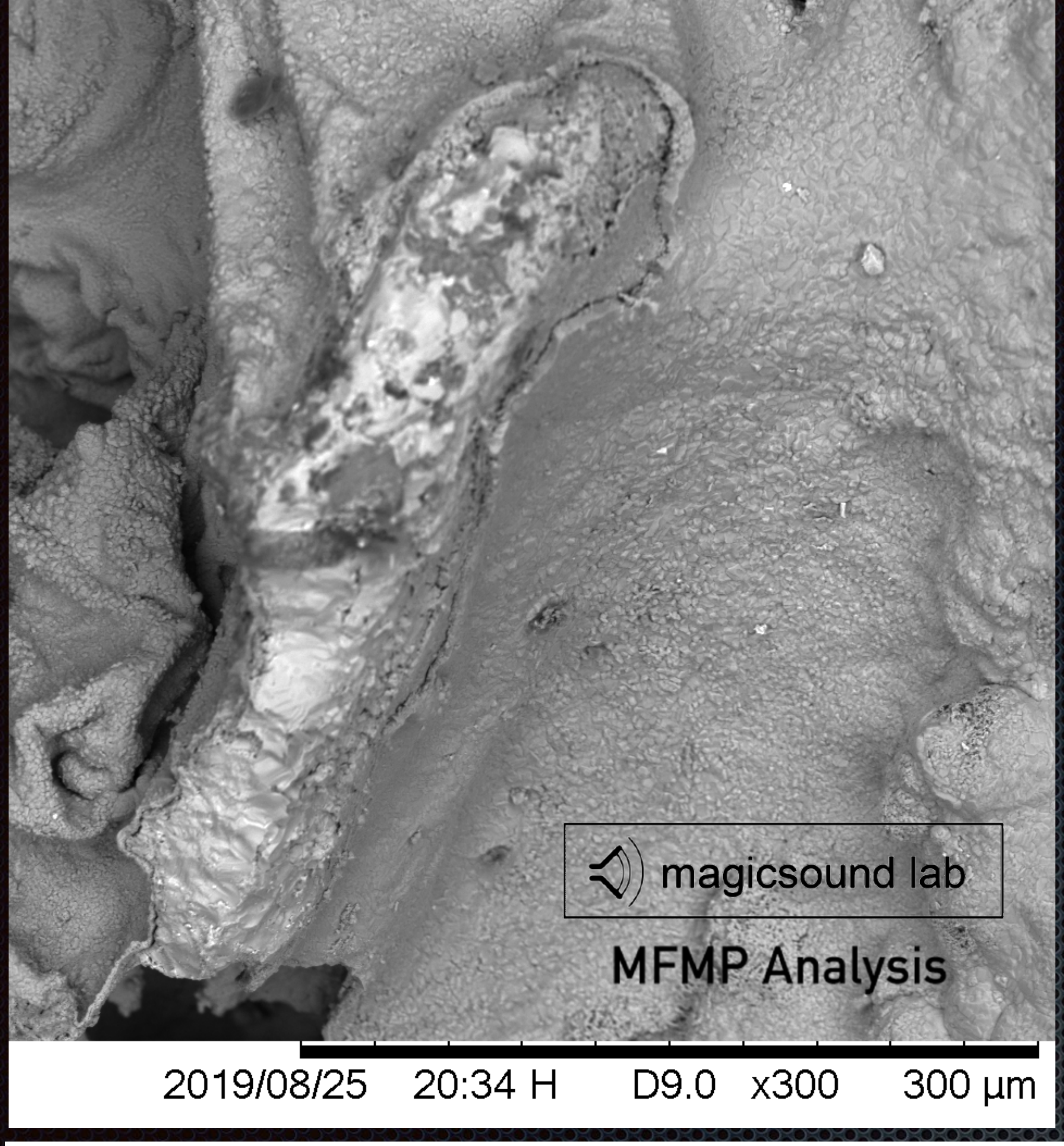
Solin Patent

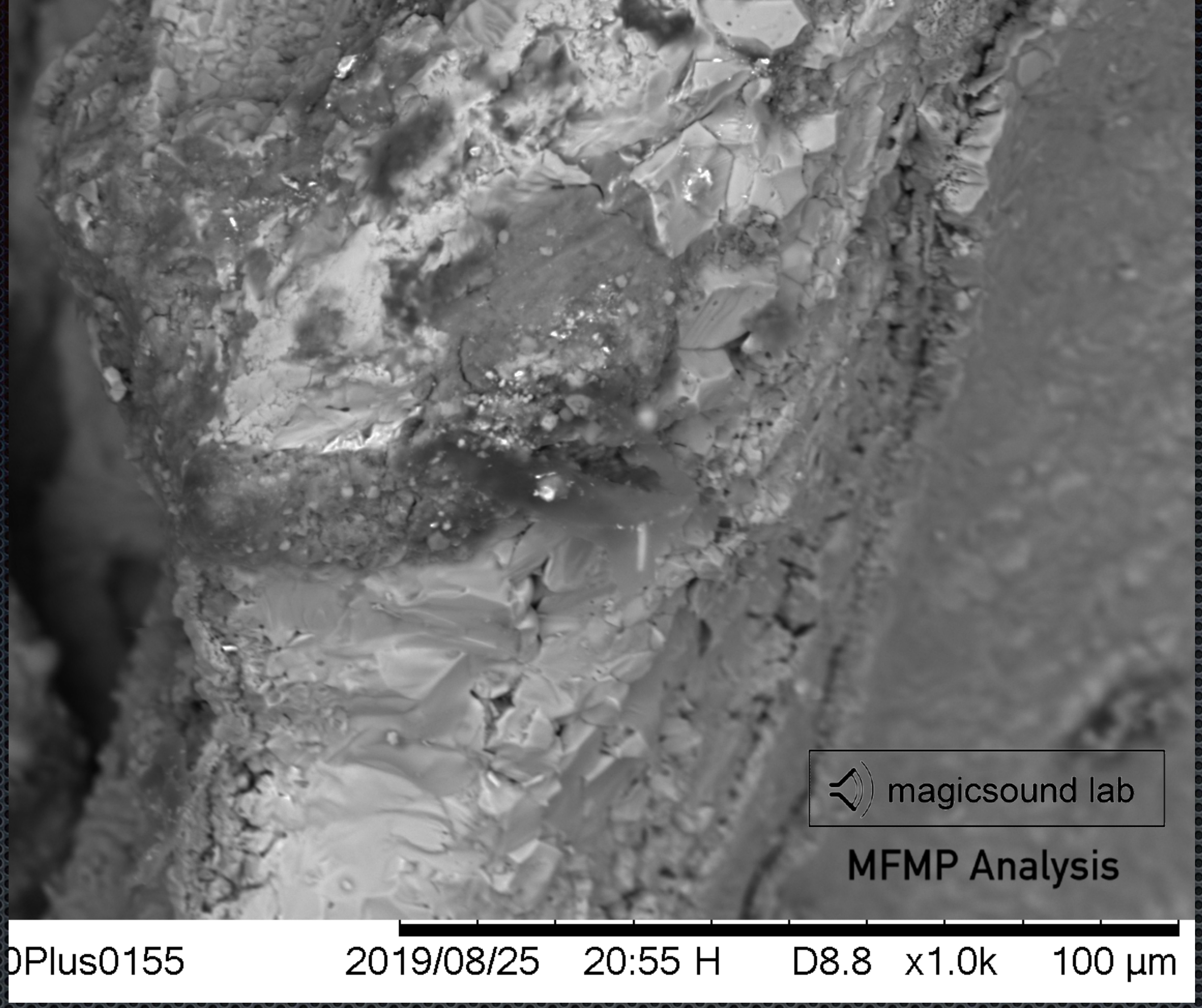
- "The physical processes in this substance are similar to those that occur in a superfluid (superconducting) nuclear plasma. Neutron stars"

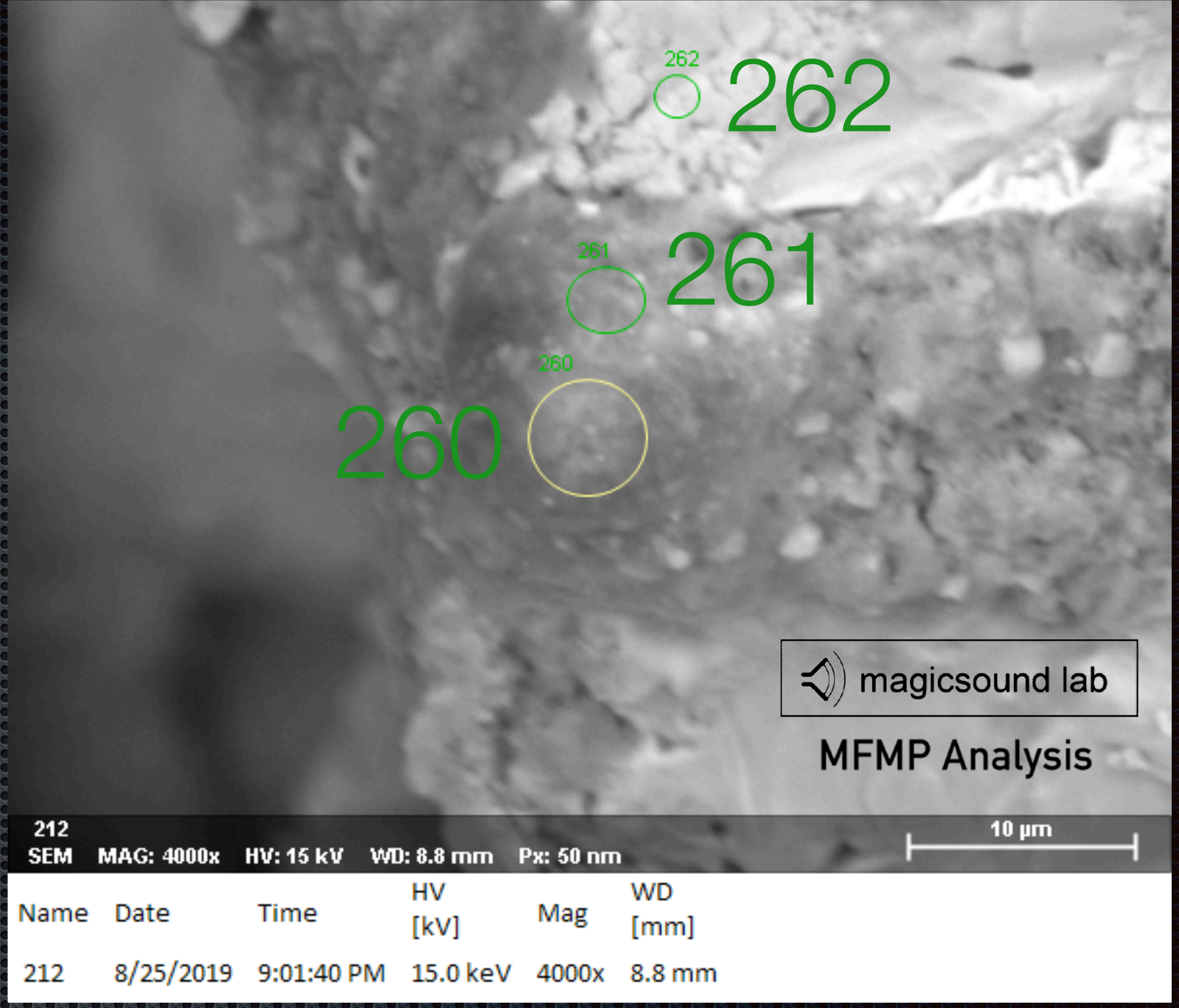
- Obeys laws of Bose condensate and acts as a classical coherent wave.

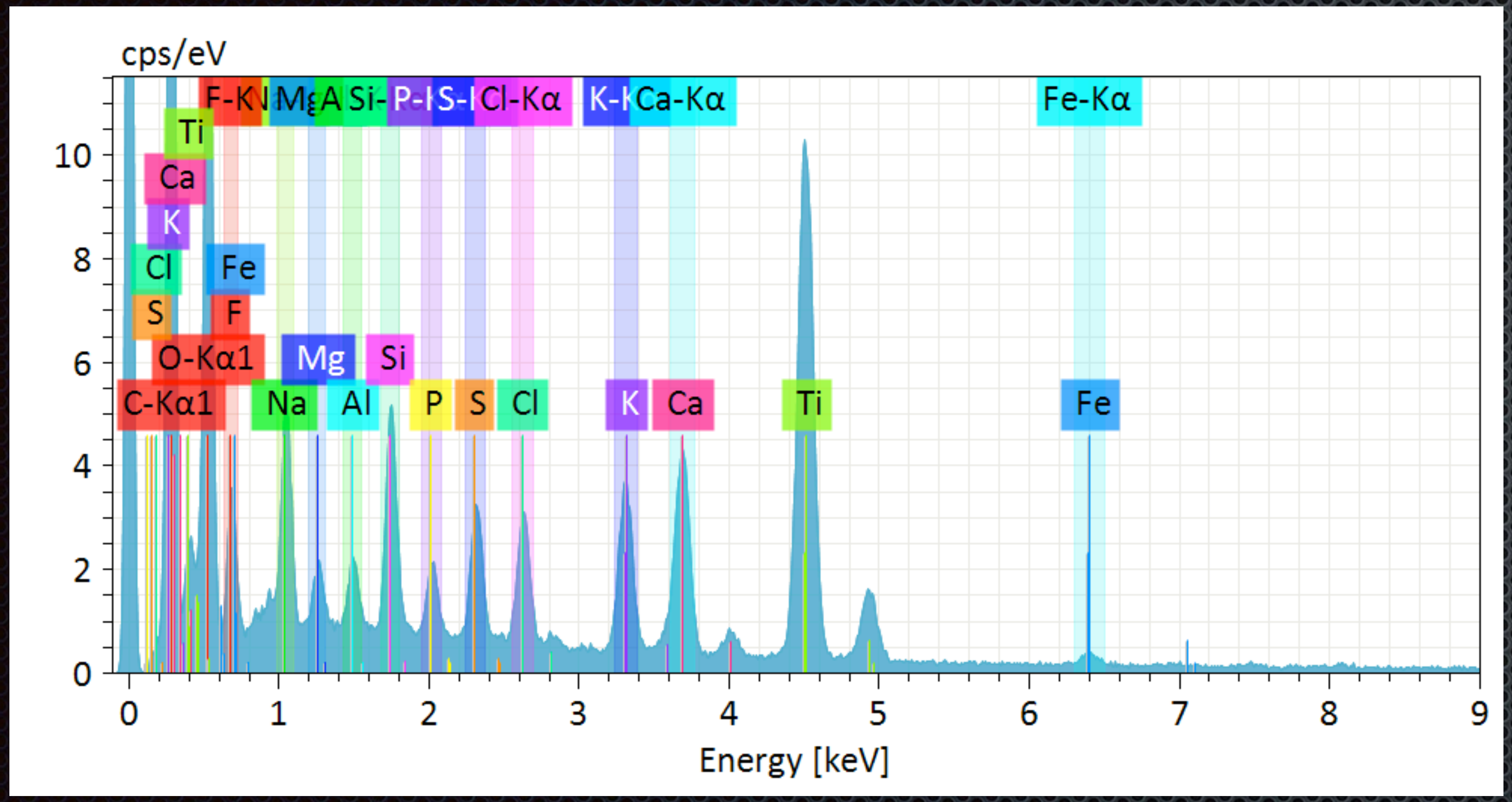
- Therefore, it is detected spontaneously (without chemical etching of the nuclear fusion product) **due to the implementation of coherent (ultrafast, explosive) crystallisation. It consists of many fragments and dispersed areas in the form of ordered clusters of micro crystals, which are separated from each other by voids**

- 2001 patent has far clearer SEM images of SR and other features



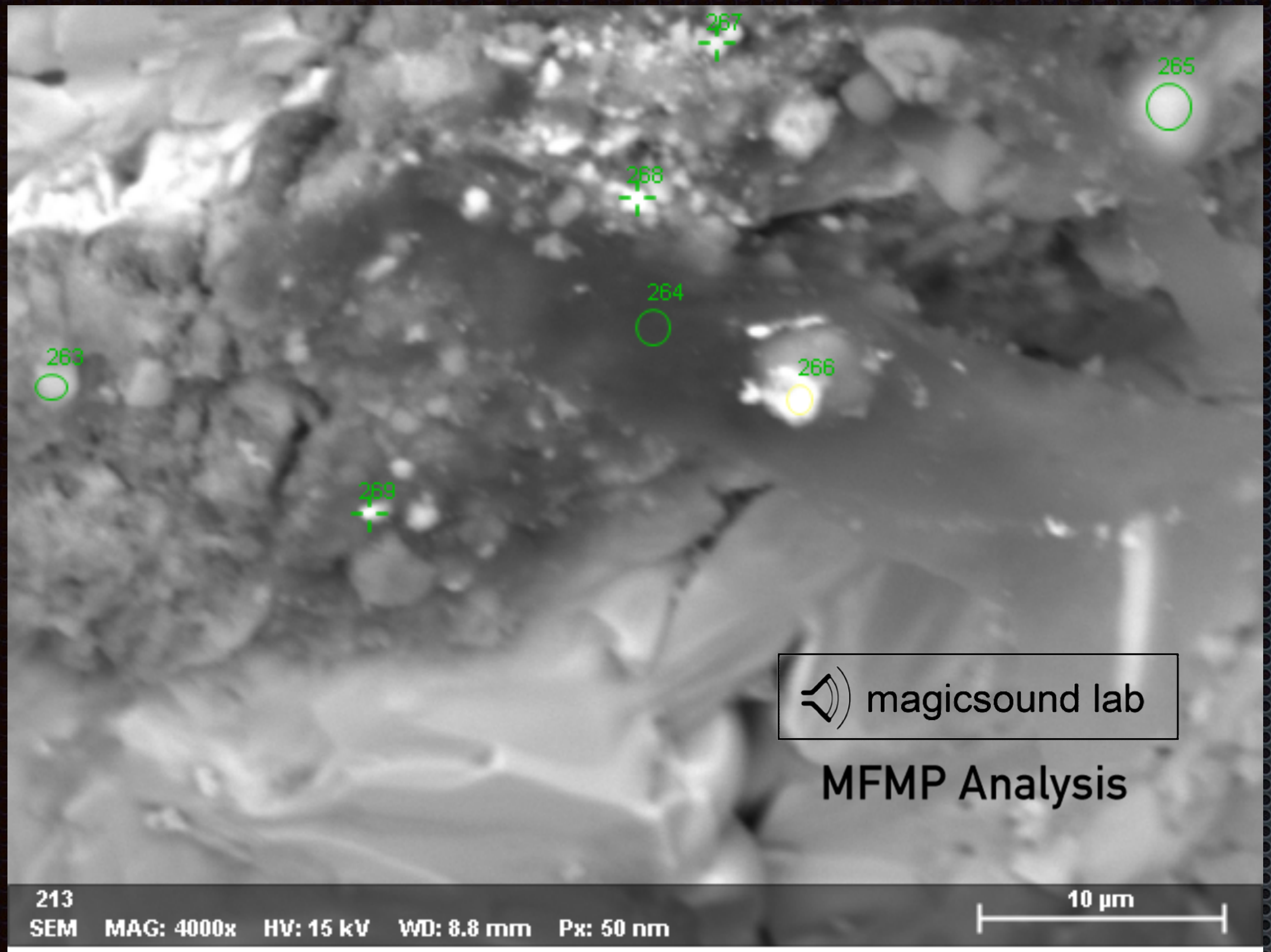






Atomic concentration [%]														
Spectrum	C	O	F	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	K	Ca	Ti	Fe
260	48.63	35.11	4.51	2.07	0.42	0.32	0.90	0.27	0.52	0.54	0.82	1.26	4.43	0.18
261	48.66	32.10	7.49	2.13	0.39	0.38	0.86	0.39	0.33	0.70	0.81	1.98	3.61	0.15
262	25.35	33.81	22.85	1.36			0.56				0.31	2.43	13.33	
Mean	**40.88**	**33.67**	**11.62**	**1.85**	**0.40**	**0.35**	**0.78**	**0.33**	**0.43**	**0.62**	**0.64**	**1.89**	**7.12**	**0.16**
Sigma	**13.45**	**1.51**	**9.84**	**0.43**	**0.02**	**0.04**	**0.19**	**0.09**	**0.13**	**0.11**	**0.29**	**0.59**	**5.39**	**0.02**
SigmaMean	**7.77**	**0.87**	**5.68**	**0.25**	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.11**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**0.07**	**0.17**	**0.34**	**3.11**	**0.01**

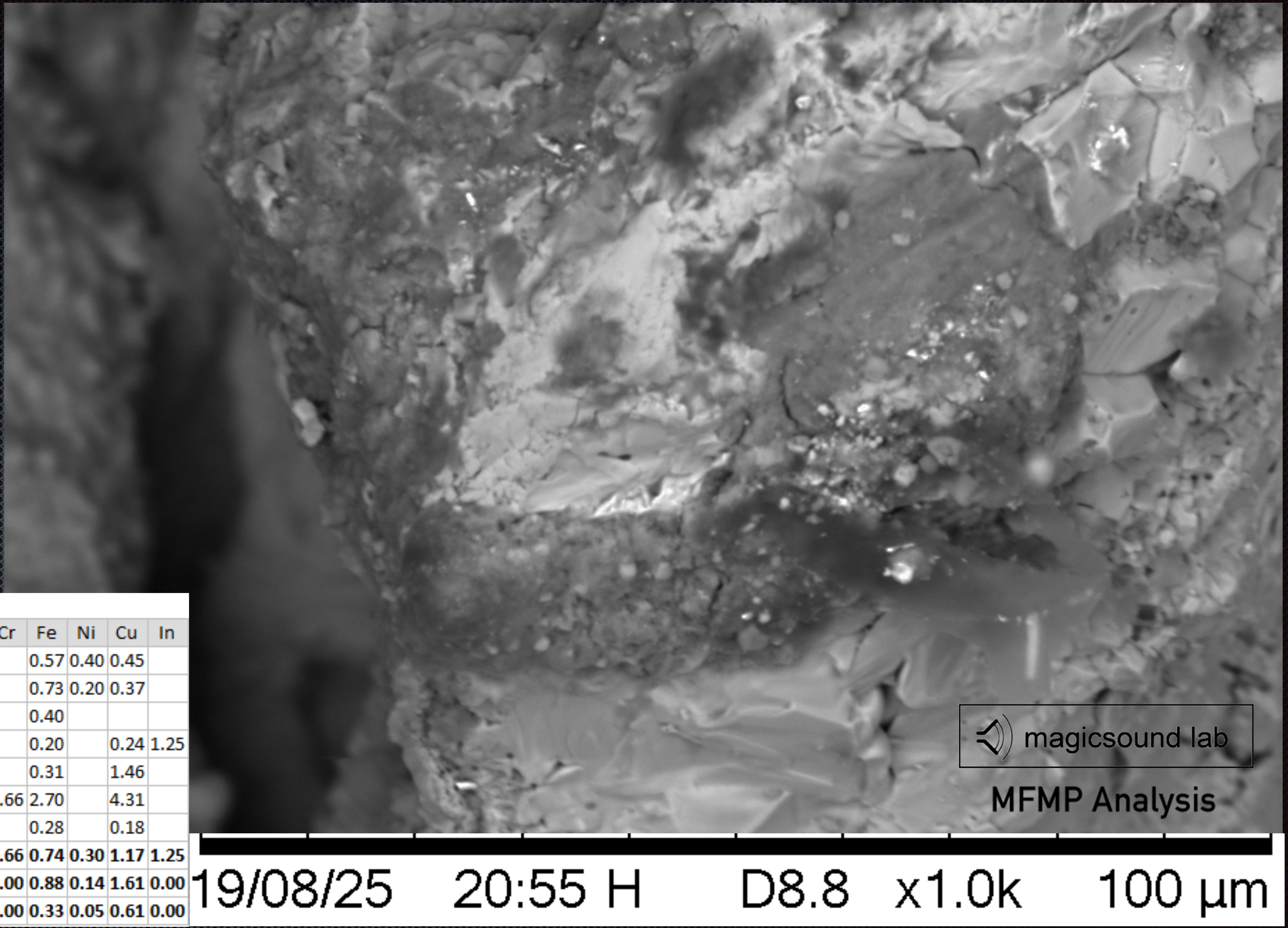
Flourine based Alpha Conjugate nuclei



Name	Date	Time	HV [kV]	Mag	WD [mm]
213	8/25/2019	9:12:47 PM	15.0 keV	4000x	8.8 mm

Atomic concentration [%]

Spectrum	C	N	O	F	Na	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	K	Ca	Ti	Cr	Fe	Ni	Cu	In
263	33.82		26.26	13.15	1.92	0.48	2.42	1.34	0.99	3.20	4.06	9.86	1.09		0.57	0.40	0.45	
264	64.37	5.40	16.32	0.60	0.88	0.49	1.63	0.42	1.05	1.52	2.19	3.04	0.78		0.73	0.20	0.37	
265	35.34		30.71	2.63	2.30	0.59	2.01		0.43	2.67	2.74	3.26	16.92		0.40			
266	56.88	6.48	21.83	0.80	0.90		0.61		0.35	3.38	2.80	2.62	1.65		0.20		0.24	1.25
267	29.47		56.64			1.19				1.87	0.66	0.43	7.95		0.31		1.46	
268	70.62		10.66				0.49		0.59	2.98	1.35	4.68	0.95	0.66	2.70		4.31	
269	69.67		17.70	2.11	0.76		0.82	0.49	0.37	0.50	0.81	5.84	0.48		0.28		0.18	
Mean	**51.45**	**5.94**	**25.73**	**3.86**	**1.35**	**0.69**	**1.33**	**0.75**	**0.63**	**2.30**	**2.09**	**4.25**	**4.26**	**0.66**	**0.74**	**0.30**	**1.17**	**1.25**
Sigma	**18.02**	**0.76**	**15.14**	**5.26**	**0.71**	**0.34**	**0.80**	**0.51**	**0.31**	**1.05**	**1.23**	**3.00**	**6.17**	**0.00**	**0.88**	**0.14**	**1.61**	**0.00**
SigmaMean	**6.81**	**0.29**	**5.72**	**1.99**	**0.27**	**0.13**	**0.30**	**0.19**	**0.12**	**0.40**	**0.46**	**1.13**	**2.33**	**0.00**	**0.33**	**0.05**	**0.61**	**0.00**



Flourine based Alpha Conjugate nuclei

Flourine based Alpha Conjugate nuclei

Atomic concentration [%]

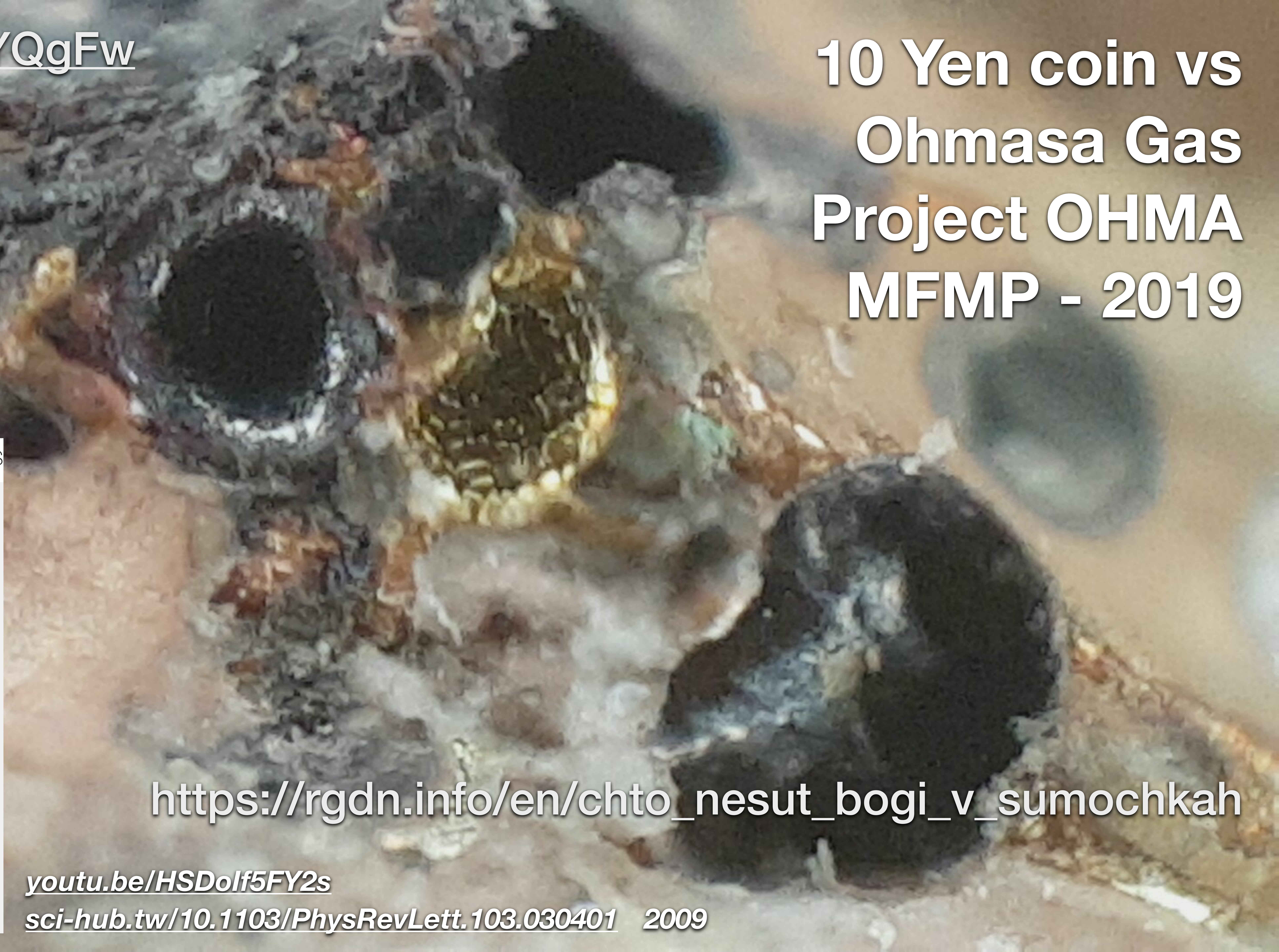
Spectrum	C	O	F	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	K	Ca	Ti	Fe
260	48.63	35.11	4.51	2.07	0.42	0.32	0.90	0.27	0.52	0.54	0.82	1.26	4.43	0.18
261	48.66	32.10	7.49	2.13	0.39	0.38	0.86	0.39	0.33	0.70	0.81	1.98	3.61	0.15
262	25.35	33.81	22.85	1.36			0.56				0.31	2.43	13.33	

	id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	MeV
Single isotope	913	none	375	He	4	b	2	b	F	19	f	9	b	Na	23	f	11	b	10.465300
	917	none	727	He	4	b	2	b	Na	23	f	11	b	Al	27	f	13	b	10.098300
	921	none	13	He	4	b	2	b	Al	27	f	13	b	P	31	f	15	b	9.664300
Multiple isotope	925	none	857	He	4	b	2	b	P	31	f	15	b	Cl	35	f	17	b	6.996500
	929	none	256	He	4	b	2	b	Cl	35	f	17	b	K	39	f	19	b	7.213500
	935	left	296	He	4	b	2	b	K	39	f	19	b	Ca	43	f	20	f	7.020673
	939	none	146	He	4	b	2	b	Ca	43	f	20	f	Ti	47	f	22	f	8.965600


10 Yen coin

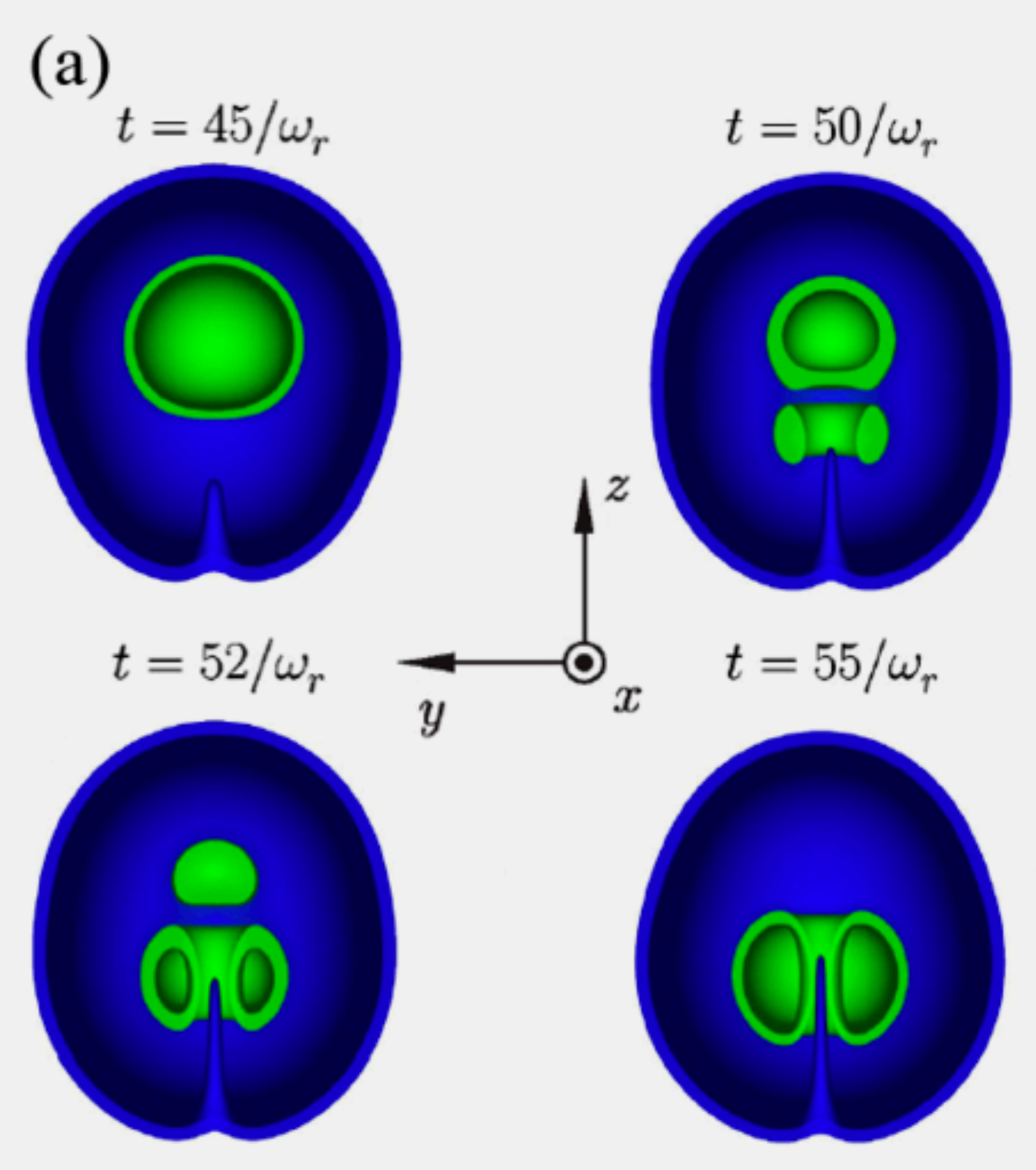
youtu.be/S7ye_bYQgFw

10 Yen coin vs Ohmasa Gas Project OHMA MFMP - 2019



Aalto University

Creation of Dirac Monopoles in Spinor Bose-Einstein Condensates



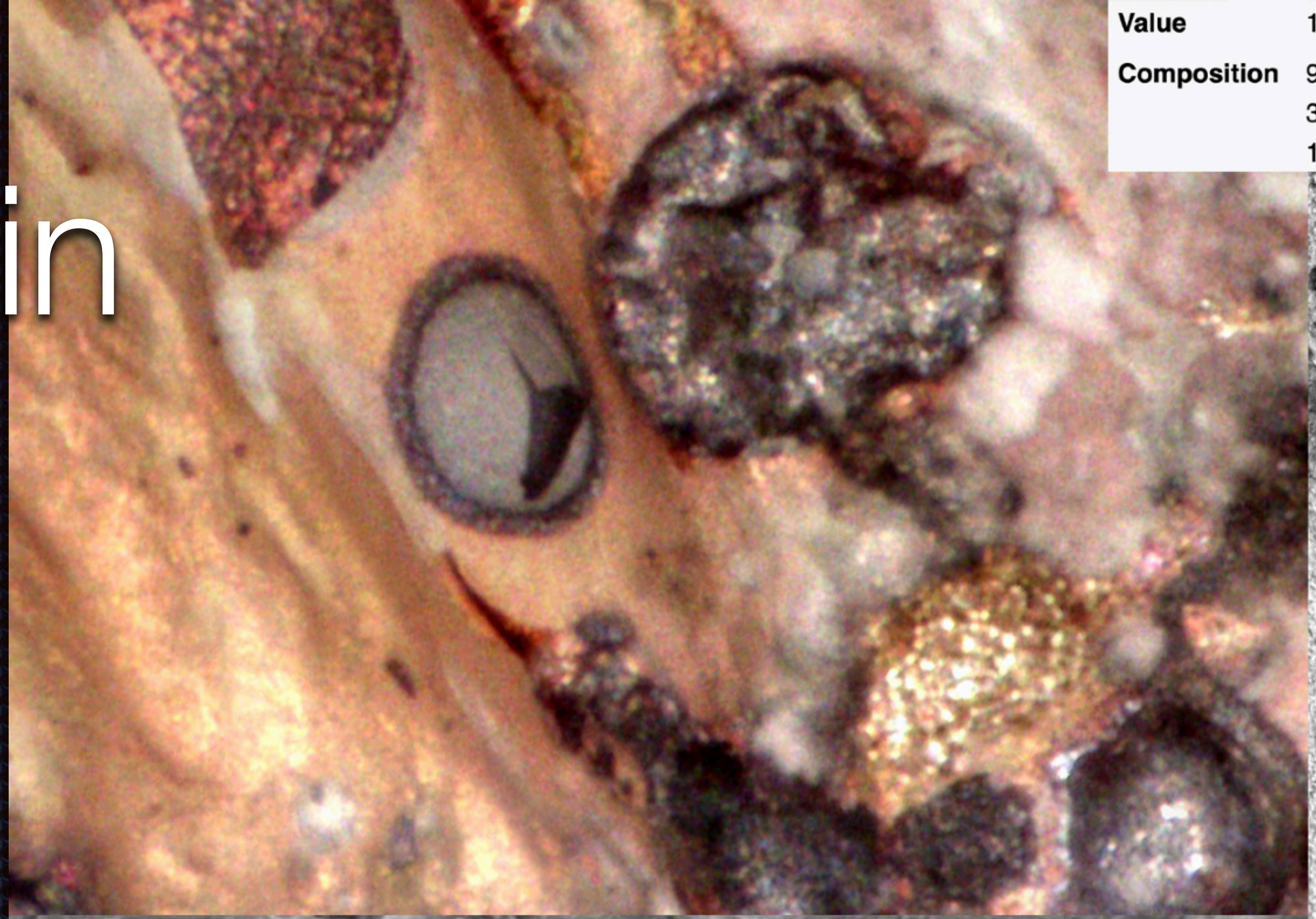
https://rgdn.info/en/chto_nesut_bogi_v_sumochkah

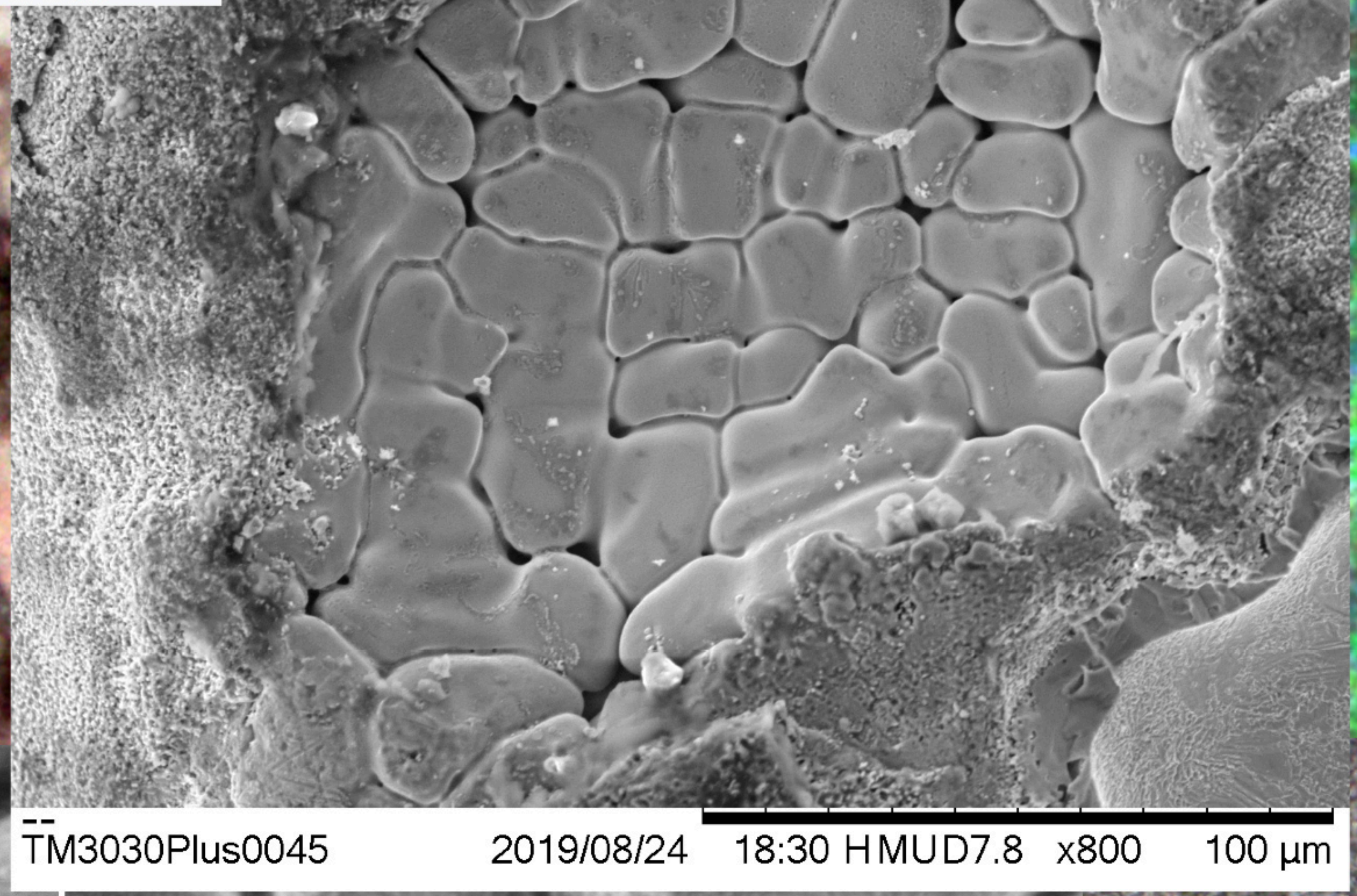
youtu.be/HSDoIf5FY2s

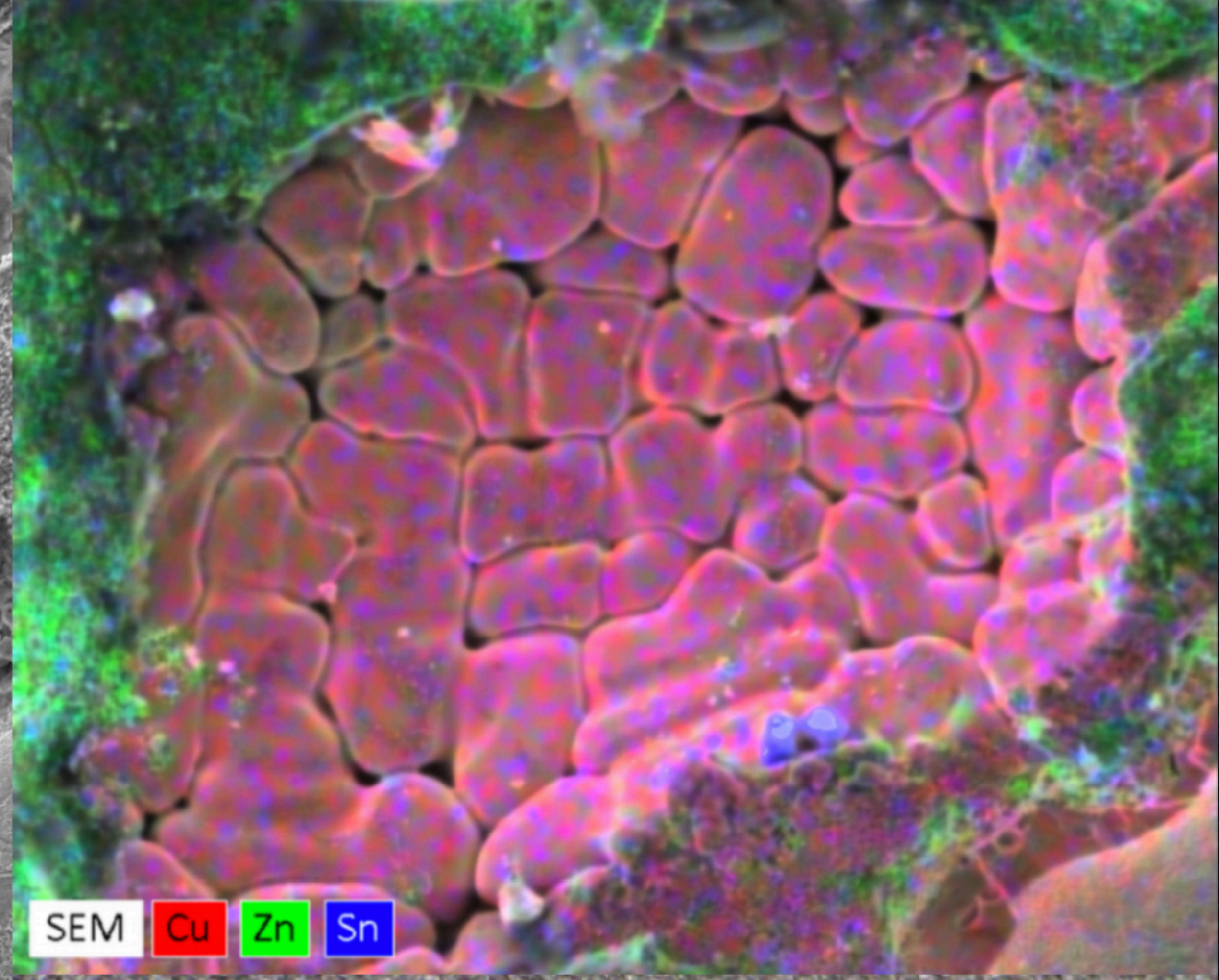
sci-hub.tw/10.1103/PhysRevLett.103.030401 2009

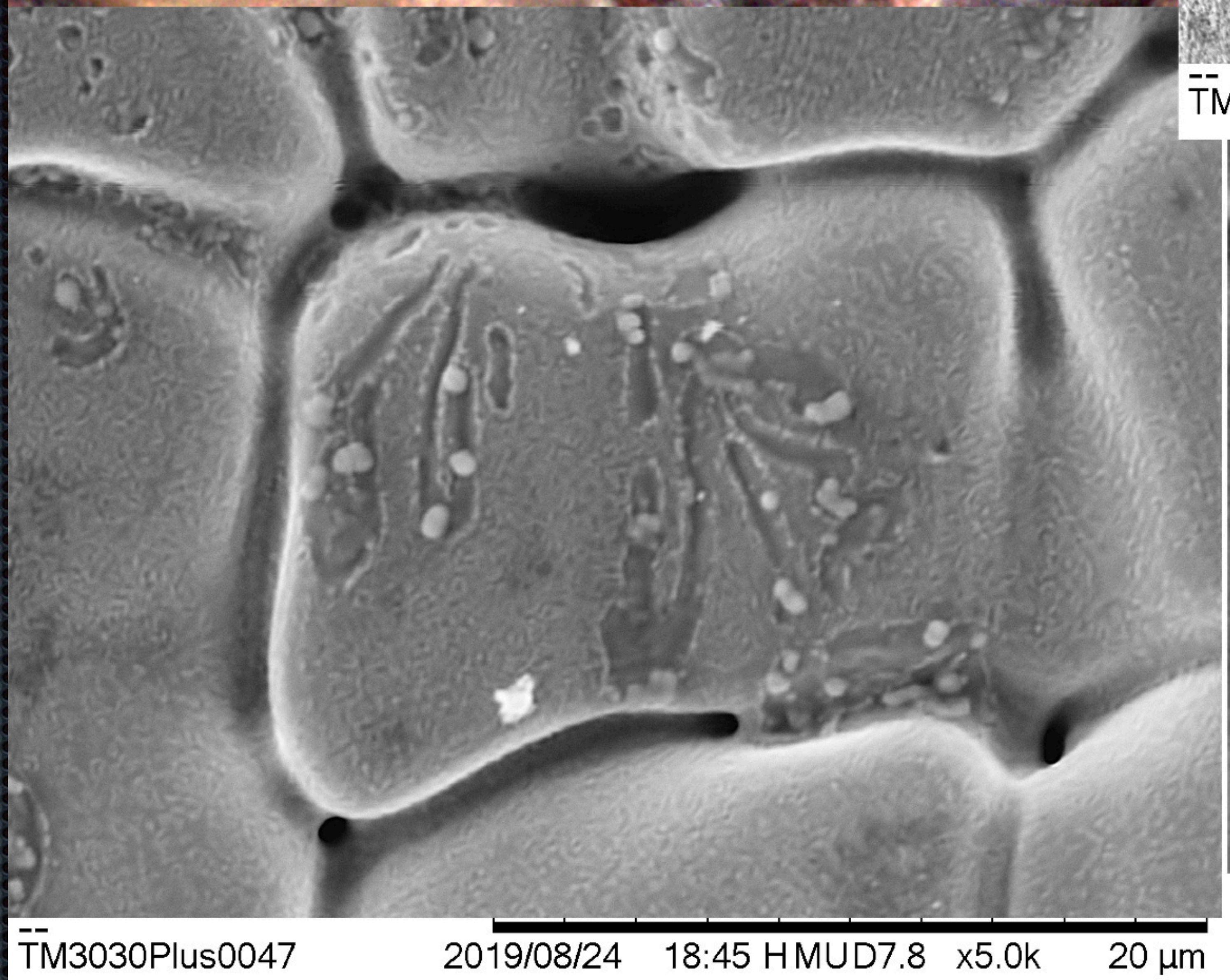
10 Yen coin Sulphur Synthesis

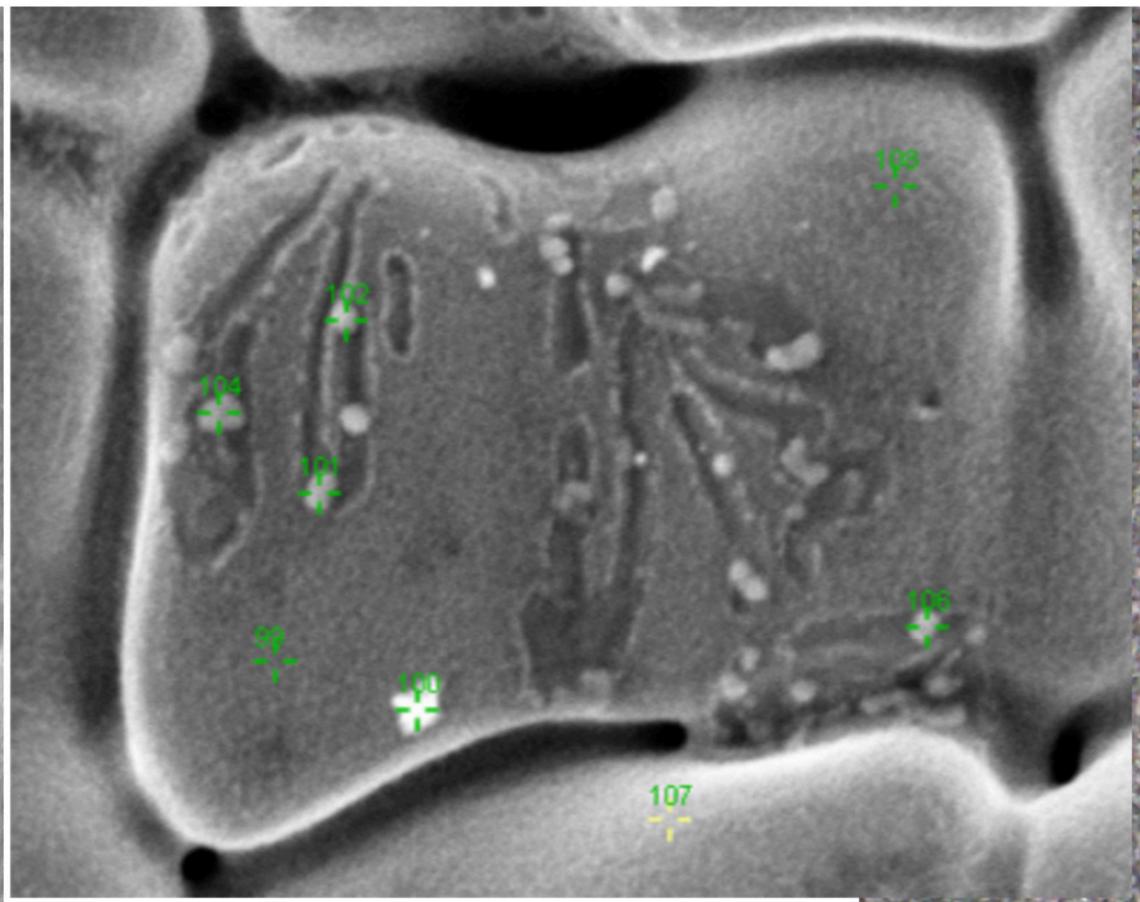
Value	10 Japanese yen
Composition	95% Cu
	3-4% Zn
	1-2% Sn[1]











Atomic concentration [%]

Spectrum		C	O	S	Cu	Zn	Sn
99	Surface	36.00	11.24		49.34	3.12	0.31
100	Fleck	34.63	29.39		21.61	13.70	0.67
101	Miner	47.74	14.78	2.83	32.08	2.58	
102	Miner	51.86	14.40	2.76	29.18	1.80	
104	Miner	42.40	8.51	1.11	44.38	3.35	
106	Miner	41.07	10.24	1.35	43.13	3.92	
107	Surface	37.64	12.32		46.96	2.70	

MFMP

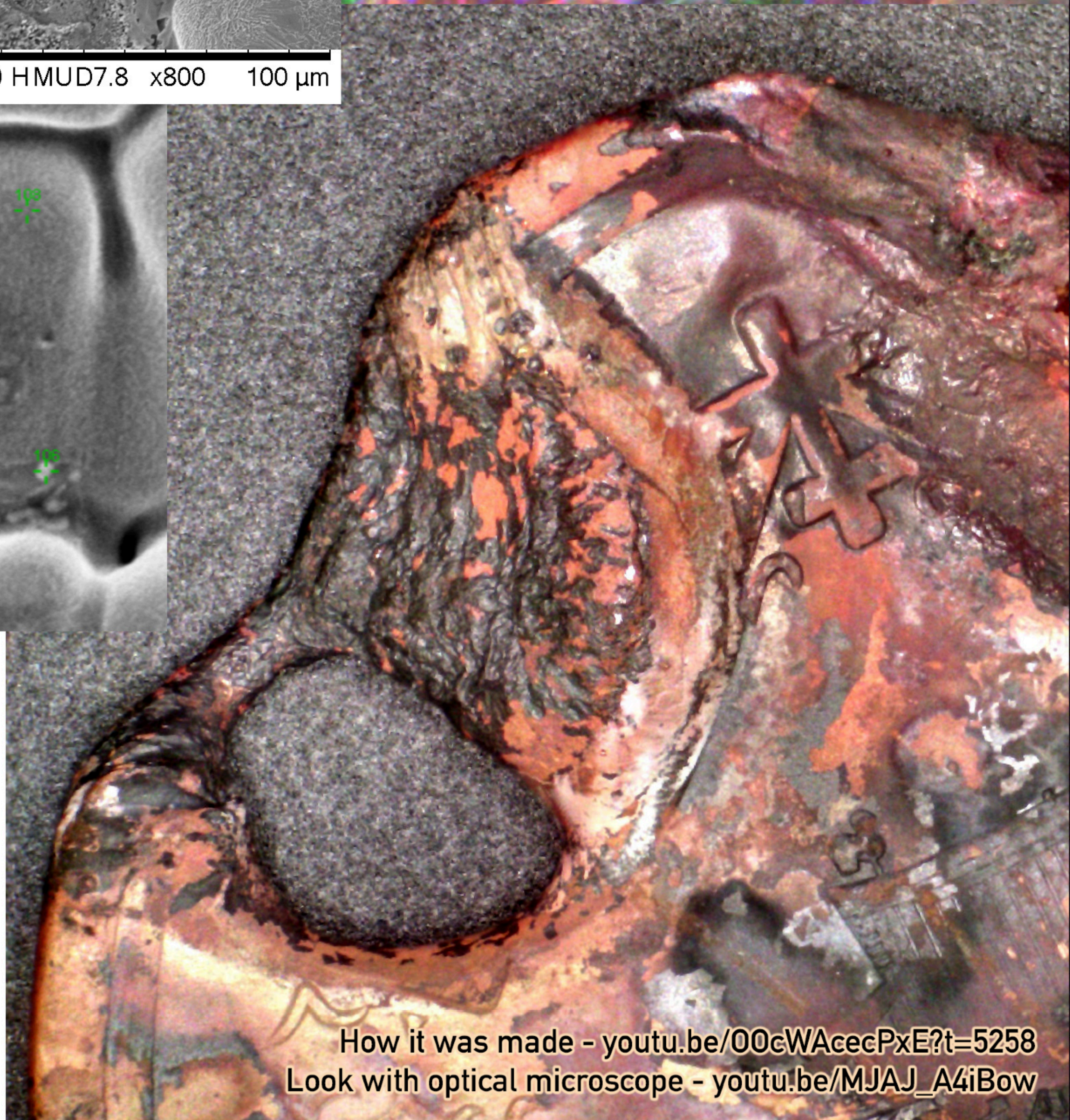
Ohmasa Gas vs 10 Yen coin
Fusion of Oxygen to Sulphur

nanosoft.co.nz/Fusion.php

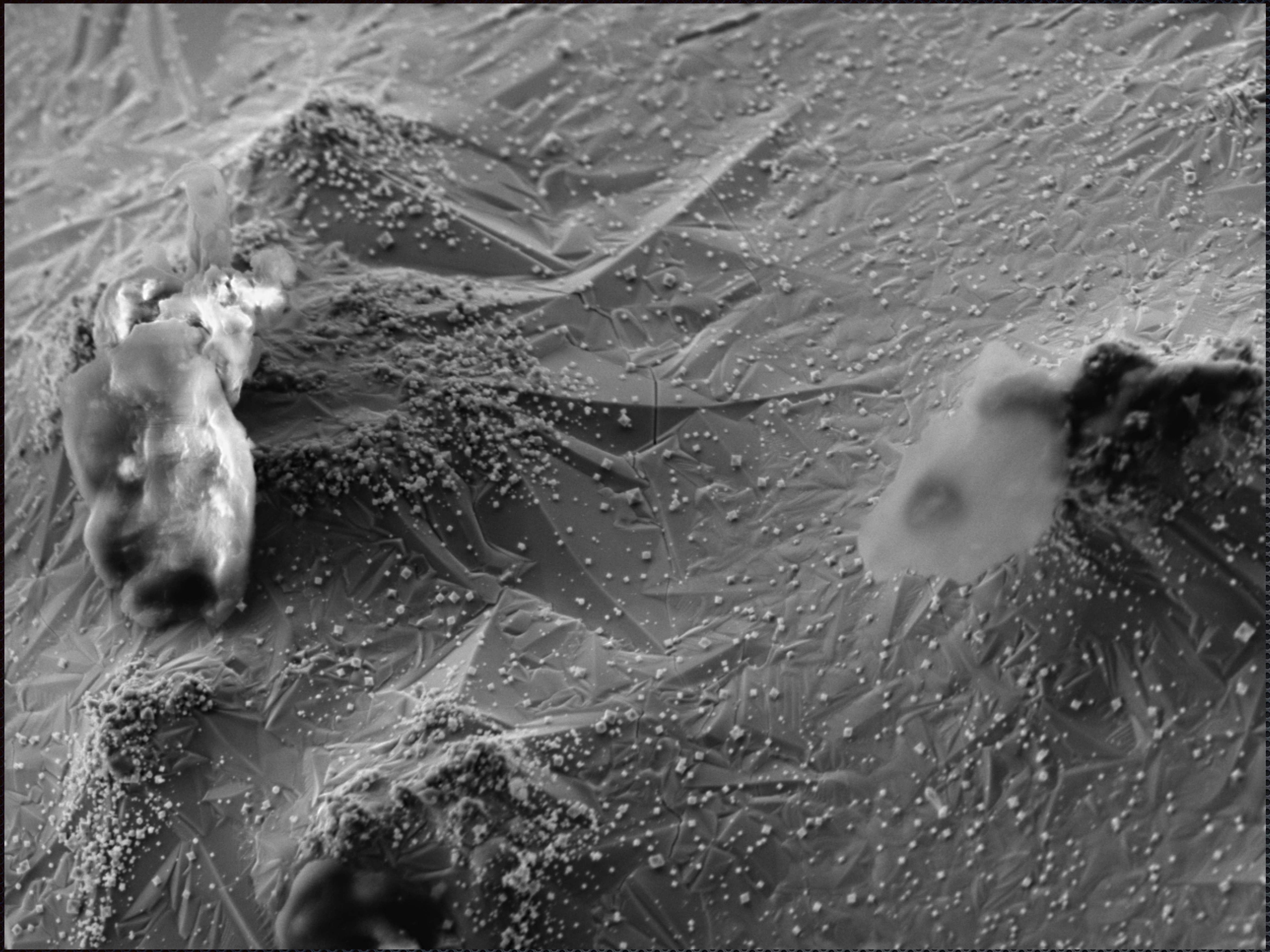
Fusion Reactions - data provided by Dr. Alexander Parkhomov
Facilitated by the Martin Fleischmann Memorial Project

Input used for this run:
Full SQL Query: "select * from FusionAll where neutrino = 'none' and E1 = 'O' and E2 = 'O' order by MeV desc"
4 rows were found. Results (in new tab - may need refreshing - temporarily stored on server - make your own copy)

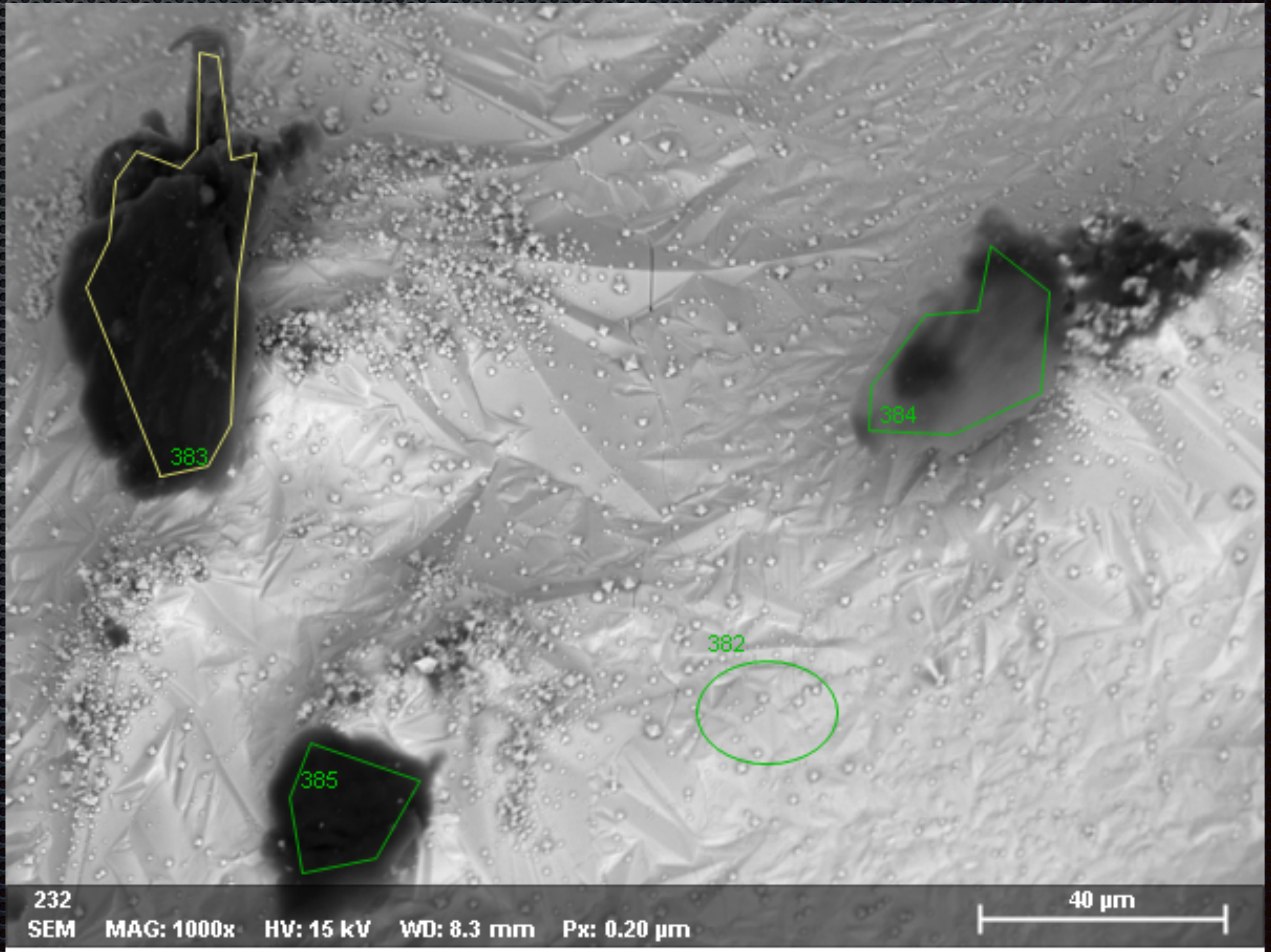
id	neutrino	id_sub	E1	A1	nBorF1	Z1	aBorF1	E2	A2	nBorF2	Z2	aBorF2	E	A	nBorF	Z	aBorF	MeV
2963	none	842	O	17	f	8	f	O	17	f	8	f	S	34	b	16	b	28.320200
2902	none	843	O	16	b	8	b	O	18	b	8	b	S	34	b	16	b	24.414500
2901	none	841	O	16	b	8	b	O	17	f	8	f	S	33	f	16	f	21.040600
2900	none	840	O	16	b	8	b	O	16	b	8	b	S	32	b	16	b	16.539600




Indium melting point
156.6 °C
Indium vs
Ohmasa Gas

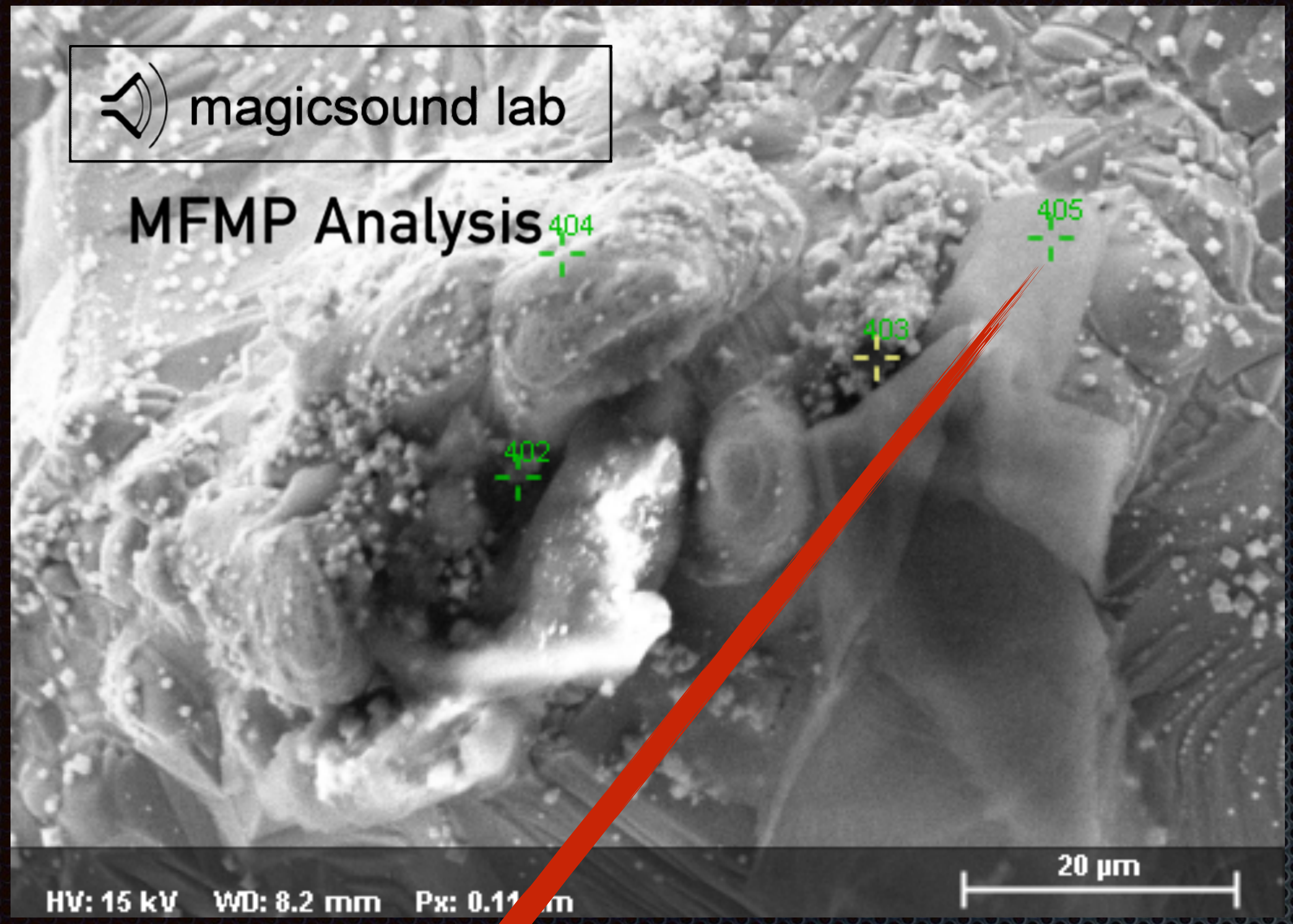


Atomic concentration [%]					
Spectrum	C	N	O	Si	In
381	45.66	6.90	37.57		9.87
382	4.56		55.81		39.63
383	51.63		40.49	0.44	7.44
384	32.76		50.06		17.18
385	47.41		40.91	0.47	11.21
Mean	**36.40**	**6.90**	**44.97**	**0.46**	**17.06**
Sigma	**19.15**	**0.00**	**7.66**	**0.02**	**13.11**
SigmaMean	**8.56**	**0.00**	**3.43**	**0.01**	**5.87**

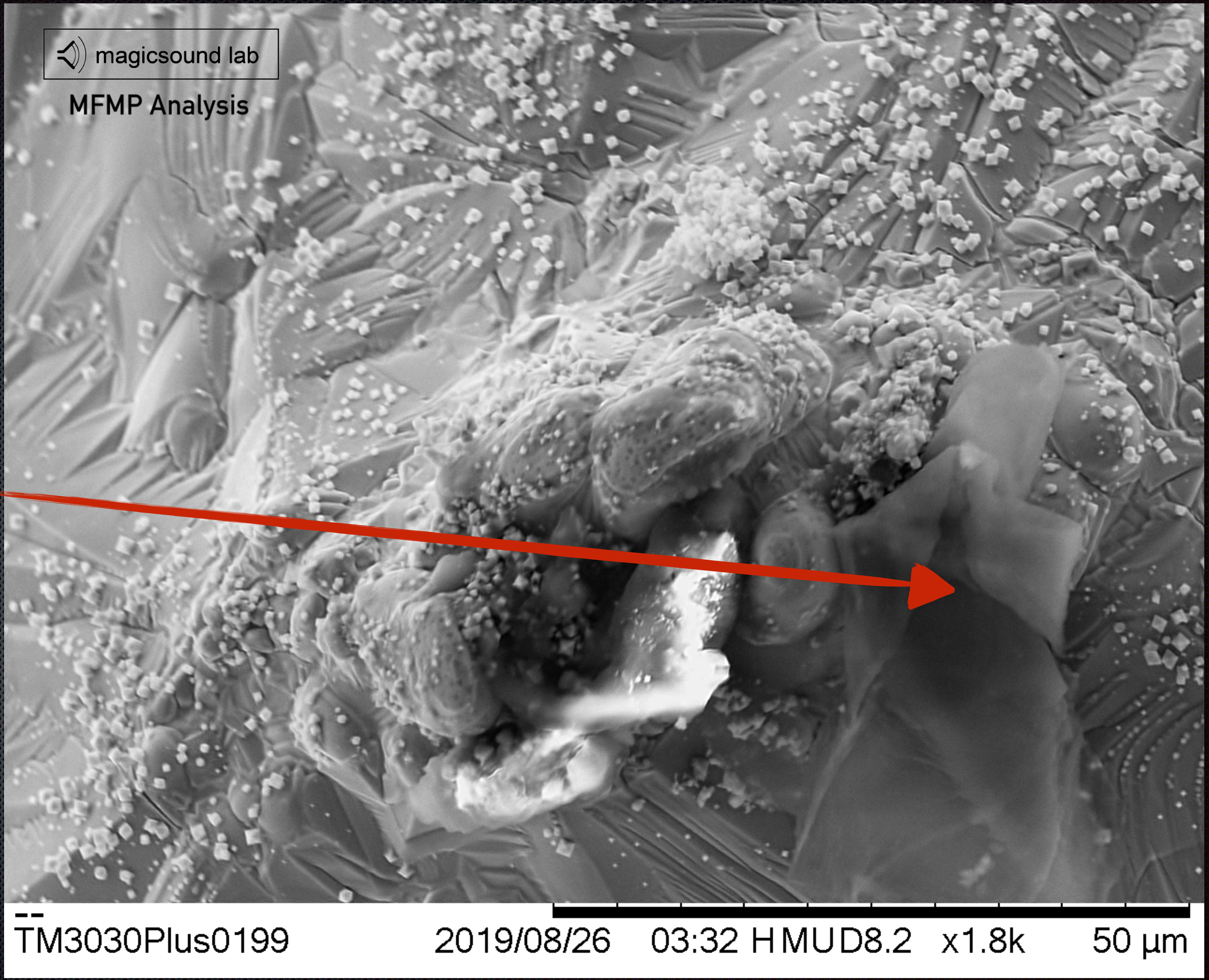


Name	Date	Time	HV [kV]	Mag	WD [mm]
232	8/26/2019	2:19:49 AM	15.0 keV	1000x	8.3 mm

Indium vs Ohmasa Gas



Carbon film

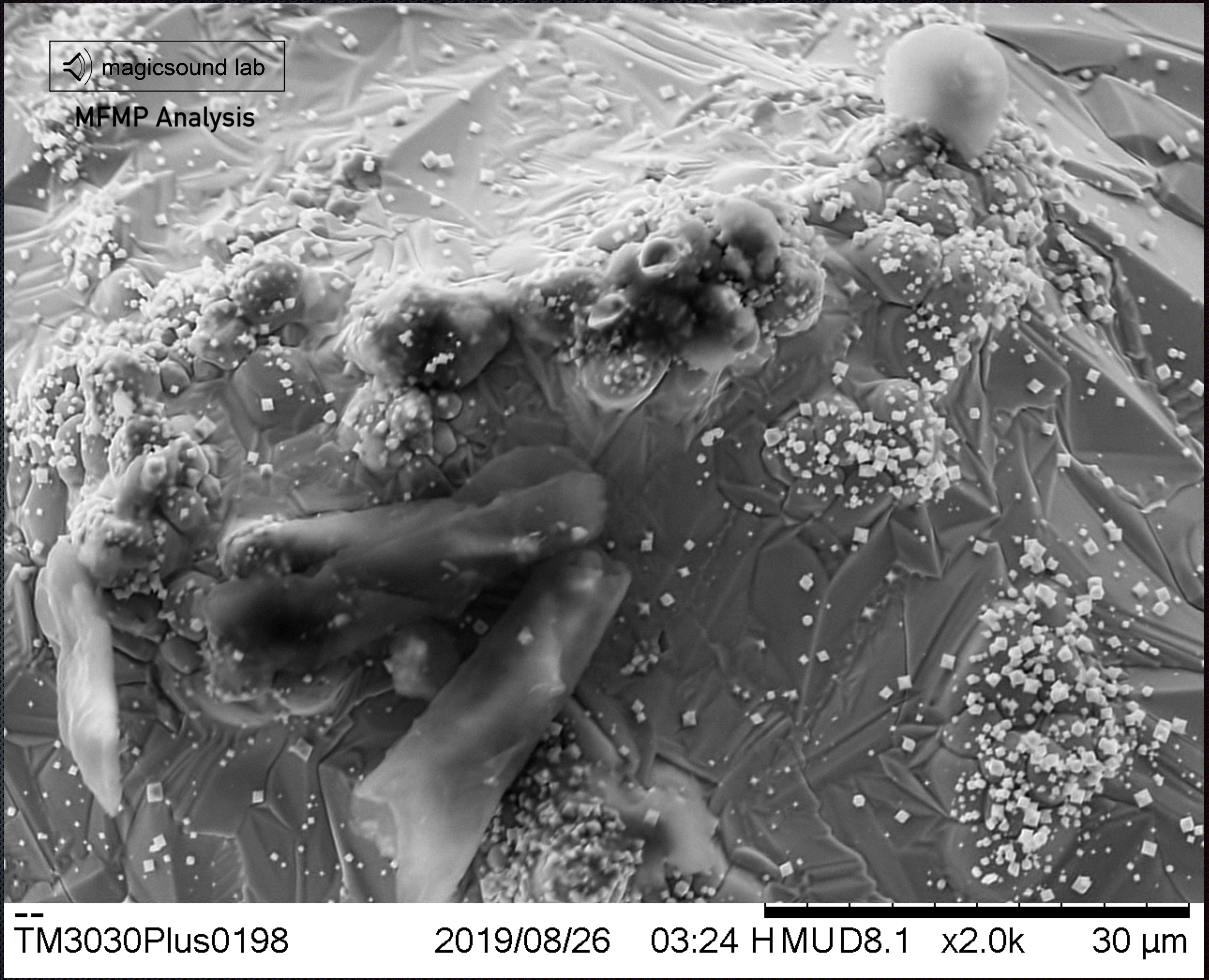


Atomic concentration [%]

Spectrum	C	N	O	Na	Al	Si	Fe	In
405	44.81	8.67	36.04					10.48
402	33.46		33.38	0.98	0.87	1.59		29.73
403	25.01		48.34		6.73	1.01	1.16	17.75
404	27.34		56.98					15.68
Mean	**32.65**	**8.67**	**43.68**	**0.98**	**3.80**	**1.30**	**1.16**	**18.41**
Sigma	**8.85**	**0.00**	**11.00**	**0.00**	**4.14**	**0.41**	**0.00**	**8.14**
SigmaMean	**4.43**	**0.00**	**5.50**	**0.00**	**2.07**	**0.20**	**0.00**	**4.07**

Indium vs Ohmasa Gas

Indium vs Ohmasa Gas



Conclusion

- Ohmasa vibrator appears to be able to bring about transmutation to both fluids and metals in its environment, potentially providing a much needed solution to radioactively contaminated areas in the world
- Ohmasa Gas applied to metals appears to act as 'instant LENR' causing large scale transmutation of elements
- Since Ohmasa Gas appears to fission heavy elements, it should be suitable for treating dangerous products of the fission industry

Thankyou - Q&A

- Alan Goldwater and MagicSoundLabs
- To all of the crowd researchers that made this possible
- To the generous donors, in particular to Charles and Sho that made this trip possible

When Proton Meets Monopole

Consider then what will happen if a massive monopole comes very close to a proton, attracted perhaps by the small magnetic dipole field which every proton has. The quarks within the proton would have a reasonable probability of encountering the core region of the monopole. And when this happens, the quarks are very likely to "forget" their identity and to be changed to some other flavor of quark or lepton. If this happens, proton decay becomes a near certainty. But the monopole, the cause of it all, is unaffected. It is still "stuck" with its surplus of magnetic flux, so it cannot participate in the decay process.

Thus the monopole is the analog of a chemical catalyst. It is an *agent provocateur*. It wanders through matter stimulating proton decay and nuclear breakup without being changed itself. A single monopole can do this over and over again as rapidly as it can find its way into successive protons or nuclei. And with each such event, a quantity of energy is liberated which is far greater than that released in uranium fission. The implications of monopole catalysis are enormous. All matter, be it garbage or junk or gold ingots, becomes a source of unlimited energy. Given a suitable supply of monopoles the energy needs of the world are limited only by the supply of matter to be catalyzed into energy. If massive monopoles are ever found, they will be of incalculable worth for physical research and for energy production.

John G. Cramer - 1983

Center for Experimental Nuclear Physics and Astrophysics

https://www.npl.washington.edu/AV/altvw01.html