Carbon monoxide > iron

With a simple carbon-arc electrolysis cell, it is possible to produce iron and other elements from the apparent fusion of carbon monoxide molecules.

This new class of fusion produces stable isotopes without neutrons or other detectable radiation. It is based primarily on the condensed charge research of **Hal Puthoff**, **Kenneth Shoulders** and associates; the carbon arc in water experiments reported by **G. Oshawa, M. Singh, R. Sundaresan** as well as the author; and the anomalous energetics of cavitation bubble collapse that is documented within the field of sonoluminescence to produce temperatures exceeding 20,000° K.

The new process is called ZIEPPEIN fusion (zero-point energy induced plasma pinch of ionized entrained nuclei.) The process produces visible quantities of ion within 5 minutes, using ultra-pure carbon pellet electrodes in distilled, de-ionized water. Based on crude calorimetry, the cell operates with a COP of ~150%. The mechanism of fusion is not well understood but it is believed to proceed according to the following simple process:

Carbon monoxide (CO) molecules produced by the carbon arc through electrolysis and subsequent oxidation are believed to be compressed within very small cavitation bubbles formed by the plasma discharge. The bubbles then collapse under the combined zero-point field-induced *Casimir* effects of sonoluminescence and charge-condensation to form a single large molecule. For reasons related to geometry, the prevalent nuclear reaction appears to involve 2 polar CO molecules which naturally orient themselves to form a radially-balanced tetrahedron, as they are forced together, and then uniformly compressed by the collapsing cavitation bubble to form a single molecule of iron.

The compression of individual CO molecules also occurs to form lighter elements such as silicon and aluminum, but to a lesser extent due to the loss of the advantages of radial symmetry. Electron capture by the fused nuclei appears to be a common occurrence and is key to the aneutronic process.

Prospective researchers, to understand this process, may have to relate to a revived ether theory based on the now well-established existence of the ubiquitous zero-point field of quantum mechanics. Central to this theory is the understanding that the strong nuclear force is a close-range *Casimir* effect of the ZPF operating at the level of the nucleus, literally holding it together.

A variety of ZEIPPIEN-type fusion cells might be configured by varying the electrode materials, the dielectric fluid compression and the plasma discharge characteristics to produced desired fusion products.

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