

Plasma Oscillation

Whenever the radiation from a radioactive isotope ionizes an atom and electrons are emitted from these atoms, the electrons almost immediately recombine with the positively charged atoms that expelled them in the first place. At the exact moment of recombination charge equilibrium occurs and an electromagnetic oscillation is generated. This phenomenon is known as *plasma oscillation*. Radioactive particles will separate the electron and positive ion again at some later time, this is a continuous cycle.

Whenever a fairly large amount of oppositely charged ions coexist within a small volume of space, the accumulative radiation from recombination can add up to an intense, constant wide-band frequency. This phenomenon prevails around many stars in our own galaxy and is concentrated around nebulas and star clusters. Indeed, this is a very old source of energy. All we have to do is attach our machines to this “wheelwork of nature.”

What I have just revealed to you is the final secret to harnessing the very wheelwork of nature. Ionic recombination of the decay products of radioactive isotopes will produce intense surges of electromagnetic energy. Generally the wavelength generated is in the infrared thermal range. However, the wavelengths generated can also manifest within the radio frequency range or far into the Gamma end of the spectrum.

Under the right conditions radioactive particles can be made to generate intense surges of energy in the radio frequency range. Now tune into this energy with a resonate tank circuit that will resonate with it and you have yourself one powerful source of electrical power.

If the ionic recombination is made to manifest in the Gamma end of the electromagnetic spectrum then we can speed up the decay of nuclear materials.

To the best of my knowledge no person has ever harnessed the energy of radioisotopic energy with the process that I have just explained, with the exception of T. H. Moray. No where have I found a patent that even closely resembles it. Radio Astronomy tells us about “*plasma oscillations*” but converting these oscillations to electrical power or speeding up the decay rate of nuclear materials is never implied.

Many radioactive isotopes could be used to generate tailored electromagnetic energy to order. However, as I have pointed out in my lectures *polonium* offers the greatest energy density and therefore is the most economical. Tritium gas could be used but it offers a very low energy yield, therefore this radiolytic gas is impractical. In referencing U.S. Pat. No. 2,728,867 it is stated that the available ionic energy of a commercial nuclear fuel rod is around 20 watts of power per gram. In comparison **polonium** will generate 140 watts of power per gram. This is seven times more energy than is available from uranium!

If *polonium* is made to generate surges of intense radio frequency energy it becomes a “*thermal radio energy*” source. Contained in a *Perreault-valve* or *capture capacitor*, call it what you will, the energy generated can be directly converted to electrical power.