

Pulsed high-voltage cold fusion reactor in the Earth's crust

Gennadiy Tarassenko , Yelena Demicheva, Matvey Tarassenko

Email: tarassenko-genadi@mail.ru Caspian state university of technologies and engineering
named after Sh. Yessenov, Kazakhstan

As a realistic alternative to designs, a high-voltage cold fusion reactor is commercially closer than ever before to reality using powerful pulsed technology. We have found a new way to produce plasma from water and petroleum hydrocarbons. To generate electricity, a reactor with a voltage of 5 kv is inserted into the stator, due to which a voltage of 1400 volts appears on the stator. The generation of electricity is associated with tectonic erosion (the millstone effect) - this process, which is constantly going on due to the difference in the velocities of geolithodynamic complexes (plates, scales) located under each other, leads to the pulverization of rocks and their differentiation by mechanical, chemical and physical processes occurring at different depths in the subduction lithosphere. The subduction lithosphere, instead of geosynclines, should be a first-order structure. This requires additional regional studies by deep seismic methods to the depth of the Moho surface, and in the subduction zone - to the depth of its immersion. Tectonic karsts and basal bundles are tectonic structural elements of sliding processes and tectonic erosion. The filling of the karst at great depths of methane leads to constant earthquakes, and the discharge is electrical discharges in the earth's crust at various depths from 5 to 450 km. Strong earthquakes form up to 5 km, leading to the destruction of the earth's crust with the formation of rifts. All this is suitable for many earthquakes in Tashkent, Turkey, which led to light effects in this area from electrical discharges in the earth's crust. Spherical nodules serve as an example of the structure of the planet Earth. Their origin is connected with the electromagnetic forces that form the rotation of fluids in reservoir formations. During rotation, the host rocks of the formation are attracted to the center and thus spherical rings (geospheres) are built up, forming spherical, cylindrical, ellipsoid, almond-shaped, etc. concretions. The rotation of fluids is possible only in the void (karst), which contradicts the "classical" understanding of the structure of the reservoir, where porosity and permeability must be present, i.e. a crystal lattice. The absence of the latter is known in coal seams coming to the surface, which are products of paleoneft. Thus, by studying the globular nodules formed in oil and gas-bearing reservoir formations and the deep seismics of the planet Earth, one can more deeply understand the structure of the planets and their formation. As a special group of natural bodies, globular nodules were isolated back in the 18th century, and they have been the object of special research for more than 300 years. But the theory of nodule formation remains undiscovered until now. Concretions in organisms (kidney stones, pearls, etc.), techno-concretions (so-called "stones in glasses", etc.) have long been established and have become the object of special research, atmospheric formations are also special concretions - hailstones, etc. Artificially, only pearls were obtained, but no one could artificially create hailstones, spherical nodules. Ego is caused by the fact that geological representations of the formation of spherical nodules were considered from the standpoint of geosynclinal theory (fixism). Oil was formed from organic matter, which was transformed into mantles due to nuclear plasma reactions and serves as a lubricant for the rotation of geospheres and radiator cooling. The rotation of the geospheres of the planet Earth leads to the subduction (movement) of the lithospheric plates under each other, where organic matter in the form of carbon is drawn into the mantle. Since oil is a dielectric, a natural electric capacitor is obtained in which an electric current accumulates due to the friction of plates, scales, geodynamic complexes, which are charged from the dynamo effect of the planet Earth itself, where the geospheres rotate from the core at a speed of 20-40 m/ sec, the mantle - 1-10 m/ year and the lithosphere itself -2-16 cm/year. It is quite natural that an electromagnetic field is formed in the form of a vortex at a distance of a basal bundle, or karst, which is why nodules on the surface can reach tens of kilometers in length and more than 3 m or more in diameter. The core is usually very soft, compared to other geospheres, which are cemented with various rocks (clay, carbonates, etc.).