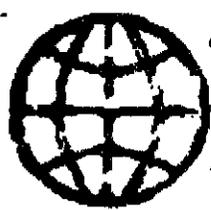


EIS001064

[http://www.altenergy.org/mo-99/Oleg\\_Gritskvitch\\_/oleg\\_gritkevich.html](http://www.altenergy.org/mo-99/Oleg_Gritskvitch_/oleg_gritkevich.html)



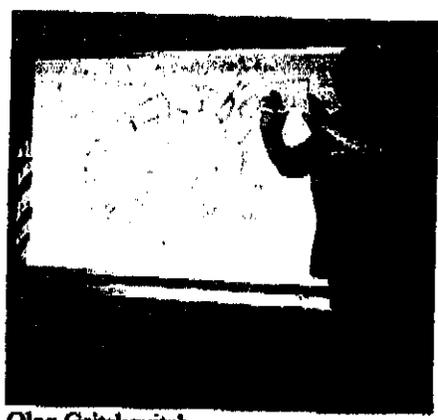
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Alternative Energy Institute, Inc.

RECEIVED

JAN 24 2000



Oleg Gritskevitch

The Russians are coming! The Russians are coming! In this case Russian scientist and academician, Oleg Gritskevitch, was invited to Utah in order to present his latest research on a hydro-magnetic dynamo. Mr. Gritskevitch is a full member of the International Nuclear Society, vice-president of the International Intellectual Fund for the "Reconstruction of Natural Science," and chairman of the board of JSC "Prisco-Energy." Apparently, the hydro-magnetic dynamo Gritskevitch described at the conference uses water flow to generate an electrostatic field, which produces over-unity levels of electricity. Mr. Gritskevitch's

original interpreter did not show up which forced symposium organizers to scramble for a replacement. A new translator arrived but she was unfamiliar with many of the technical words that Gritskevitch used to describe his invention. The Russian researcher did point out that a prototype apparatus had been built in ~~Russia~~ in 1997, but was then dismantled when it appeared that the device might be stolen. By whom, Gritskevitch did not say.

Despite Oleg Gritskevitch's enthusiasm to share this research, some of the symposium members have become skeptical that the unit works as suggested. Apparently, extensive emails to Gritskevitch (who is now back in Russia) by conference attendees interested in the project have gone unanswered, despite offers to provide test equipment and technicians. For those interested in the physics behind the dynamo, check out the poster papers at [www.aps.org/BAPSDPP98/aps/S3000.html#SG4P.025](http://www.aps.org/BAPSDPP98/aps/S3000.html#SG4P.025). If you speak Russian, you can try to contact Oleg Gritskevitch at [oorj@mail.Primorve.ru](mailto:oorj@mail.Primorve.ru).

A hydro-magnetic dynamo uses water flow to generate an electrostatic field, which produces over-unity levels of electricity.

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## The description

IPC H 02 K 44/00

## Method of deriving of electrical energy and organization of Gritskevich's MHD-generator of for its realization

This invention is regarding a new source of energy, i.e., about deriving an electric power by using MHD-generators.

The method of deriving of energy [1] (in particular thermal) by means of organization of movement of water in certain direction inside a closed loop is already known. The given method uses unique properties of water which cause a release of energy as an outcome of a rupture of hydrogen connections. Along with a thermal, an outcome of electrical energy occurs. However, the given method does not allow to receive electrical energy in a suitable for use kind. In a similar method [2] (with not only usage of water but with any polar liquid as a substitute) a proof of outcome of additional liquid energy occurs and it's just on the part of the process of a cold nuclear fusion and cavitation processes. The given method isn't intended for deriving electrical energy as well.

An organization and method of deriving of electrical energy [3, 4] are known by means of organization of movement of ferromagnetic spheroids in certain direction inside closed channel when the voltage, obtained as a result of an electromagnetic induction, was used with the help of electromagnetic windings. The device realizing this method contains tightly closed (hermetically sealed) toroid-style channel, in which a conducting media and electromagnetic system with windings have been placed (as ferromagnetic spheroids). The device and the method have low efficiency, are rather complicated and have low reliability.

An organization and method of deriving of electrical energy [5, 6] are known, and were chosen to be a prototype, by means of organization of movement of a conducting media in certain direction inside closed channel, in the case when obtained electrical energy is used by electromagnetic windings. Ionized gas is used as a conducting media. The device that accomplishes the realization of this method (the MHD generator) contains a closed (sealed) toroid-style channel whose body is made from a non-magnetic material, whose inside part is covered by dielectric material, and electromagnetic system with windings as well. Both the organization and method have low efficiency, are rather complicated and have low reliability. In addition, this (known) method is not ecologically safe.

Ultimate purposes (goals) of prospective engineering solutions are the following: increasing of efficiency, reliability and ecological safety, and simplification of a construction of the MHD generator as well.

The indicated goals can be achieved as follows.

~~In the known (mentioned before) method of deriving of electrical energy...~~

In the known (mentioned before) device of the MHD-generator containing a closed toroid-style channel with a body made from a non-magnetic material, whose inside part is covered with a dielectric material, and electromagnetic system with windings as well, a new point is the fact that the channel is built tight (hermetically sealed) and is filled in with a polar liquid, where the factor of the dielectric permeability of the covering material is greater than the liquid's one.

A water can be used as a liquid, containing heavy water as an option.

The MHD-generator can contain a tight (hermetically sealed) stabilization chamber, having

a junction with the channel, placed outside of it in the internal area of a toroid. In this case the chamber can be built as a cylinder, whose axis lies in the plane of a middle axis of the toroid-style channel.

MHD-generator can contain a device for ionization of the liquid, which device can be built

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either as electrodes (placed inside the channel and joined with a source of high-voltage periodic voltage), or either as a disk made from a non-magnetic material (placed the same way inside the channel and kinematically joined with the drive of rotary movement).

The electromagnetic system can contain force (power) windings and windings of stimulation which can be physically placed inside the channel.

A segnetoelectrical material can be used as a cover of walls of the channel.

These inventions are explained (accompanied) by drawings (figures), where on dr.1 (fig.1) the general view of the generator as shown, and on dr.2 (fig.2) the transversal slit (section, cut) is shown.

The invention is explained on the example of hydro-magnetic dynamo of Gritskevich (OGRI).

The dynamo contains hollow toroid-style body 1 of a cermet (metal + ceramics), whose internal surface is covered with a synergetical stratum (layer) 2, and the concavity is filled in with a pure (distilled) water 3 with added heavy water in it. In the body's channel 1 electrodes 4 (made from a hard-alloy material) are placed, connected to a power supply, and also stimulation windings 5 connected to the power supply are placed. Inside the body's ring 1 a cylindrical stabilization chamber 6 (made from a cermet) connected with the body's channel 1 is mounted. The internal surface of the chamber 6 is covered with a synergetical stratum (layer) 7 as well, and the concavity is filled in with pure (distilled) water 8 with added heavy water in it. The body 1 and the chamber 6 have force (power) windings 9 and 10 at the outside.

Hydro-magnetic dynamo works the following way. The partially pre-ionized (on the part of the heavy water) water 3 gets ionized further by the high-voltage discharges by electrodes 4. With the help of windings 6 a running magnetic field is being created, which field creates movement of water 3 in one direction inside the body's channel 1. An electromotive force gets created by the electromagnetic induction in windings 9. During the movement of the water stream free electrons get created, and an additional energy gets emitted because of water's friction (viscosity) 3 against the stratum (layer) 2, and because of electrostatic breakdowns of cavital-vacuum structures and of the ongoing reaction of the cold nuclear fusion. In this case the energy's (power's) volume received in the windings 9 can be greater than the energy's volume wasted for liquid's ionization and start-up by the electrodes 4 and windings 5. Moreover, the presented organization and method do not conflict with the energy conservation law. Because the redundant energy (in relation to brought-up energy) gets emitted from the water 3 and from the internal stratum (layers) 2 as well, which are due for replacement after certain interval of usage. The stabilization of the liquid's movement 3 gets created during the interaction (-e) of charges in it with other charges in the chamber 6. The electric power from windings 10 also can be used.

Information sources:

1. Application PCT WO 90/00526, 1990.
2. Patent RU No2124681, 1999.
3. Copyright certificate USSR No753372, 1980.
4. Patent USA No3496781, 1967.
5. Patent RU No2071163, 1996.
6. Application RU No95110712, 1997.

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## Claims

1. A method of deriving of electrical energy by means of organization of movement of a conducting media in certain direction inside a closed loop, when the electrical energy is received by electromagnetic windings, *differs by* the fact that a polar liquid is used as a media, which even during the start-up time gets ionized and actuated by a running magnetic field with the help of stimulating electromagnetic windings, and, in addition, a media movement is being organized (controlled) inside tight (hermetically sealed) channel (circuit) whose internal walls' factor of a dielectric permeability is greater than the same for the polar liquid.
2. The method in item 1 *differs by* the fact that the liquid gets ionized by high-voltage discharges.
3. The method in item 1 *differs by* the fact that the liquid gets ionized with the help of disk made from a non-magnetic material, and gyrating inside the channel with the liquid.
4. The method in item 1 *differs by* the fact that liquid movement gets stabilized with the help of tight (hermetically sealed) chamber, which has a junction with the channel, filled-in with polar liquid and equipped by electromagnetic windings.
5. The method in item 1 *differs by* the fact that a water is used as a liquid.
6. The method in items 1 and 5 *differs by* the fact that the liquid has been previously actuated (activated) by adding a heavy water.
7. The MHD-generator, containing closed toroid-style channel whose body is made from a non-magnetic material, and whose inside part is covered with a dielectric layer, and contains an electromagnetic system with windings as well, *differs by* the fact that the channel is built tight (hermetically) and it is filled in with a polar liquid, and the factor of the dielectric permeability of the covering layer is greater than the liquid's one.
8. The MHD-generator in item 7 *differs by* the fact that a water is used as a liquid.
9. The MHD-generator in item 7 *differs by* the fact that it contains a tight (hermetically sealed) stabilization chamber, having junction with the channel, placed outside of the channel in the internal area of the toroid.
10. The MHD-generator in item 7 *differs by* the fact that it contains a liquid ionization device.
11. The MHD-generator in item 7 *differs by* the fact that the electromagnetic system with windings contains force (power) windings and stimulation windings.
12. The MHD-generator in item 7 *differs by* the fact that a segnetoelectrical material is used as a covering layer.
13. The MHD-generator in items 7 and 8 *differs by* the fact that the water contains heavy water.
14. The MHD-generator in items 7 and 9 *differs by* the fact that the chamber has a cylinder-style shape, and its axis lies in the same plane where the middle axis of the toroid channel is.
15. The MHD-generator in items 7 and 10 *differs by* the fact that the device is built as a set of electrodes, placed inside the channel, and is connected to a source of high-voltage periodic voltage.
16. The MHD-generator in items 7 and 10 *differs by* the fact that the device is built as minimum of one disk, using a non-magnetic material, placed inside the channel, and kinematically joined with the drive of rotary movement.
17. The MHD-generator in items 7 and 11 *differs by* the fact that the stimulation windings are placed inside the channel.

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**Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic****Innovation Council at the Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers**

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April 22, 1991

#14-451

Family Design Bureau OGRI  
Comrade O.V. Gritskevitch  
690075 Vladivostok-75  
Okeanski Prospekt, 99, Apt. 112

Dear Oleg Viacheslavovich!

Based on the consideration of your documentation and demonstration of the working installation of the generator-converter "Hydromagnetic Dynamo," the Innovation Council decided:

1. To submit to the RSFSR Council the request for funding the manufacturing of the parametric family of "Hydromagnetic Dynamo" industrial pilots.
2. To recommend that the RSFSR State Committee for Inventions classify this energy source as a "Discovery" with awarding the appropriate diploma and certificate.

Respectfully yours,

Chairman, The Innovation Council

Yu. A. Lebedev