EVOs AND THE HUTCHISON EFFECT

NUCLEAR TRANSMUTATION FROM LOW-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE

Paper presented at the MIT Cold Fusion Conference
May 21, 2005
By

Ken Shoulders

PHOTO EXAMPLES OF METAL SUBJECTED TO ELECTRICAL TREATMENT

by

JOHN HUTCHISON

ELECTRICALLY TREATED METAL BY HUTCHISON

CONCEPTION OF THE ARTIFICIALLY INITIATED COLLAPSE OF THE SUBSTANCE AND KEY RESULTS OF THE FIRST STAGE OF ITS EXPERIMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION

by

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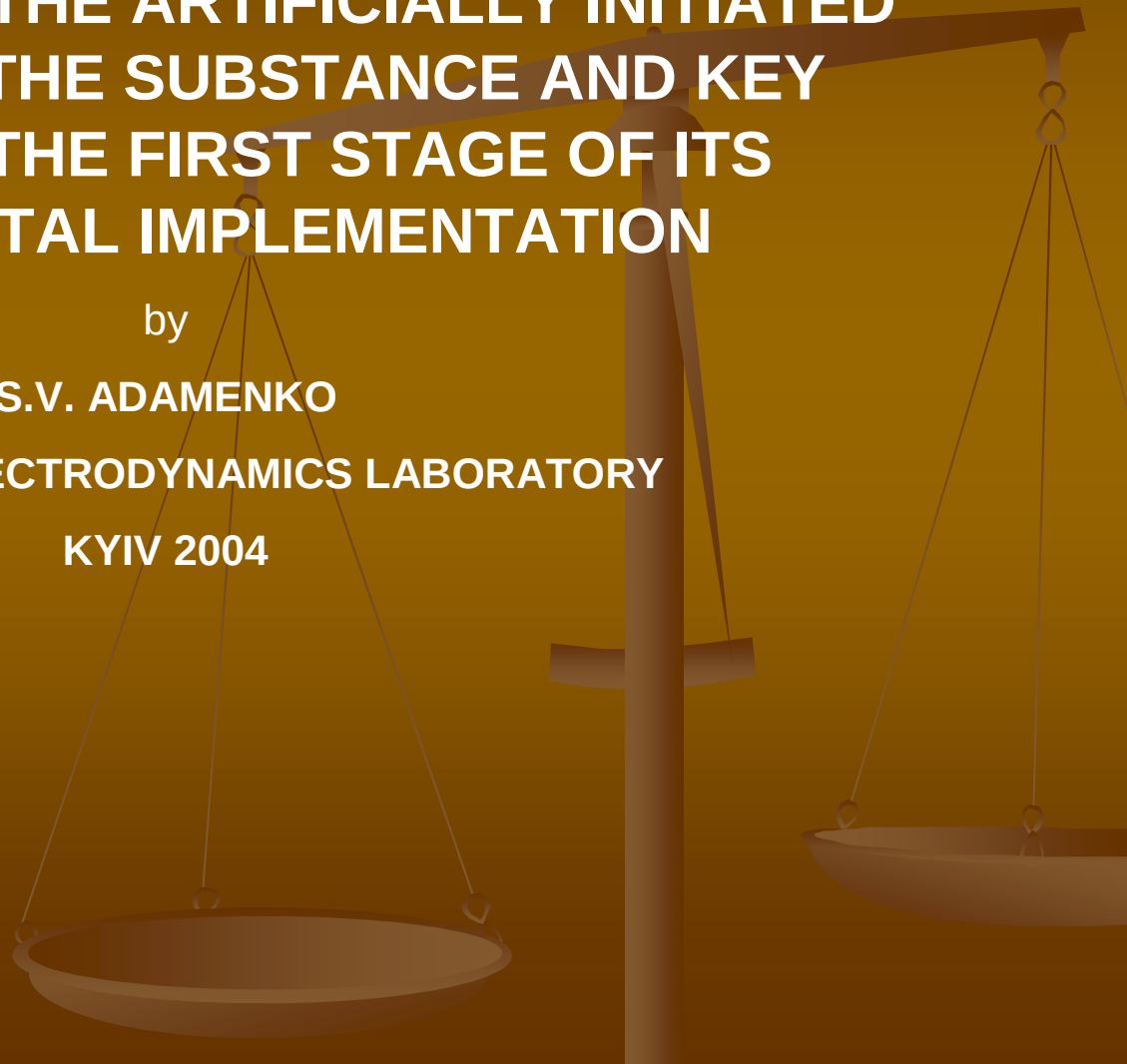
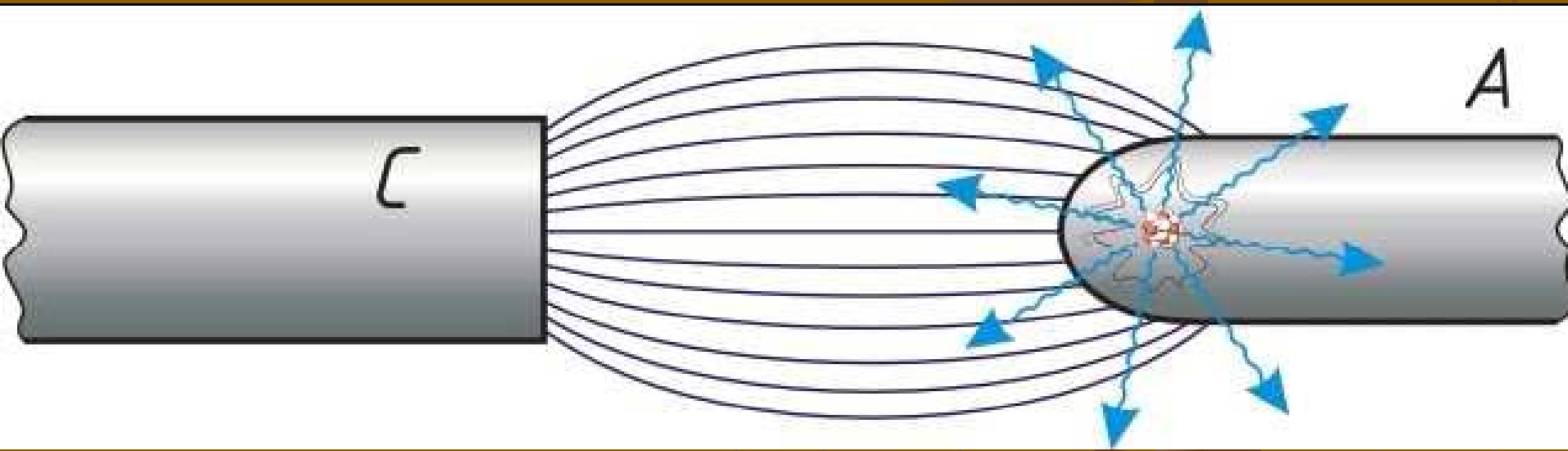
PROTON-21 ELECTRODYNAMICS LABORATORY

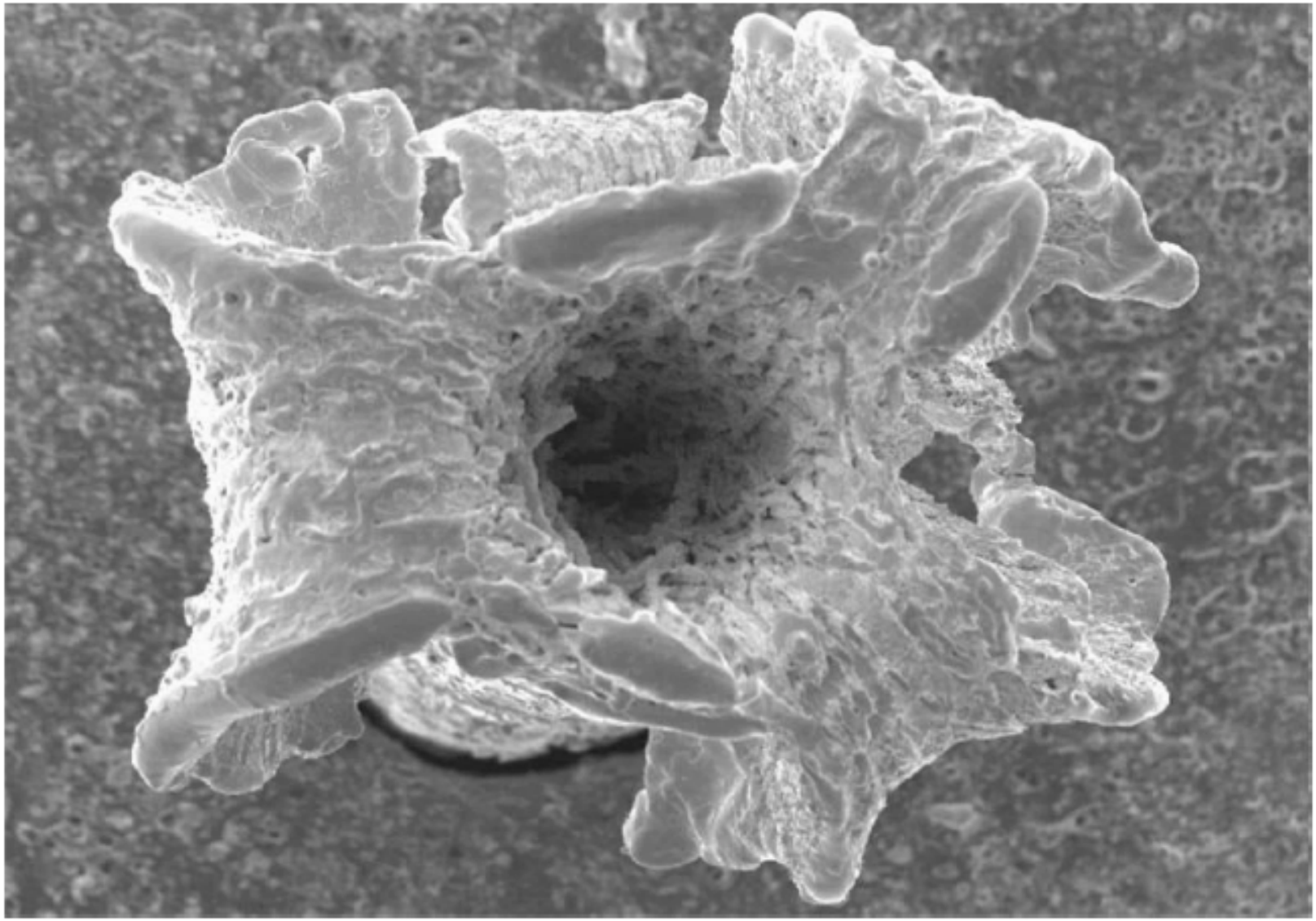
KYIV 2004



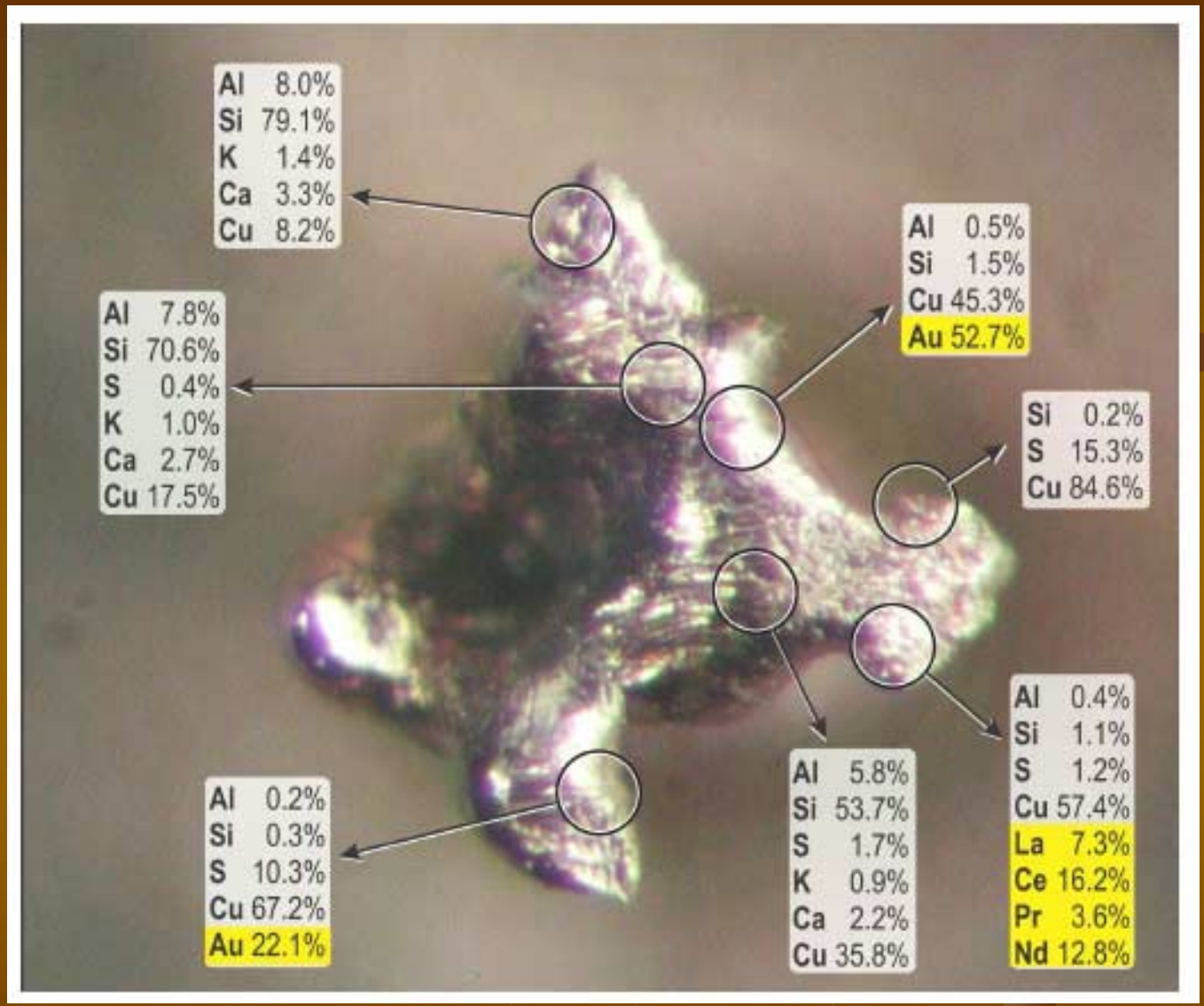
ELECTRODE CONFIGURATION FOR ADAMENKO WORK



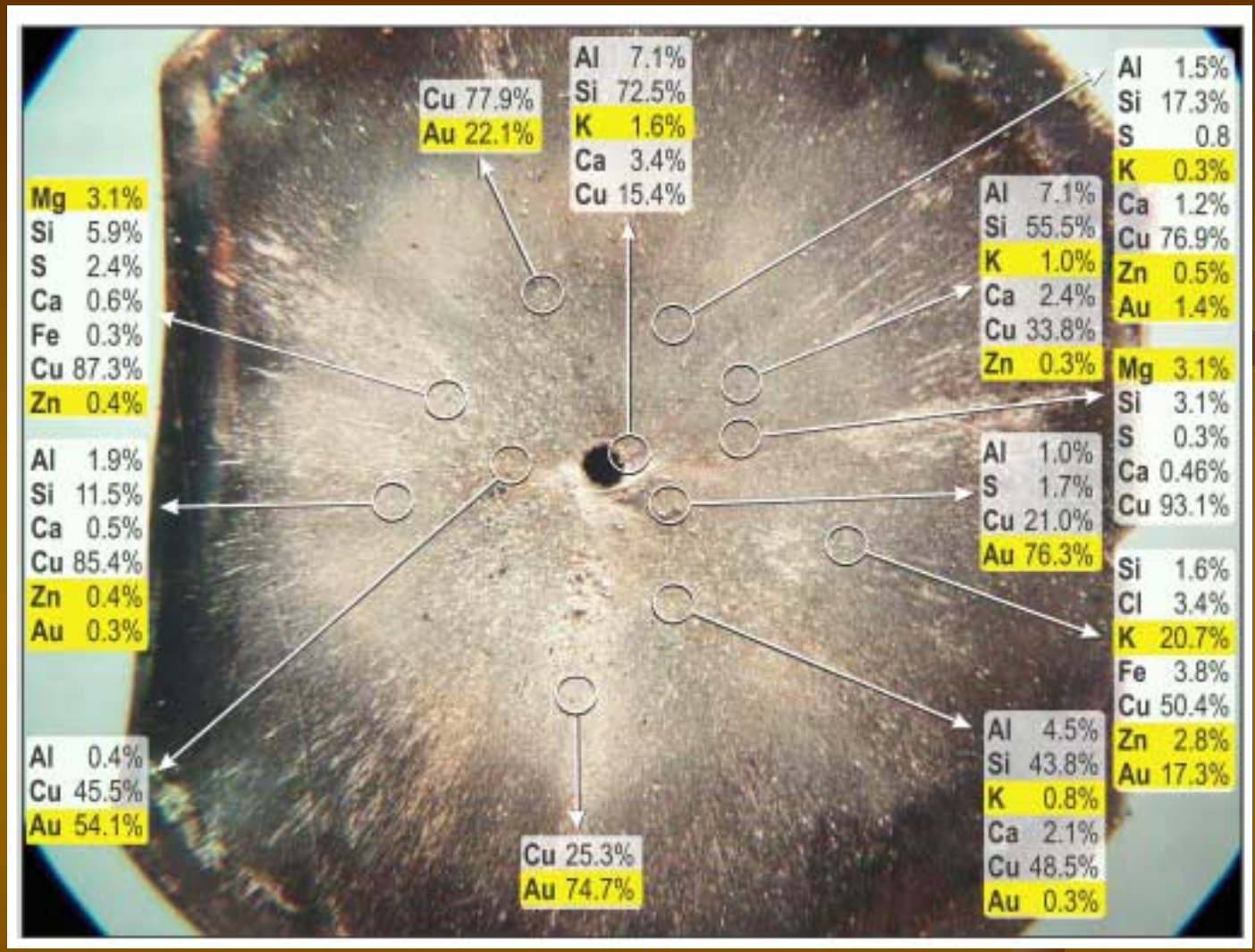
SEM OF COPPER ANODE SUBJECTED TO ELECTRICAL DISCHARGE



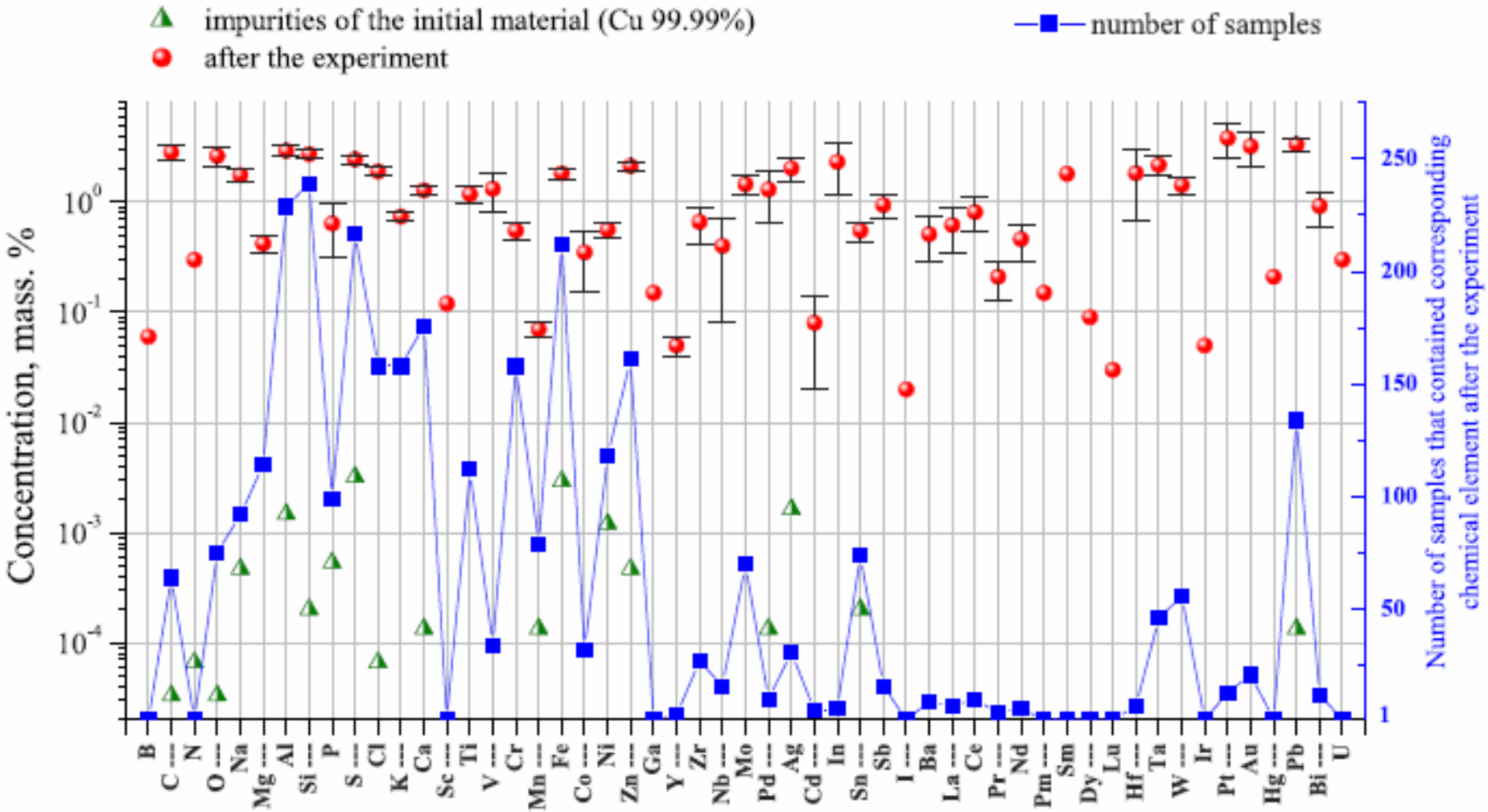
Copper target after the experiment, with traces of solidified silver-and-white “lava” on its “petals”, which had flowed out of the target center.



Target after experiment No. 2107. Material of both the target and the accumulating screen is copper (Cu 99.99 %). The method of investigation is X-ray electron probe microanalysis (REMMA102 device, element detection range: from Na to U).



Accumulating screen after experiment No. 2107. Material of both the target and the accumulating screen is copper (Cu 99.99 %). The method of investigation is X-ray electron probe microanalysis (REMMA102 device, element detection range: from Na to U).



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: from B to U).

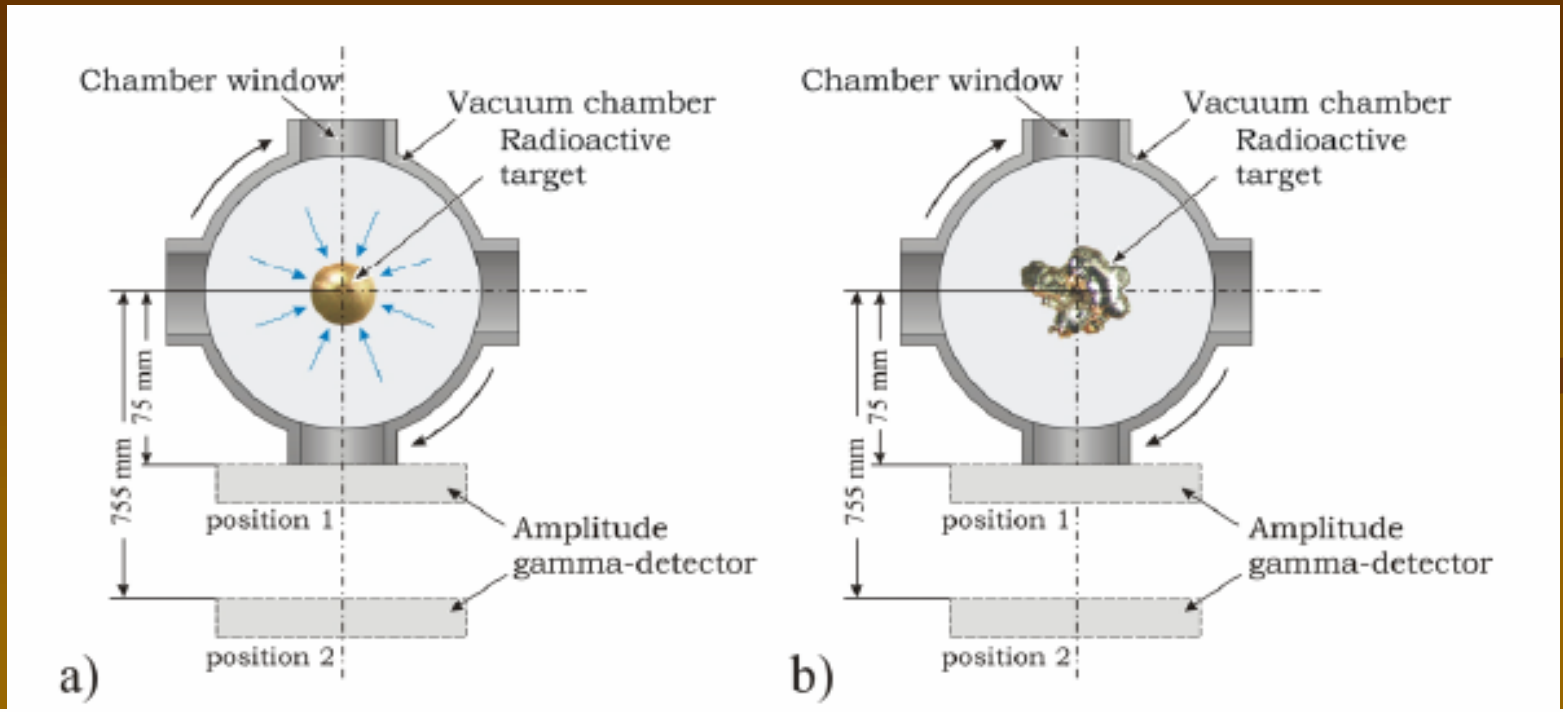


Table 1. *Decrease in the gamma-activity of ^{60}Co after the experiment.*

Sample No.	Decrease in the gamma-activity, %	Sample No.	Decrease in the gamma-activity, %	Sample No.	Decrease in the gamma-activity, %
2397	48	2479	2	2588	47
2398	11	2481	23	2600	33
2425	22	2534	30	2769	29
2426	17	2558	23	2770	36

LOW VOLTAGE

NUCLEAR TRANSMUTATION

WORK IN PROGRESS

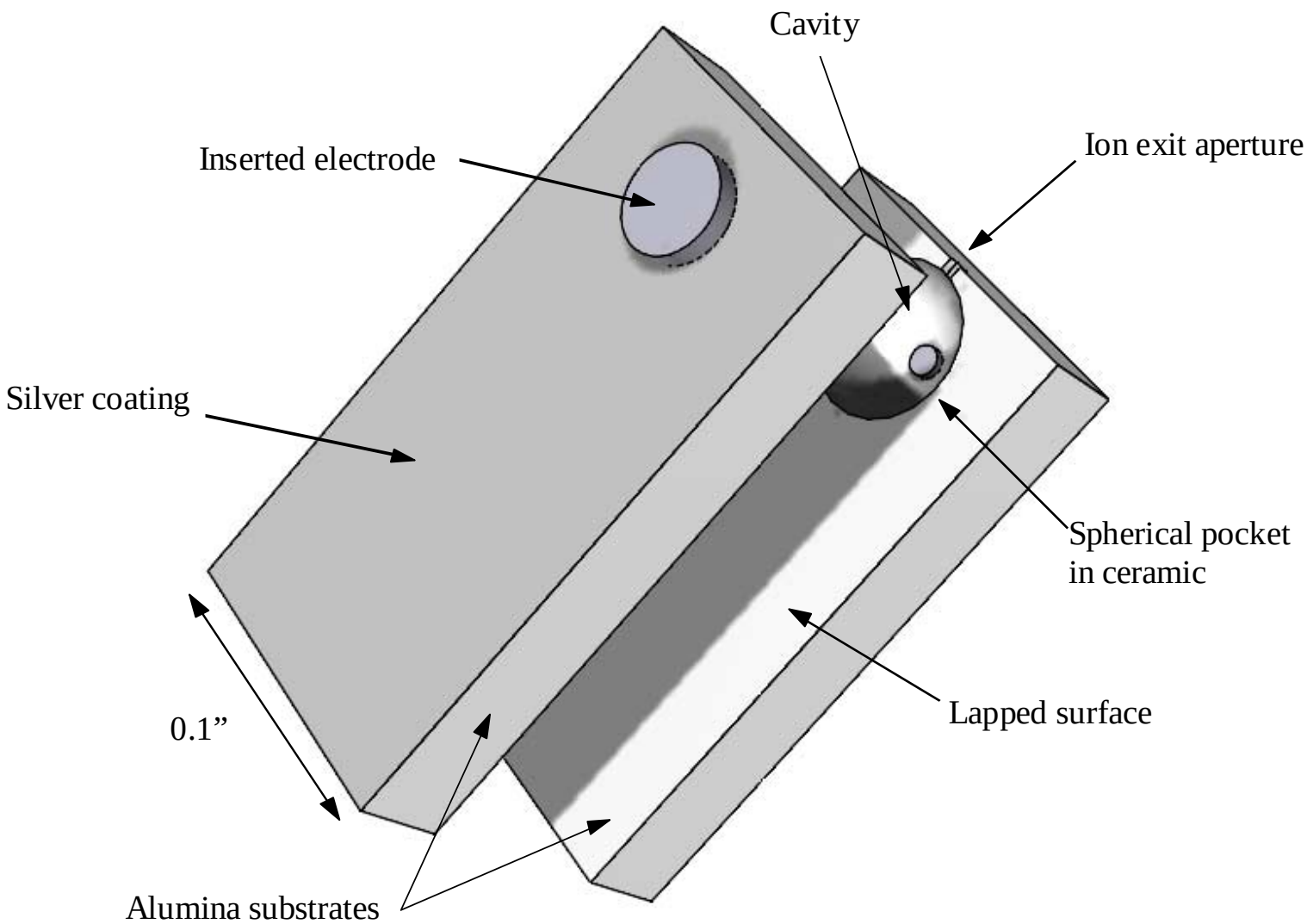
(Completion expected by June 2004 if sponsor is found)

by

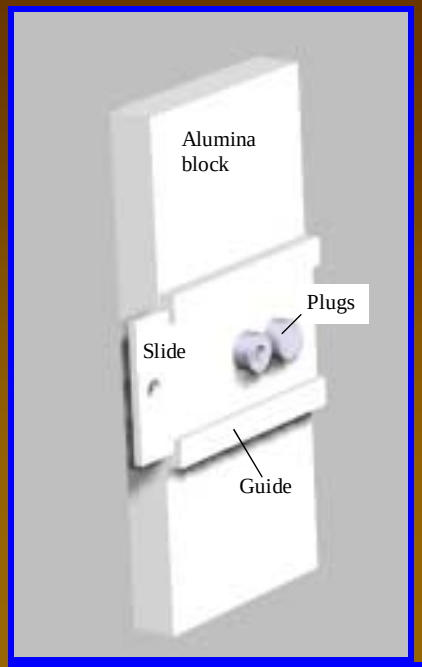
KEN SHOULDERS

Bodega, California

ION SOURCE

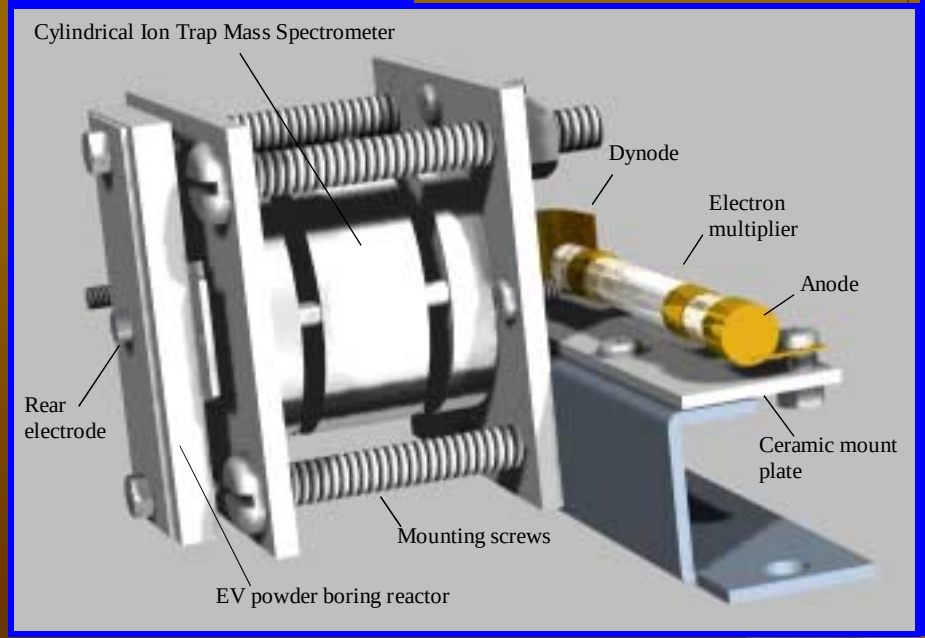

Cavity
Inserted electrode
Ion exit aperture
Silver coating
Spherical pocket
in ceramic
0.1”
Lapped surface
Alumina substrates

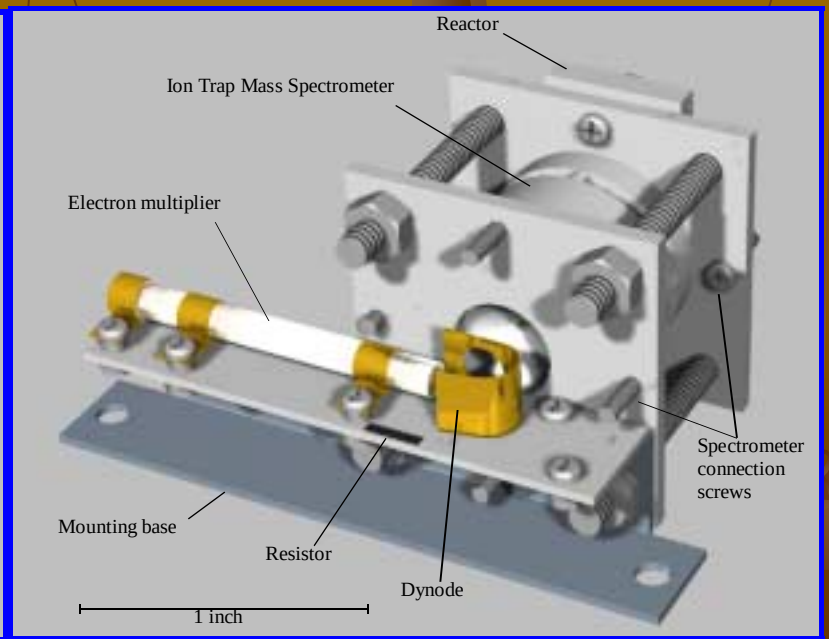
EV REACTOR AND CYLINDRICAL ION TRAP MASS SPECTROMETER



EV REACTOR WITH SLIDE VALVE

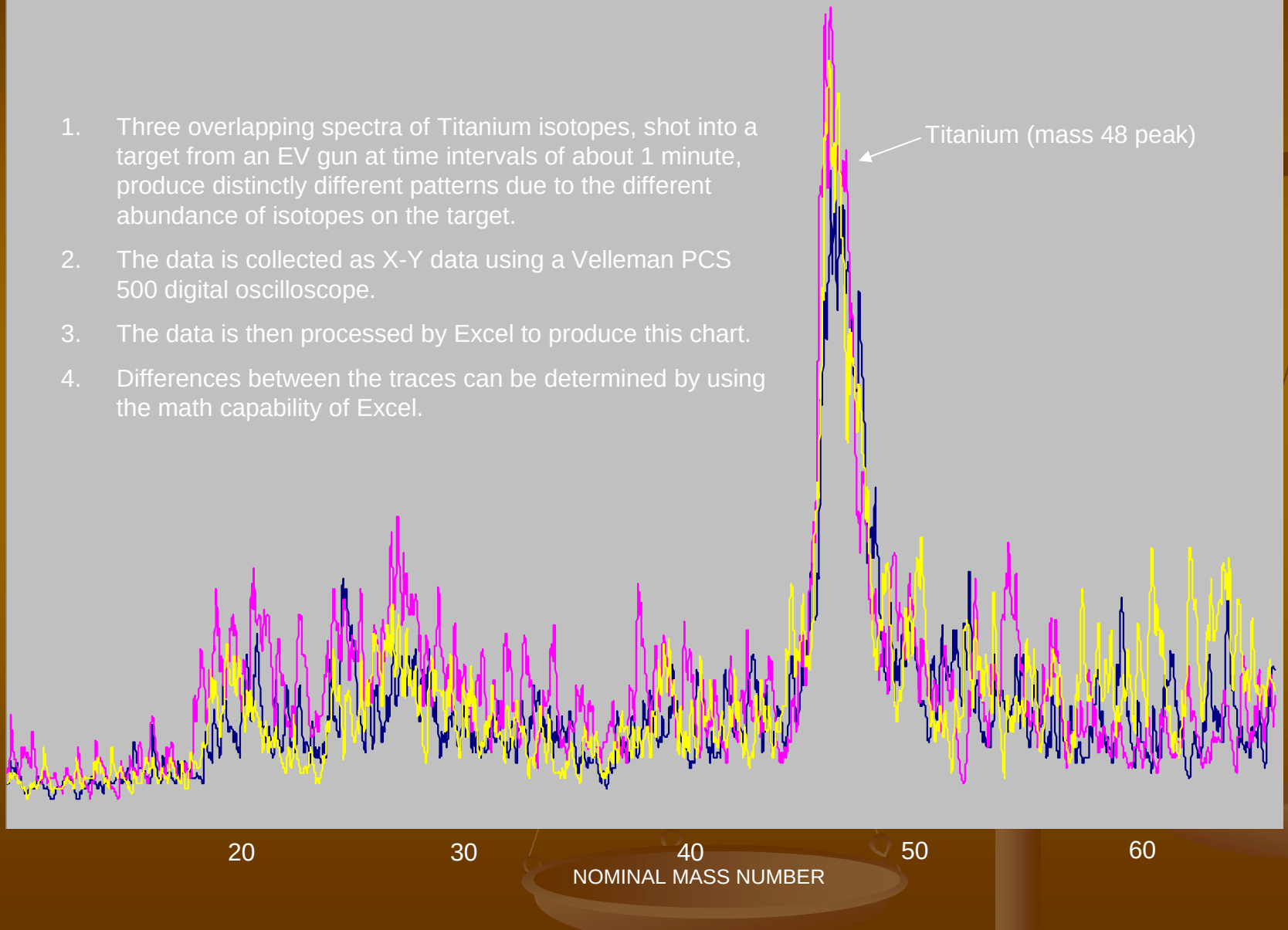
2 VIEWS OF CYLINDRICAL ION TRAP MASS SPECT.

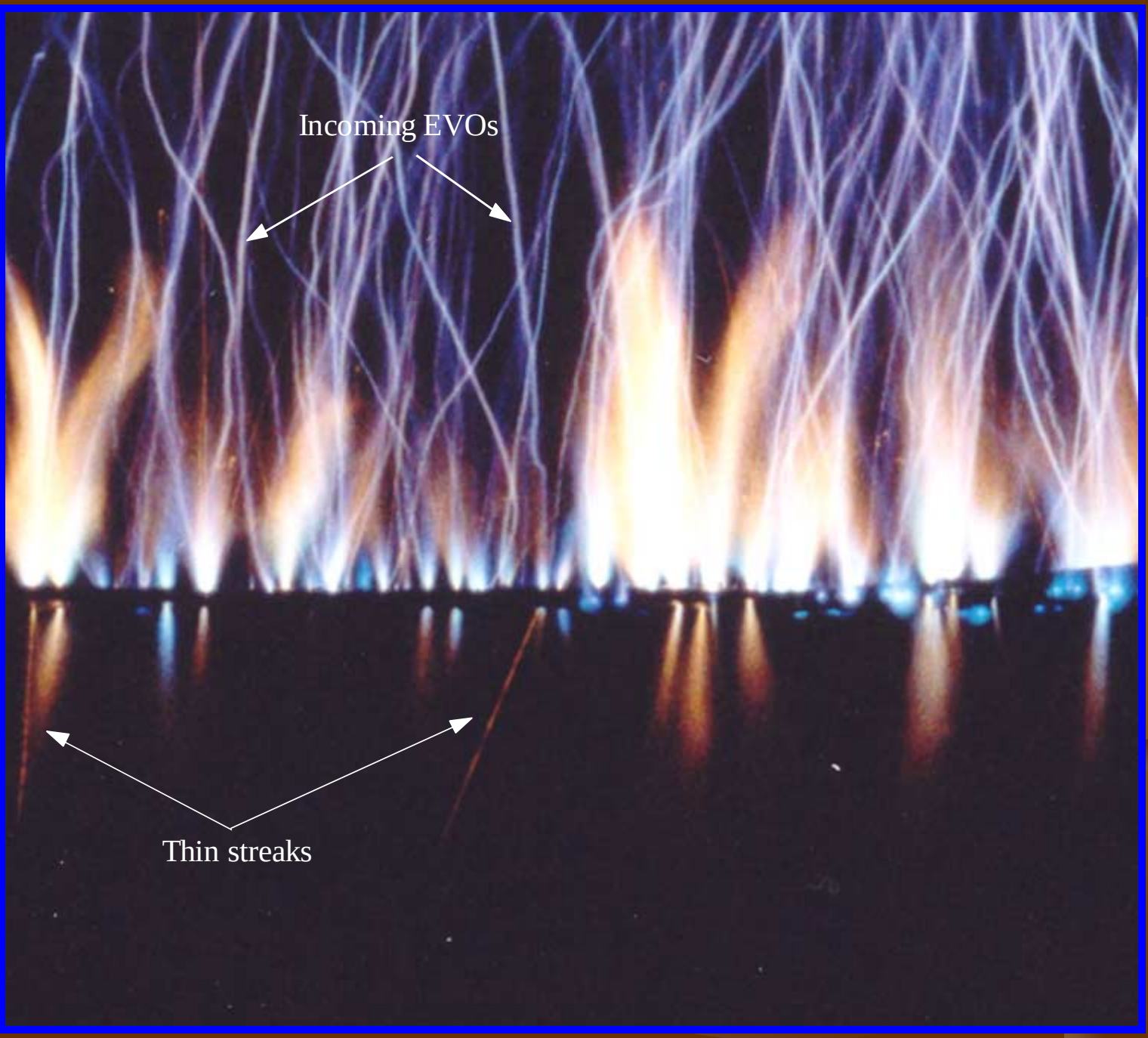




FINDING WHAT'S NEW

1. Three overlapping spectra of Titanium isotopes, shot into a target from an EV gun at time intervals of about 1 minute, produce distinctly different patterns due to the different abundance of isotopes on the target.
2. The data is collected as X-Y data using a Velleman PCS 500 digital oscilloscope.
3. The data is then processed by Excel to produce this chart.
4. Differences between the traces can be determined by using the math capability of Excel.





Edge View of Coated Aluminum Foil Being Struck by EVOs

Fig. 8 Front view of plasma plume with cover removed

Fig. 9 Side view of plasma plume with cover

Fig. 10 Plasma plume with apertures installed

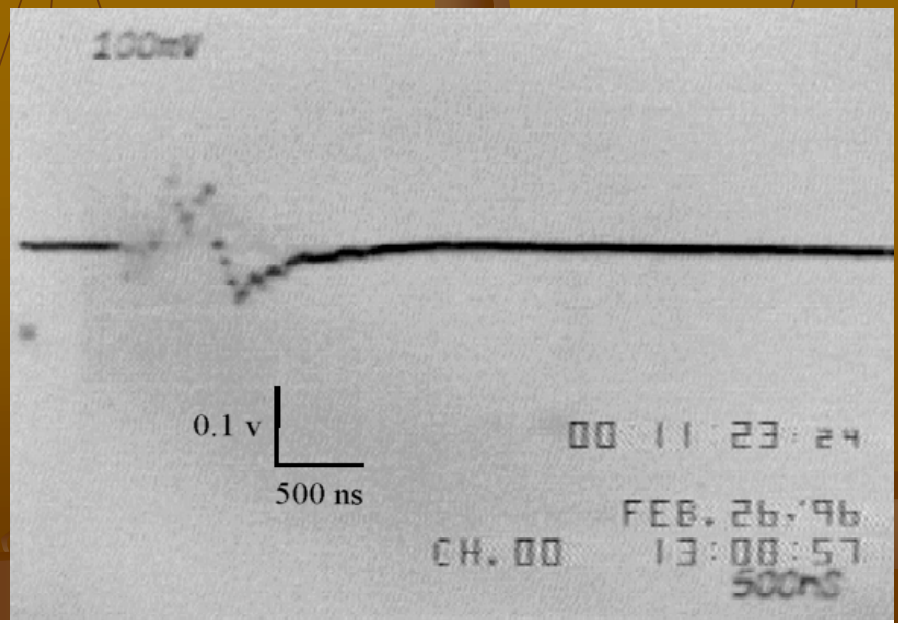
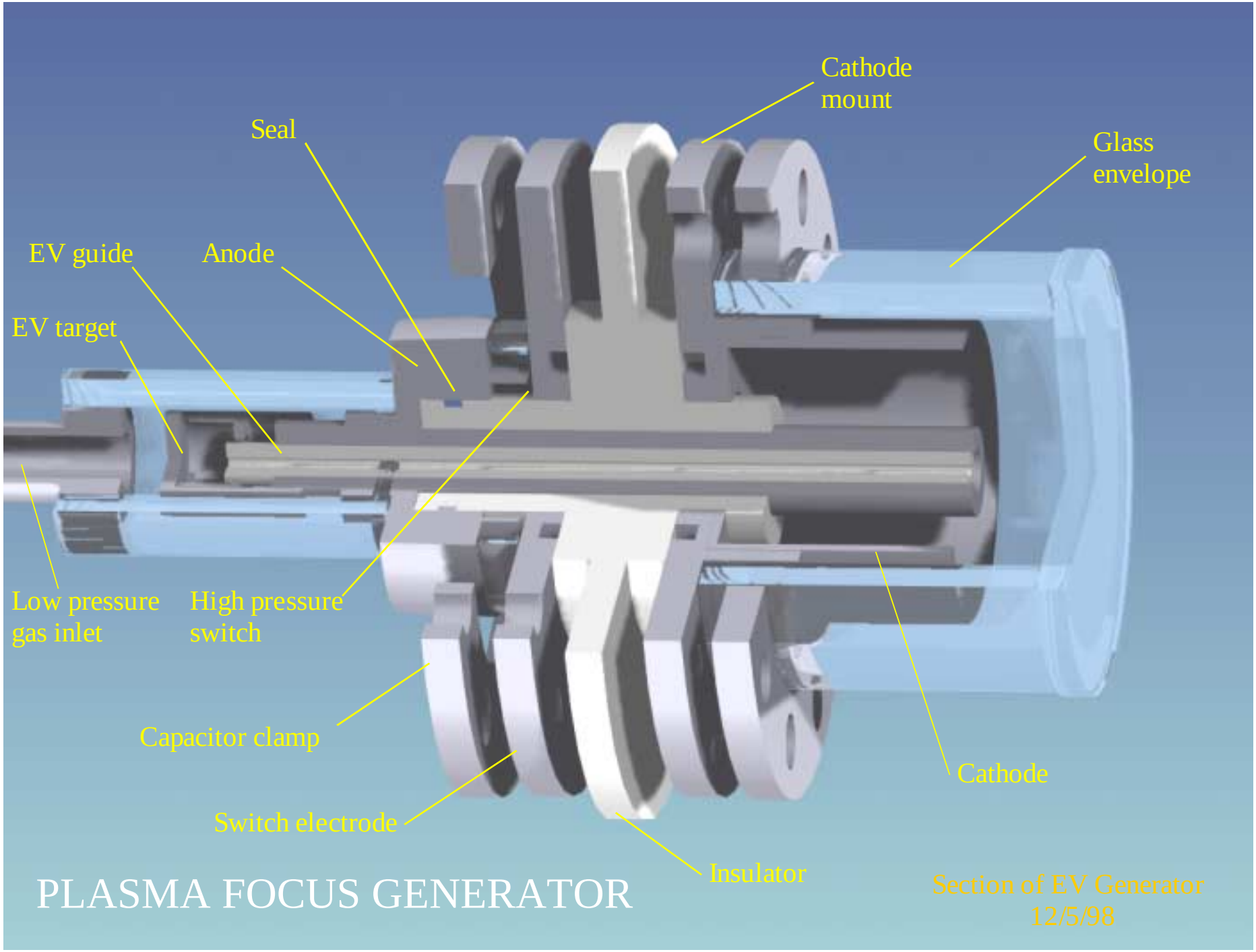


Fig. 11 Faraday collector output near 0 degrees



PLASMA FOCUS GENERATOR

Section of EV Generator
12/5/98

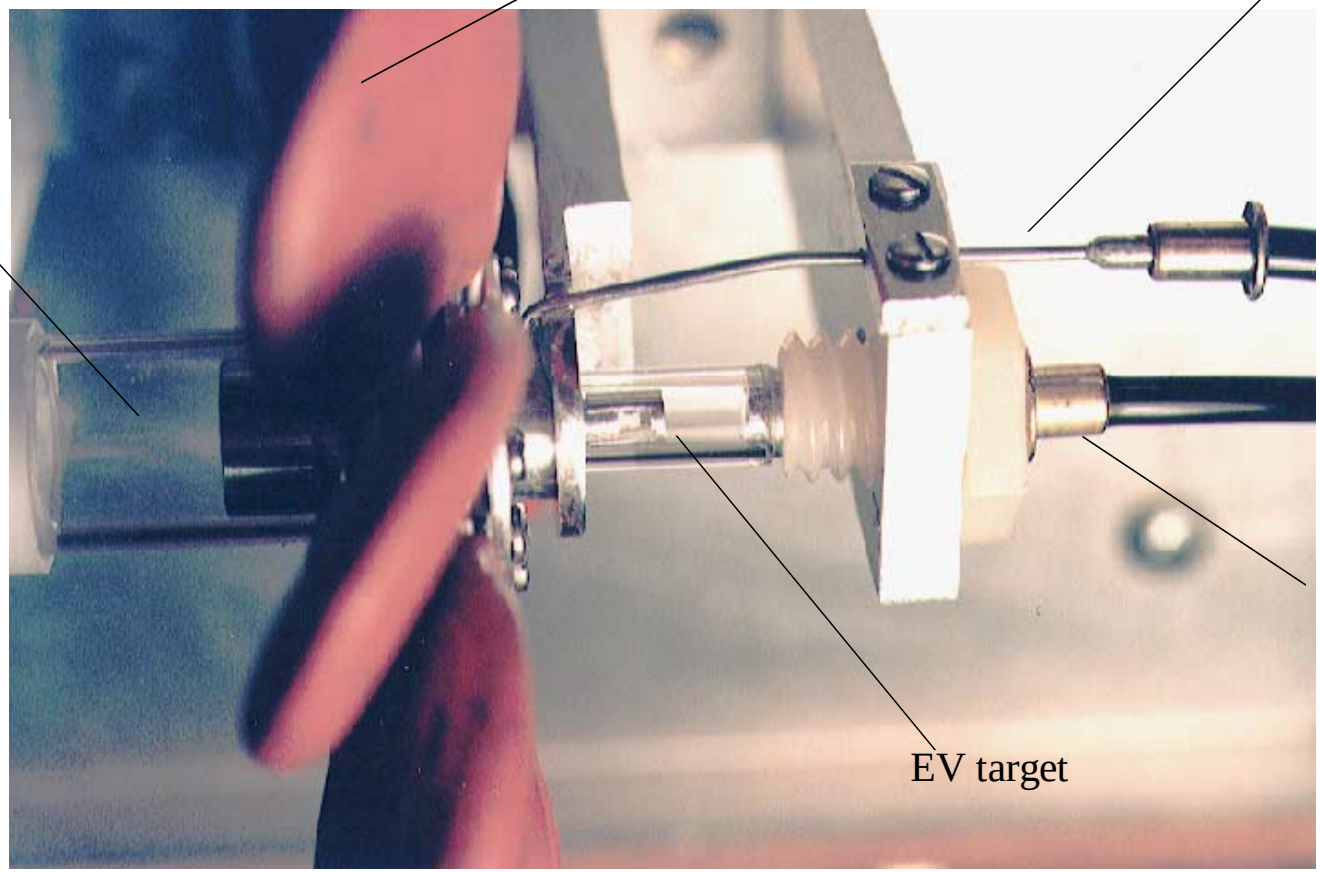

Energy storage capacitors
High pressure gas inlet
Plasma focus chamber
Low pressure gas line
EV target

Fig. 3

THE ENERGETICS OF THESE TECHNOLOGIES ALL HAVE A COMMON BASIS IN ELECTRON CLUSTERING

PLASMA FOCUS

HUTCHISON EFFECT

ADAMENKO WORK

EVO ENERGY & TRANSMUTATION

COLD FUSION

OUR NEXT ERA OF ENERGY HANGS IN THE BALANCE

WEIGH IT CAREFULLY