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Some comments on implosion and Brown gas

Hung-Kuk Oh[1]

School of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Ajou University, Soowon Wonchondong San 5, Suwon 442-749, South Korea

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Abstract

The crystallizing π-bondings of hydrogen and oxygen make π-far infrared rays of one wavelength, which come out into space. Infrared rays produced by burning in a cavity tube are inwardly convergent and focused by a strong gravitational field of π-far infrared rays. Metal and ceramic can be welded by Brown gas because the temperature becomes so high that the generated π-far infrared rays promote the crystallizing π-bonding of atoms between them.

A Brown gas heating system is highly recommendable because it does not need to be supplied with oxygen and humidity as the room temperature increases and also it supplies bioactivity due to the π-far infrared rays.

A Brown gas incinerator can reduce radioactive rays to 1/3–1/120 when it burns the trash from an atomic power generator. The implosion characteristics of Brown gas cannot be explained by modern physics, whilst the crystallizing π-bonding of atoms can interpret it clearly.

Keywords: π-Far infrared rays; Brown gas; Implosion

1. Generation of π-far infrared rays from crystal structure

The electrons between crystallized atoms rotate clockwise or counter-clockwise on the orbital of the Kronig–Penny quantum mechanical model and at the same time they produce π-far infrared rays, which are rotating rays, bent by the attraction of gravitational force between plus and minus electric fields [1,2]. The evidence of the existence of π-far infrared rays is indicated in many experiments with finger's force tester, meridian, quantum resonance spectrometer and quantum fractal auto focusing analyzer [3].

2. Equipment of Brown gas

Normal electrolysis of water produces hydrogen (at the cathode) and oxygen (at the anode) from an aqueous solution of NaOH or KOH. A separation diaphragm is also used between the anode and the cathode for avoiding explosive burning. Brown removed the diaphragm because he found in his experiments that a suitable mixture of the two gases brings out very sound combustion. This modification resulted in many technical advantages. They included minimum electrical resistance between anode and cathode, maximum electrolyzing velocity, very small size equipment, very high efficiency and implosive burning.

Brown suggested that the implosive bonding arises from some portion of atomic hydrogen and oxygen [4]. An explosion occurred instead of an implosion when the gas included 5% of air in Raine's study [5].

Mixing of hydrogen and oxygen at a 2:1 ratio is practically impossible except with the equipment of Brown gas. It is very questionable whether a mixture of two hydrogen and one oxygen can flow through a gas pipe without any explosive burning.

3. Generation of π-far infrared rays from Brown gas

Radical atoms of hydrogen and oxygen from the equipment of Brown gas are bonded as in Fig. 1 (crystallizing π-bondings). The crystallizing π-bondings of hydrogen and oxygen make π-far infrared rays, which come out into space

[1]Tel.: +82-331-219-2523; fax: +82-331-219-1610
E-mail address: hkoh@madang.ajou.ac.kr (H.-K. Oh)

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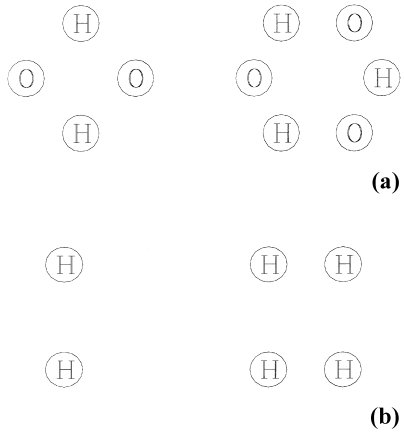

Fig. 1. Crystallizing π-bondings of: (a) atoms of hydrogen and oxygen; (b) atoms of hydrogen.

(Fig. 1(a)). The crystallizing π-bonding of hydrogen (Fig. 1(b)) produces π-far infrared rays of two wavelengths, which become absorbed by the protons of hydrogen (the ray is contracted and divided into two rays of one wavelength by a strong gravitational field and they are absorbed to the nucleon). The π-far infrared rays come out into space and make a strong gravitational cavity in the flowing streamline of the Brown gas as in Fig. 2(a). Fig. 2(b) shows the infrared rays produced by broken resonance of the crystallizing π-bonding upon burning in the cavity tube. Fig. 2(c) shows the vortex of the infrared rays in the cavity tube effected by the strong gravitational field of the π-far infrared rays. All of the substances in the cavity tube become inwardly focused by the vortex.

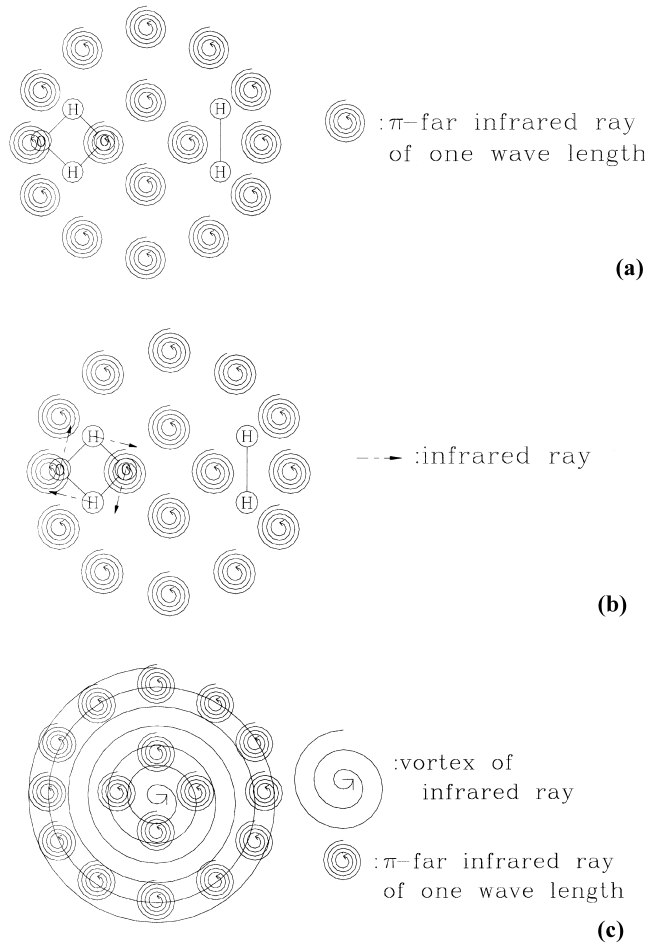

Fig. 2. Illustrating: (a) flow tube cavity π-far infrared rays; (b) infrared rays from broken resonance in the cavity tube; and (c) vortex of infrared rays in the cavity tube.

4. Implosive characteristics of Brown gas

Infrared rays produced by burning in the cavity tube are inwardly convergent and focused by the strong gravitational field of π-far infrared rays. The burning temperature of normal hydrogen is 2700°C whilst that of Brown gas is above 6000°C.

Metal and ceramic can be welded by the gas because the temperature becomes so high that the generated π-far infrared rays promote the crystallized π-bonding of atoms between them. There is no need of safety glasses during the welding process because ultraviolet rays are not emitted due to its implosive character. A Brown gas heating system is highly recommendable because it does not need to be supplied with oxygen and humidity as the room temperature increases and also it supplies bioactivity due to the π-far infrared rays.

A Brown gas incinerator can reduce radioactive rays to 1/3–1/20 when it burns the trash from atomic power generator.

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