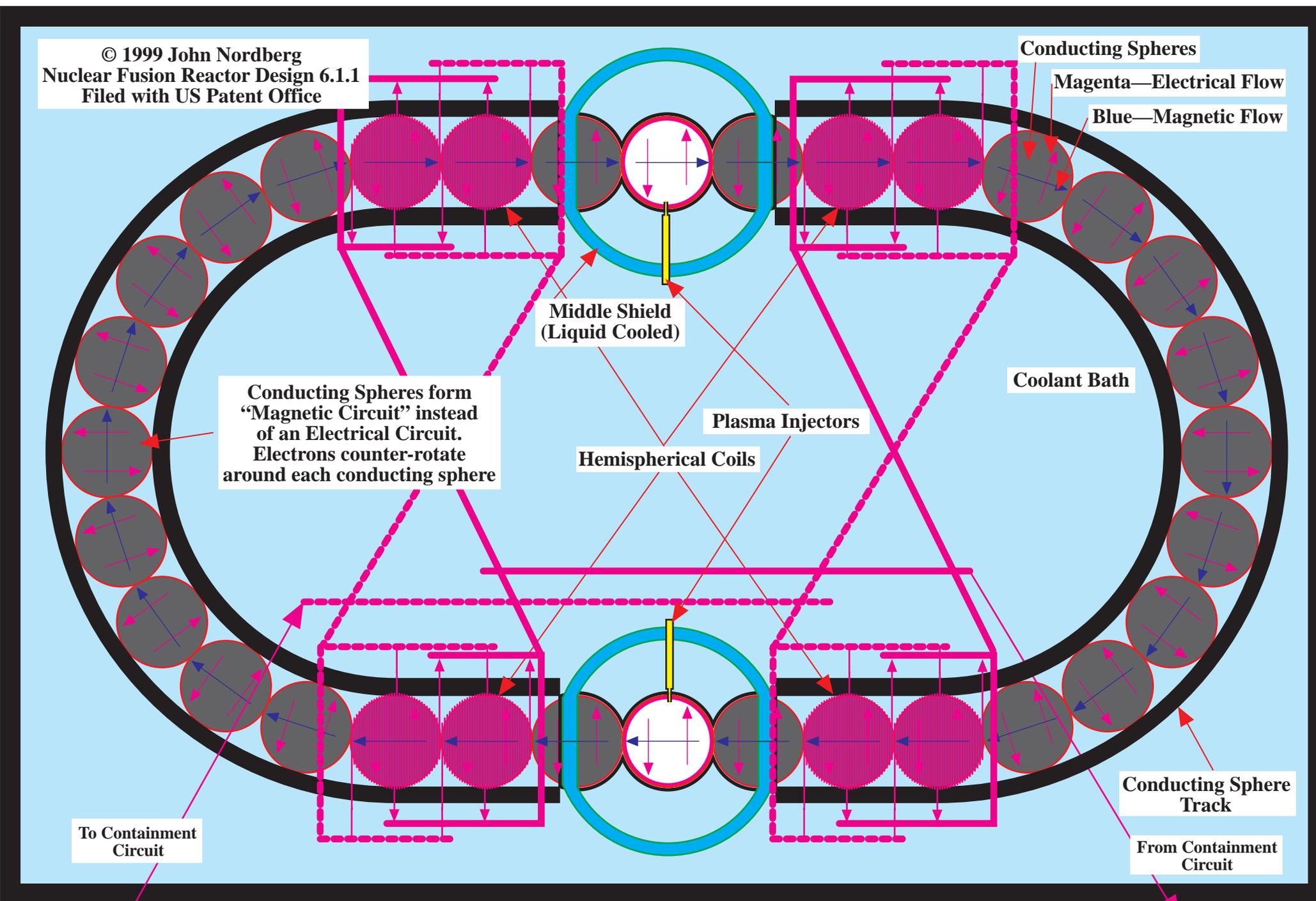


General Steps of Operation



- 1) Reactors cores and other components are replaced
- 2) Reactor shields are closed
- 3) Coolant is pumped into pedestals to cool cores
- 4) Capacitor Banks are Charged for Containment Circuit
- 5) Reactor Cores are injected with hot plasma fuel
- 6) Super-fast switches allow energy stored in the Capacitor Banks to flow, magnetizing containment circuit
- 7) Plasma is compressed in the first core by induced E cross B electromagnetic momentum pointing towards the center of the reactor core
- 8) The plasma is ignited by the compressing fields
- 9) Super-fast switches switch hemispheric coils to power grid in order to tap some of the energy
- 10) Instabilities explode towards containment fields in the first core (the core closest to the capacitors)
- 11) Moving instabilities induce MHD effect in containment fields around this core, raising the voltage across this core
- 12) Voltage across the core induces current in the containment circuit and the hemispheric coils
- 13) Some electrical current flows around containment circuit out the hemispheric coils into power grid
- 14) Flow around circuit induces a plasma burn in the opposite core
- 15) As the plasma in one core expands, the plasma in the other core contracts
- 14) Plasma fuel is periodically injected into each core to keep the periodic plasma burns going
- 15) Heat is extracted from coolant
- 16) The process is allowed to continue by tapping off only a small percent of energy from the containment circuit
- 17) The process is stopped by tapping off a large percentage of the energy from the containment circuit when any component fails

