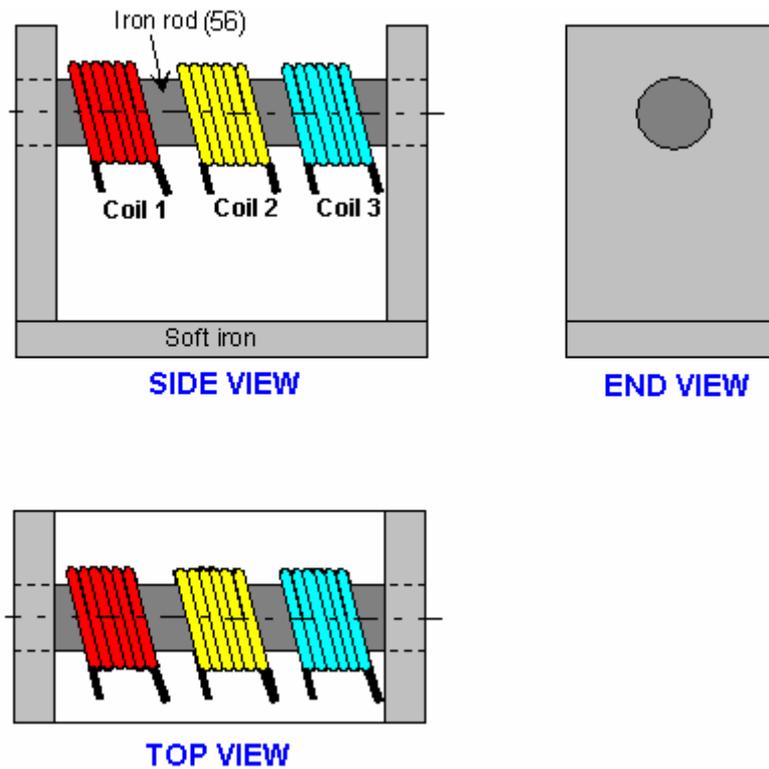


The Michel Meyer and Yves Mace Isotopic Generator

There is a French patent application number FR 2,680,613 dated 19th August 1991 entitled “Activator for Isotopic Transmutation” which provides some very interesting information. The system described is a self-contained solid-state energy converter which extracts large amounts of energy from an ordinary iron bar. This is also shown in Michel’s Czechoslovakia Patent No.284,333.



The inventors describes the technique as an “isotopic transmutation effect” as it converts ordinary isotope 56 iron to isotope 54 iron, releasing large amounts of electrical energy in the process. This excess energy can, they say, be used to drive inverters, motors or generators.

The description of the mechanism which is being used by the device is described this way: “the present invention uses a physical phenomenon to which we draw attention and which we will call ‘Isotopic Transmutation’. The physical principle applies to isotope 56 iron which contains 26 protons, 26 electrons and 30 neutrons, giving a total mass of 56.52 Mev, although its actual mass is 55.80 Mev. The difference between the total mass and the actual mass is therefore 0.72 Mev which corresponds to an energy of cohesion per nucleon of 0.012857 Mev.

So, if one introduces an additional 105 ev of energy to the iron core isotope 56, that core isotope will have a cohesion energy level of 0.012962 Mev per nucleon corresponding to iron isotope 54. The instability created by this contribution of energy will convert the isotope 56 iron to isotope 54 iron causing a release of 2 neutrons.

This process generates an excess energy of 20,000 ev since the iron isotope 54 is only 0.70 Mev while isotope 56 has 0.72 Mev. To bring about this iron isotope 56 conversion, we use the principle of “Nuclear Magnetic Resonance.”

The practical method for doing this is by using three coils of wire and a magnetic-path-closing support frame of iron as shown in the diagram:

In this arrangement,

- Coil 1:** Produces 0.5 Tesla when fed with DC, converting the iron bar into an electromagnet
- Coil 2:** Produces 10 milli-Tesla when fed with a 21 MHz AC sinewave signal
- Coil 3:** Is the output coil, providing 110, 220 or 380 volts AC at about 400 Hz depending on the number of turns in the coil

This simple and cheap system has the potential for producing substantial energy output for a very long time. The inventors claim that this device can be wired to be self-powered, while still powering external devices. Coil 1 turns the iron rod into an electromagnet with its flux channelled in a loop by the iron yoke. Coil 2 then oscillates that magnetic field in resonance with the isotope 56 iron atoms in the rod, and this produces the isotope conversion and release of excess energy. Coil 3 is wound to produce a convenient output voltage.

The patent application is written in French, so here is an attempted translation of it:

Patent Application FR 2,680,613

19 August 1991

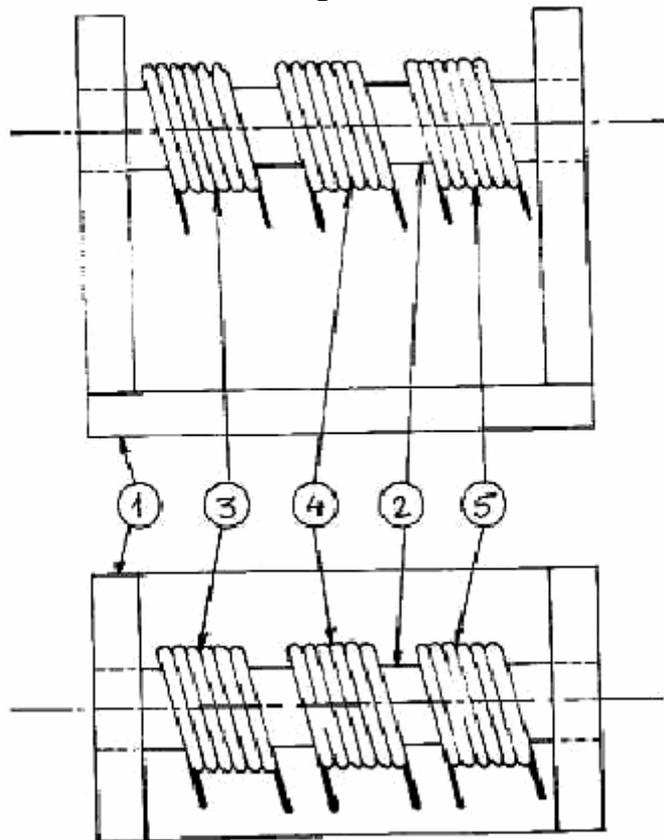
Michael Meyer and Yves Mace

Activator for Isotopic Transmutation

Abstract

Generator of energy by resonant nuclear ferromagnetism, consisting of a "U"-shaped chassis made of mild steel containing a cylindrical bar made of ferromagnetic fuel rod on which at least 3 induction coils act. The first coil is an electromagnet, the second is a nuclear magnetic resonance actuator, the third recovering the induction energy present in the bar. Device intended particularly to supply commercially exploitable electrical energy as well as to perform isotopic mutations.

Figure 1



DESCRIPTION

The present invention relates to an energy-generating device using resonant nuclear ferromagnetism.

Nuclear power is traditionally produced by fission or fusion of the atom while the magnetic fluxes are in turn traditionally obtained by induction caused by the flow of electrons.

The present invention uses a physical phenomenon that we have highlighted and we will call "Isotopic Mutation".

Description of applied physics principle isotope iron-56

The isotope iron-56 contains 26 protons, 26 electrons and 30 neutrons, its total mass is 56.52 MeV, its actual mass is 55.80 MeV. The difference between the total mass and the actual mass is 0.72 MeV which corresponds to a binding energy per nucleon of 0.012857 MeV.

If we introduce an additional energy of 105 eV to the core iron isotope 56, the latter will have a level of cohesion energy per nucleon of 0.012962 MeV corresponding to iron isotope 54. The instability created by this energy input is determined a radioactivity which will mutate the iron isotope 56 into the 54 isotope with a release of 2 neutrons which transform in 9 minutes by Hydrogen by natural radioactivity.

This process will generate an energy gain of 20,000 eV since the ground state of the iron 54 resulting $E_{\text{test}} < 0.70 \text{ MeV}$ instead of 0.72 MeV for the 56 isotope iron.

To make the iron core isotope 56 energy needed to perform the isotope change we use the principle of nuclear magnetic resonance.

The 26 protons iron isotope 56 are behind the lively nuclear magnetic moment of a gyroscopic movement depending on the actual weight of the iron core. The weight loss caused by the isotopic mutation phenomenon will change the gyroscopic moment and release energy by augmentation of speed.

The physical phenomenon of isotopic mutation described above is applicable to all bodies of the table Mandeleiev.

The device according to the invention is shown schematically in Figure 1.

It is made of a metallic piece of mild steel (1) in the shape of "U" and a cylindrical bar (2) iron isotope 56 supporting the various coils (3,4 and 5).

- The first coil (3) is a magnetic field generator with a power of 0.5 Tesla to the orientation of the nuclear spins of the iron atoms 56.

- the second coil (4) is traversed by a sinusoidal wave of 21 MHz and 10^{-4} Tesla power which is a nuclear magnetic resonance activator allowing rotation 180 of the nuclear spins of the iron atoms.

- The third coil (5) is a transformer primary which collects the energy of this induction in all points of the bar established by the isotopic mutation iron atoms 56 in iron 54.

The energy recovered can then be transformed into a commercially exploitable form (110-220-380 volts and frequency 50 to 400 Hz).

The basic application that results is autonomous electric generator creation. The particularity of this new generator is that it uses a ferromagnetic metal bar as fuel giving it considerable autonomy and a very low operating cost. This electric or magnetic energy can also be used in all systems such as inverters, motors and reactors.

The second application is the resulting isotope of transformation using the same principle described in Figure 1 with like magnetic core (2) the metal transforming and adjusting the setting values of the components to match the mutation to achieve .

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus magneto-nuclear flux generator characterised in that it comprises a metal frame in the shape of a "U" (1), a ferromagnetic metal bar (2) representing the magnetic core of the coils of induction (3,4 and 5).
2. Device according to Claim 1 characterised in that the first coil (3) is an electromagnet, the second coil (4) is a sinewave activator for nuclear magnetic resonance of the magnetic core and the third coil (5) which is the energy recovery coil which collects nuclear origin internal flow from the bar (2).
3. Device according to Claim 2 characterised in that the nuclear internal streams make it possible to obtain electrical or magnetic energy which is commercially exploitable.
4. Device according to Claims 1 and 2 characterised in that the modification of the coils of the adjustment parameters and the magnetic core thereof would enable the system to perform mutations of isotopes for other elements in the table of Mandeleiev.

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