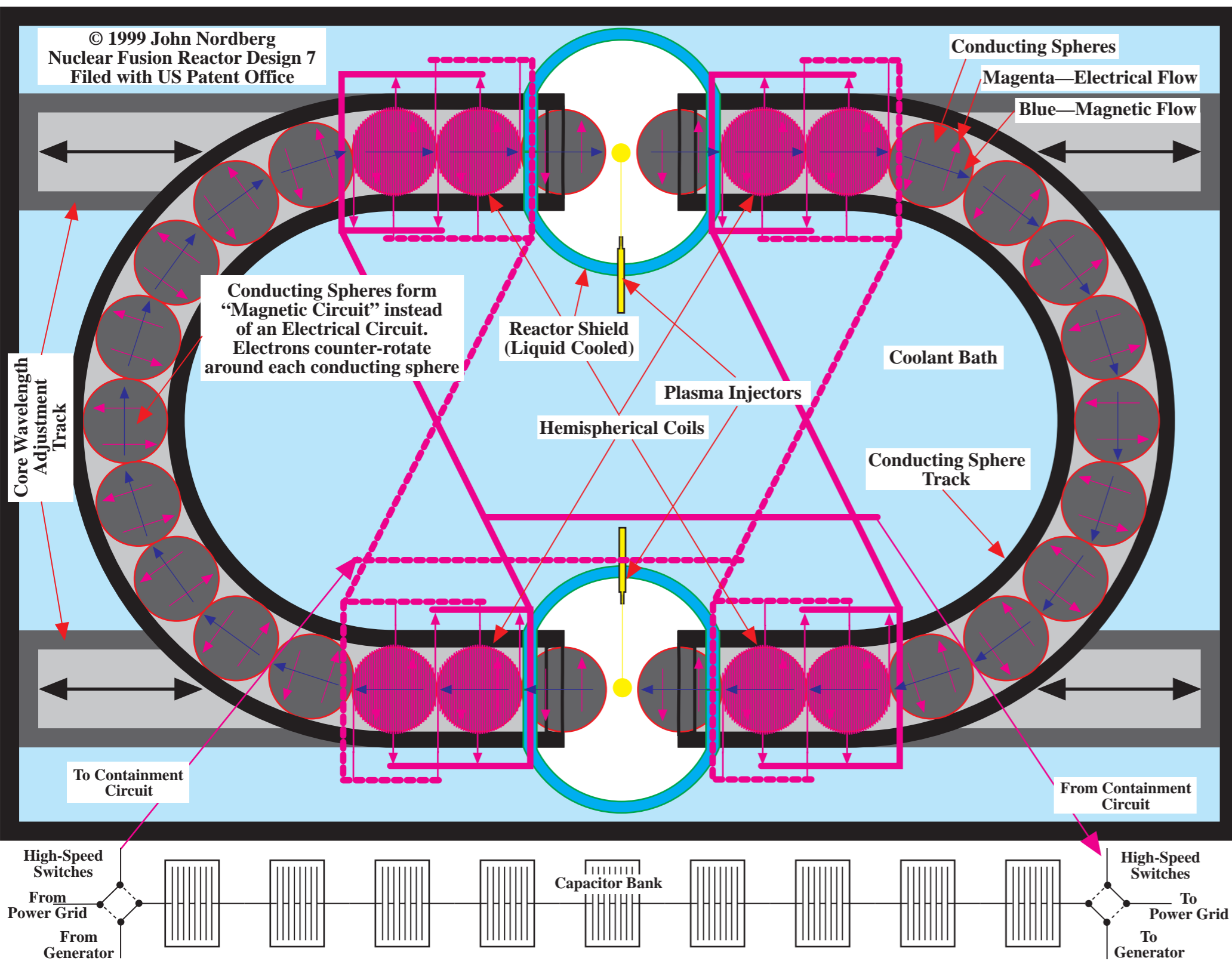


General Steps of Operation



- 1) Tests are performed to estimate the half-wavelength of the reactor core. (Half the wavelength of the conducting spheres when the system is cool.)
- 2) The left and right conducting sphere tracks are adjusted, left-to-right, so that the gap between the anodes and cathodes is half the wavelength of a conducting sphere.
- 3) Damaged or worn components are replaced
- 4) Reactor shield doors are closed
- 5) Capacitor Banks are Charged for the Containment Circuit
- 6) A moderate current is allowed to start flowing through the containment circuit, creating a standing electromagnetic fields between the anodes & cathodes
- 7) The left and right tracks are adjusted to finally adjust and tune the exact wavelengths for cores
- 8) Reactor Cores are injected with hot plasma fuel
- 9) Super-fast switches allow the bulk of energy stored in the Capacitor Banks to flow, magnetizing containment circuit
- 10) Plasma is compressed in the first core by induced E cross B electromagnetic momentum pointing towards the center of the reactor core
- 11) The plasma is ignited by the compressing fields
- 12) Super-fast switches switch hemispheric coils to power grid in order to tap some of the energy
- 13) Instabilities explode towards containment fields in the first core (the core closest to the capacitors)
- 14) Moving instabilities induce MHD effect in containment fields around this core, raising the voltage across this core
- 15) Voltage across the core induces current in the containment circuit and the hemispheric coils
- 16) Some electrical current flows around containment circuit out the hemispheric coils into power grid
- 17) Flow around circuit induces a plasma burn in the opposite core
- 18) As the plasma in one core expands, the plasma in the other core contracts
- 19) Plasma fuel is periodically injected into each core to keep the periodic plasma burns going
- 20) Heat is extracted from coolant
- 22) The tracks are adjusted left to right to take into account any wavelength changes due to the heating or cooling of the conducting spheres
- 23) The process is allowed to continue by tapping off only a small percent of energy from the containment circuit
- 24) The process is stopped by tapping off a large percentage of the energy from the containment circuit when any component fails