Our LENR Design, (7)

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5:18 PM

The comments below from Lui came after review of the schematical drawings and the alternative method to use Dolphin 5 and turn it into a manufactured product.

This reactor is called LEarNeR 7 and below are Lui's comments.

Dale where is the description of the Figures in terms that are easy to understand such as a functional block diagram. Here are some questions.

1-Why Isotan 44 wire, why not Ni powder?

2-Where for example is the electrical circuit for the Isotan wire if we want to follow in Celani's footsteps.

3-How do you seal the reflector chamber, its not obvious to me.

4-How do you keep the reflector chamber in place?

5-What is the total volume of the reflector chamber?

6-What is your concept for loading hydrogen?

thanks
lui

Q-1 **Why Isotan 44 wire.**

a. ISOTAN 44 has a specific content of elements named as contained in specific volumes.

(mixing powders as I understand has many variables that just anyone new to nano powders has to be very careful when handling them).

b. Shipping the nano powders is not as "clean" so to speak as the shipping of solid wire.

c. Commercially available and inexpensive, no need for glove box to mix powder metal, and product is maintained for quality, a better basis to experiment with and go further documenting and refining the method.

d. No need for costly heat required to properly enhance nano powders (efficiency), easy to grow tri dimensional matrix onto solid surface, inside the reflector chamber. Once a standard time with current applied to the ISOTAN wires is established to grow the optimum matrix structures, then with the wire a standard can be maintained to reproduce product rapidly with a method process.

e. Mechanically speaking I like working with constants, the wire is a constant and much less electrical heat energy will be needed to stabilize the reactions.

NOTE: Personally I believe the wire is more logical to use and easier to experiment with, and there is another feeling I have. Did Rossi ever mix powders? I question that for sure. Compare the structures on the original slides Rossi showed us in the beginning. Furthermore a reaction caused by heat will allow the wire to be instantly heated and then oscillated to use the thermal gradients as an advantage to stabilization purposes.

Secondly to answer the next part of the question asked; **why not Ni powder?**

f. This reactor does allow the Ni powder to be used.

Q-2 **Where for example is the electrical circuit for the Isotan wire if we want to follow in Celani's footsteps.**

g. The only thing we will be doing is oscillating current and voltages simultaneously. I can handle that like a piece of cake from scratch. I am well versed in that field with experience dating back to late 70's. I was there when the first 555 flip flop hit the market and was manufacturing timing circuits for a company. Plus I worked with some of the men that worked on the SR-71 electronics and they taught me well. I am prepared to design and make any circuitry we may need. I will provide you with what I know needs to happen when the need comes.

Q-3 How do you seal the reflector chamber, its not obvious to me.
Q-4 How do you keep the reflector chamber in place?

h. The reflector chamber is a solid elongated hollow tube with both ends open. This chamber has a machined "lip" allowing the elongated hollow tube to be centered somewhat within the bore it is positioned into and referenced as 2. the Heat Exchanger. This is one sealing element, the Heat Exchanger Reflector Chamber bore to the outer circumference of the reflector chamber surface. This sealing is achieved by heating the stainless steel metal block to 500F and freezing the Reflector Chamber to below zero F. The bore of the chamber is correctly sized that when cooling is allowed to happen, the heated metal block 2 and the Reflector Chamber are sealed and locked solid together.

i. This leaves both open ends and when viewed in specific it is noticed that the Reflector Chamber lip does not allow the chamber to travel further into and thru the block 2. Referring now to 5. the Outlet Collector Distribution Manifold and is bored in synchronicity with the bores of block 2. The Reflector Chamber is tapered to a specific angle on each end and different when viewed in detail and when 5. is torqued down with hollow threaded fastener 23. those bores seal and compress the ends slightly on the chamber end. This now seals the chamber into block 5. tapered bores. There is also a spacer gasket cut by edm to aerospace standards <.002" thick between these two mating surfaces of 5. and 2. This gasket thickness is varied and becomes a spacer deck height adjustment. The deck height is the lip end of the chamber, to the block 2. flat face surface.

j. Now going to the inlet end and specifically 6. the Inlet Distribution Manifold mated in the same way as the outlet end but to the inlet face surface of block 2. When the block 6. is torqued onto the inlet face of 2. by 22 another hollow threaded fastener. This method of sealing will allow pressures beyond 10,000psi. within the hollowed area of the Reflector Chamber.

Q-5 What is the total volume of the reflector chamber?

k. Reactor Chamber hollow bore inner diameter .1875"diameter x 3" length = .5625 cu. in. volume.
.5625 x 16.39=9.2194cc.

Q-6 What is your concept for loading hydrogen?

l. could be individual pressurization by port in the side of 19. and thru manifold 18. Current design of the manifold 18. includes a specifically dimensioned circularly scribed groove on the surface mating to 20. the outer coolant port manifolds. This allows one fitting 19. to be used as a common inlet and then the vent/pressure relief system can be attached threadably into one of the other fittings of 19.