

ECOLOGICAL THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR ON THERMONUCLEAR ENERGY (TEGT)

Establishment of a joint company



PEOPLE, COMPANIES AND GOVERNMENTS **ARE CONSUMING
ELECTRICITY** ALL OVER THE WORLD **EVERY DAY**

PART OF THEIR INCOME GOES EXACTLY **ON ELECTRICITY**

**MORE THAN HALF OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION INCREASES
GREENHOUSE EFFECT** AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION



BUT WHAT IF ...

THE COST WITH THE SAME CONSUMPTION **WILL REDUCE**

AND ELECTRICITY **PRODUCTION WILL BECOME ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE?**

SOLUTION

The forward-looking characteristics of the prototype TEGT

45 kg
mass

140 000 kw/kg
specific heat capacity

100 times
more powerful than
aircraft engines

500 times*
less temperature
required for the reaction

becomes **safer**
due to the lack of
neutron radiation

**permanent own
source of electricity**

* The solution proposed by the author of this material will require about 500 times less temperature compared to HL-2M, which uses a powerful magnetic field to melt hot plasma and can reach temperatures of more than 150 million degrees Celsius, which is about 10 times hotter than the core of the Sun.

[Source: article from nucnet.org](https://nucnet.org)

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

No release of radioactive substances

Required raw materials: **hydrogen**

Efficiency Ratio < 50% *

Dimensions 400x200x200 mm

* The efficiency of existing fusion reactors – 20%

PART OF THE COMPUTER CODE | PHYTON 3

25.05.2021

```
class Algorithm():
    constante0 = 8.8541878128e-12
    constante02 = 8.85418781762039e-12
    constantc = 299792458
    constantg = 6.67430E-11
    constantg2 = 6.67448478E-11
    constanth = 6.62607015e-34
    pi = 3.14159265358979
    me = 9.1093837015e-31
    de = 10e-22
    qe = 1.602176634e-19
    qe2 = 1.602176620898e-19
    mp = 1.67262192369E-27
    rp = 0.84e-15
    rpc = 0.23e-15
    rpi = 0.6e-15
    mn = 1.67492749804E-27
    rn = 0.8e-15
    rnc = 0.33e-15
    rni = 0.6e-15
    qrn = - 0.47 * 10e-18
    qrp = 0.43 * 10e-18
    SHELLP0 = 0.35
    SHELLP1 = 0.5
    SHELLP2 = 0.15
    SHELLN0 = 0.35
    SHELLN1 = -0.5
    SHELLN2 = 0.15
```

25.05.2021

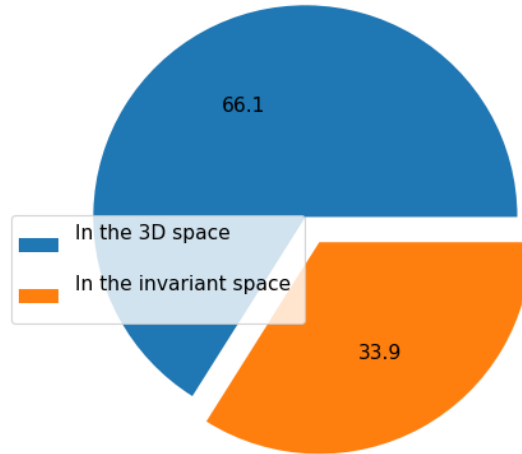
Moduls - Jupyter Notebook

```
def __init__(self, xq02, xq13, xv02, xv13, xm02, xm13):
    self.xq02 = xq02
    self.xq13 = xq13
    self.xv02 = xv02
    self.xv13 = xv13
    self.xm02 = xm02
    self.xm13 = xm13
a000 = ['u0', 0, 0, 0, 0]
a001 = [0, 'u1', 0, 0, 0]
a002 = [0, 0, 'u2', 0, 0]
a003 = [0, 'u0', 0, 0, 0]
a004 = [0, 0, 'u1', 0, 0]
a005 = [0, 0, 0, 'u2', 0]
a006 = [0, 0, 'd0', 0, 0]
a007 = [0, 0, 0, 'd1', 0]
a008 = [0, 0, 0, 0, 'd2']
a020 = ['d0', 0, 0, 0, 0]
a021 = [0, 'd1', 0, 0, 0]
a022 = [0, 0, 'd2', 0, 0]
a023 = [0, 'd0', 0, 0, 0]
a024 = [0, 0, 'd1', 0, 0]
a025 = [0, 0, 0, 'd2', 0]
a026 = [0, 0, 'u0', 0, 0]
a027 = [0, 0, 0, 'u1', 0]
a028 = [0, 0, 0, 0, 'u2']
x00 = (a000.count('u0') + a001.count('u0') + a002.count('u0') +
        a003.count('u0') + a004.count('u0') + a006.count('u0'))
x01 = (a000.count('u1') + a001.count('u1') + a002.count('u1') +
        a003.count('u1') + a004.count('u1') + a006.count('u1'))
x02 = (a000.count('u2') + a001.count('u2') + a002.count('u2') +
        a003.count('u2') + a004.count('u2') + a006.count('u2'))
x03 = (a000.count('d0') + a001.count('d0') + a002.count('d0') +
        a003.count('d0') + a004.count('d0') + a006.count('d0'))
x04 = (a000.count('d1') + a001.count('d1') + a002.count('d1') +
        a003.count('d1') + a004.count('d1') + a006.count('d1'))
x05 = (a000.count('d2') + a001.count('d2') + a002.count('d2') +
        a003.count('d2') + a004.count('d2') + a006.count('d2'))
```

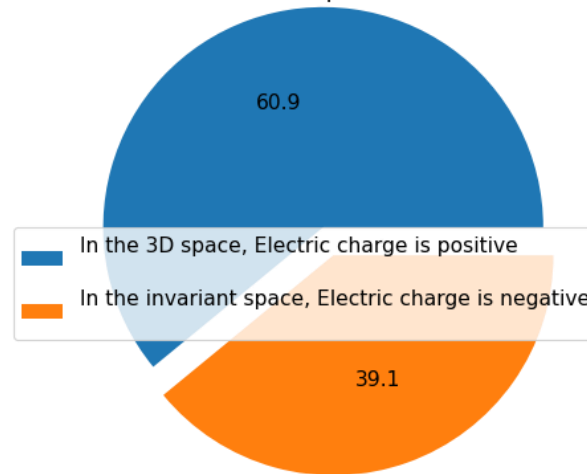
FROM THE DIPOLE STRUCTURE OF PROTONS TO SIMPLIFICATION OF THERMONUCLEAR SYNTHESIS

Knowledge of the features of dipoles allows us to optimize the process of thermonuclear fusion

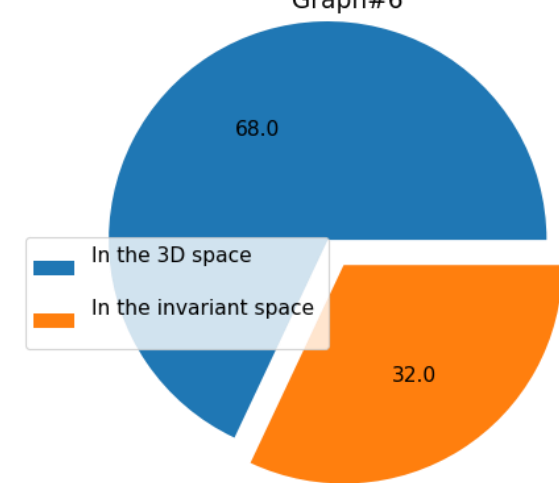
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for proton for volume
Graph#4



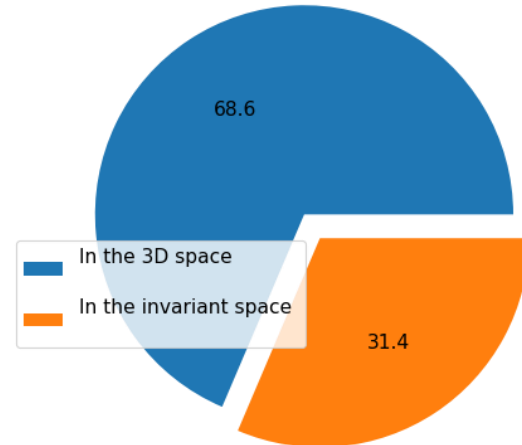
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for proton for electric charge
Graph#5



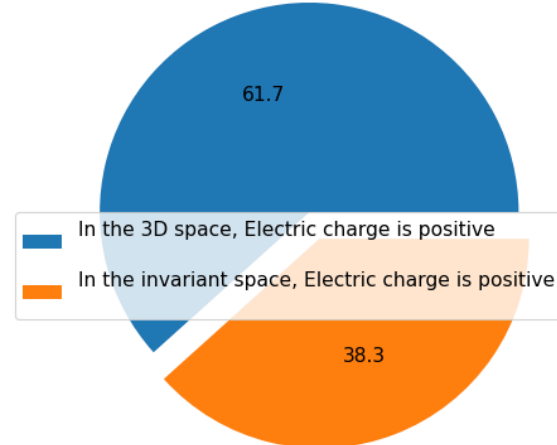
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for proton for mass
Graph#6



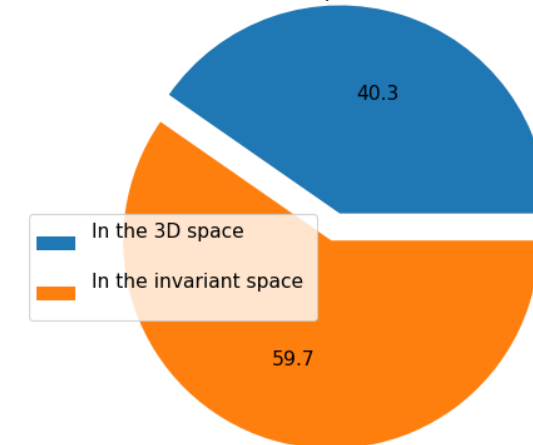
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for proton 2 for volume
Graph#7



Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for proton 2 for electric charge
Graph#8



Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for proton 2 for mass
Graph#9

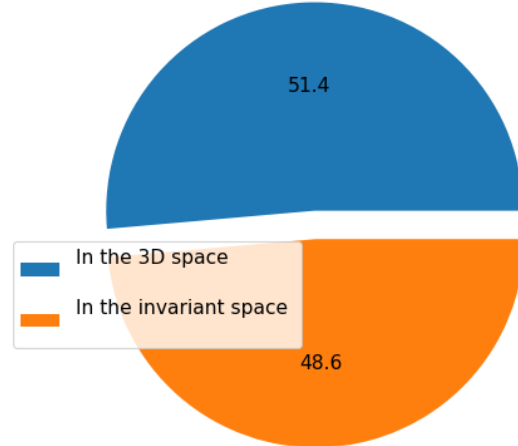


A large group of scientists from different countries (<https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4967465>) experimentally confirmed the fact that the proton is a dipole

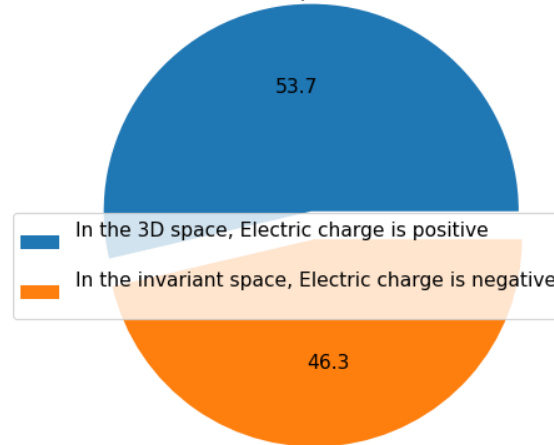
FROM DIPOLE STRUCTURE OF NEUTRONS TO OPTIMIZATION OF THERMONUCLEAR AND NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Knowledge of the features of neutron and proton dipoles allows us to optimize technological processes

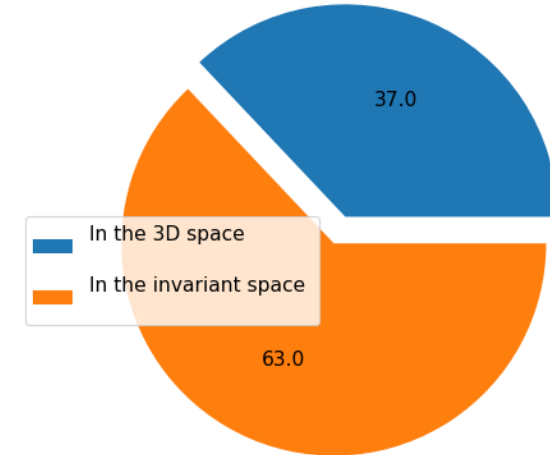
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for neutron for volume
Graph#10



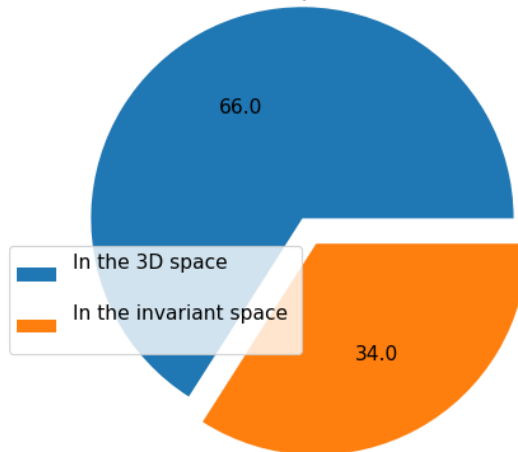
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for neutron for electric charge
Graph#11



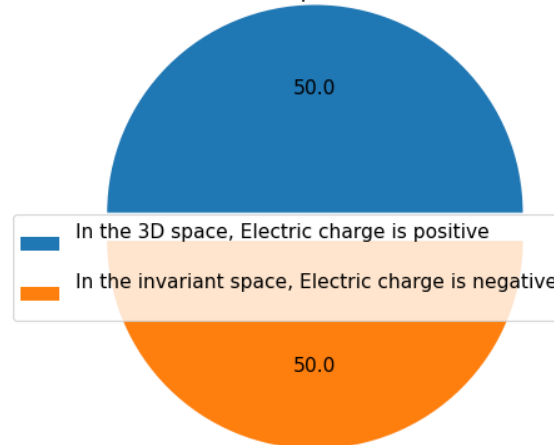
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for neutron for mass
Graph#12



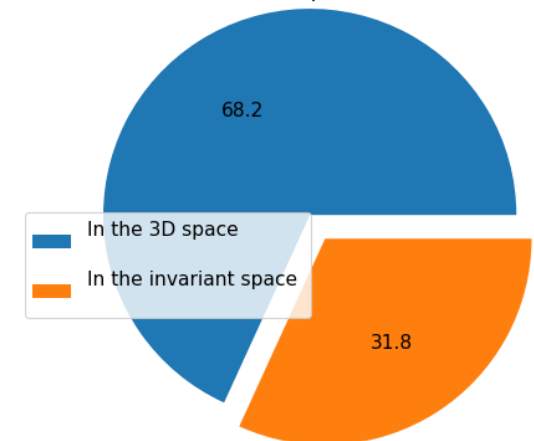
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for neutron 2 for volume
Graph#13



Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for neutron 2 for electric charge
Graph#14



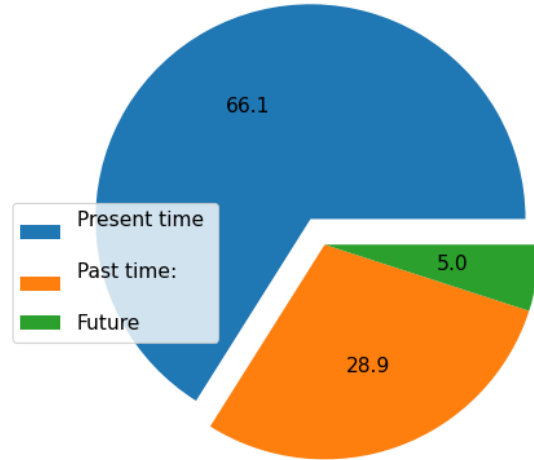
Distribution to placement in spaces in (%)
for neutron 2 for mass
Graph#15



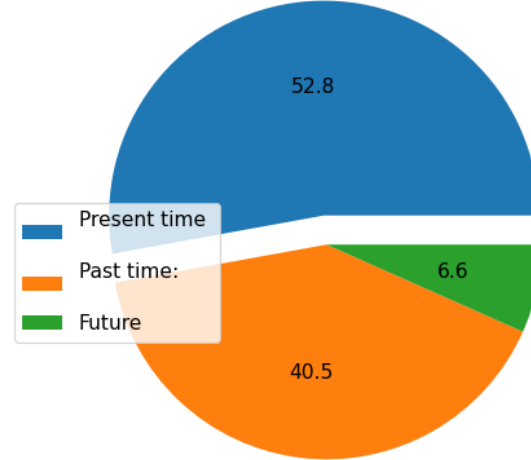
ON THE WAY TO THE INVENTION

Segmentation of protons in time allows obtaining a neutron-free reaction

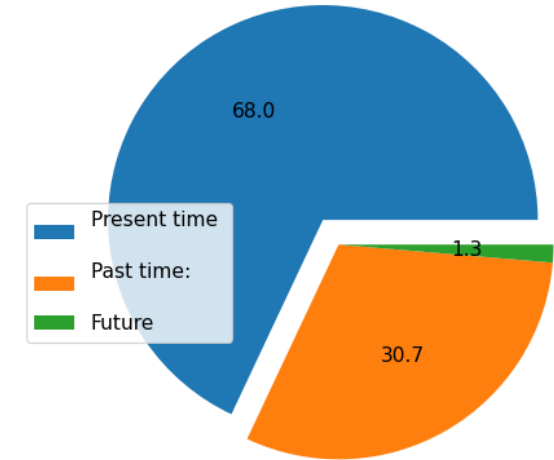
Time distribution of proton volume in (%)
Graph#16



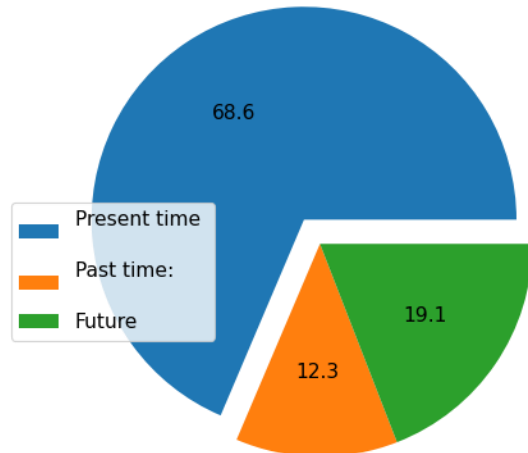
Time distribution of proton electric charge in (%)
Graph#17



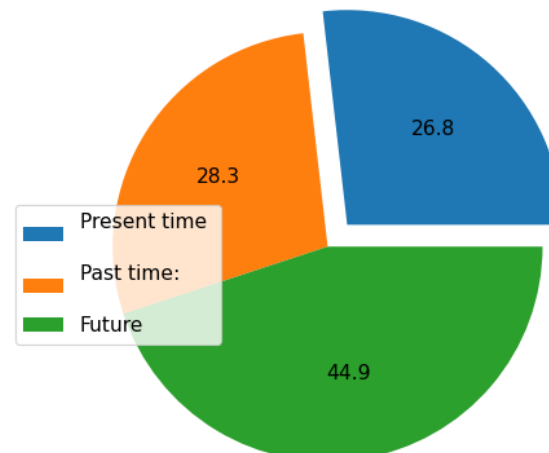
Time distribution of proton mass in (%)
Graph#18



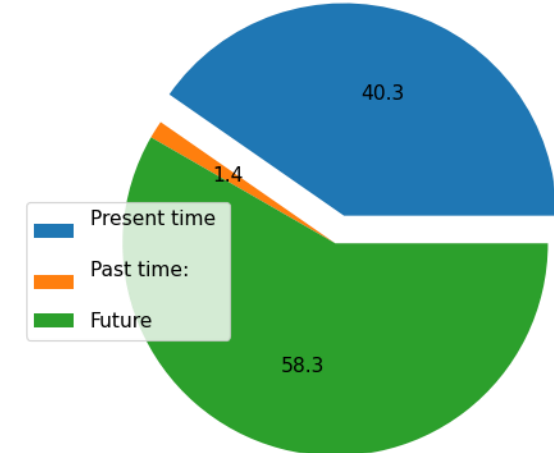
Time distribution of proton2 volume in (%)
Graph#19



Time distribution of proton2 electric charge in (%)
Graph#20



Time distribution of proton2 mass in (%)
Graph#21

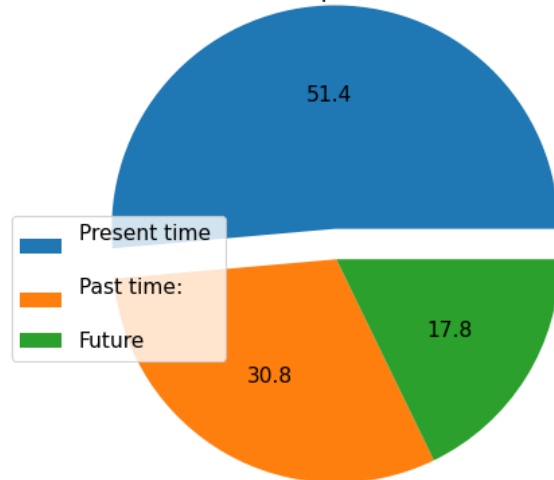


Scientists have confirmed that the proton and neutron have a passage to another dimension –
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11182-019-01709-9>

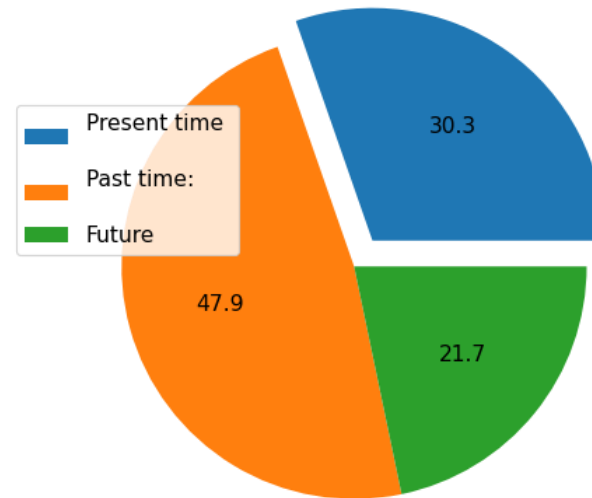
ON THE WAY TO THE INVENTION

Time segmentation of neutrons allows us to optimize any reactions

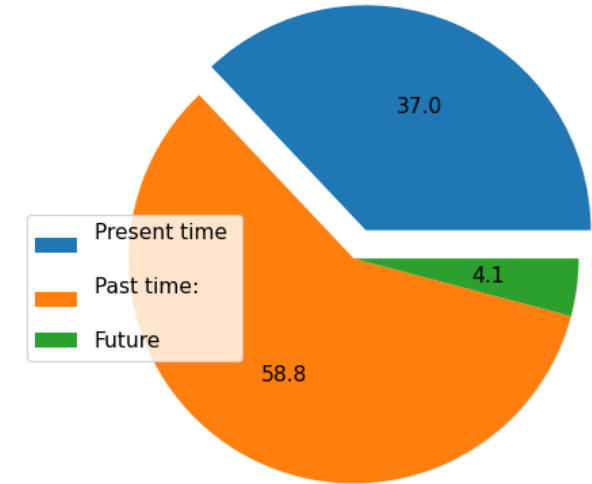
Time distribution of neutron volume in (%)
Graph#22



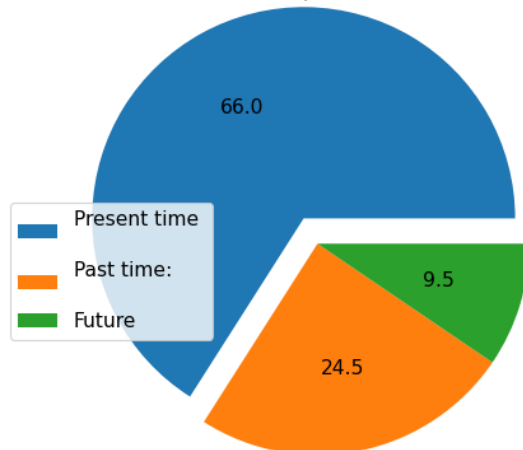
Time distribution of neutron electric charge in (%)
Graph#23



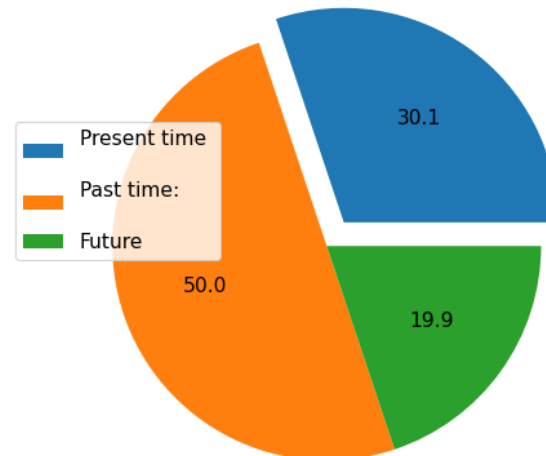
Time distribution of neutron mass in (%)
Graph#24



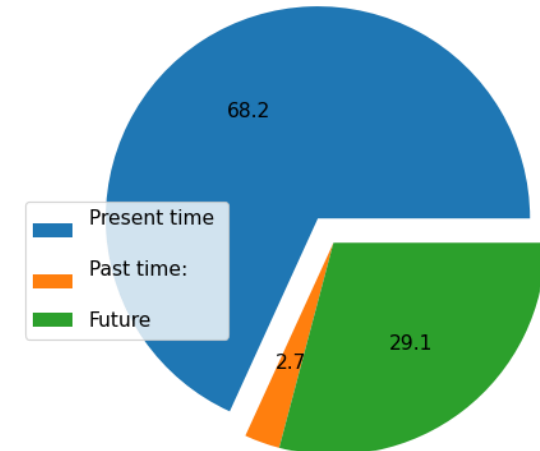
Time distribution of neutron2 volume in (%)
Graph#25



Time distribution of neutron2 electric charge in (%)
Graph#26



Time distribution of neutron2 mass in (%)
Graph#27



CLIMBING THE HILL



QUESTION

Why haven't I done it yet?



KHOW-HOW

Physical & mathematical model



FIRST RESULTS

A computer program* in python 3 calculated the characteristics of protons, neutrons, electrons, determined the smallest particle, the carrier of an electric charge



IT REALLY WORKS

Particle properties according to the model correlate with experimental data obtained by various groups of scientists



PREPARATION OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Documents are ready for submission to a patent attorney



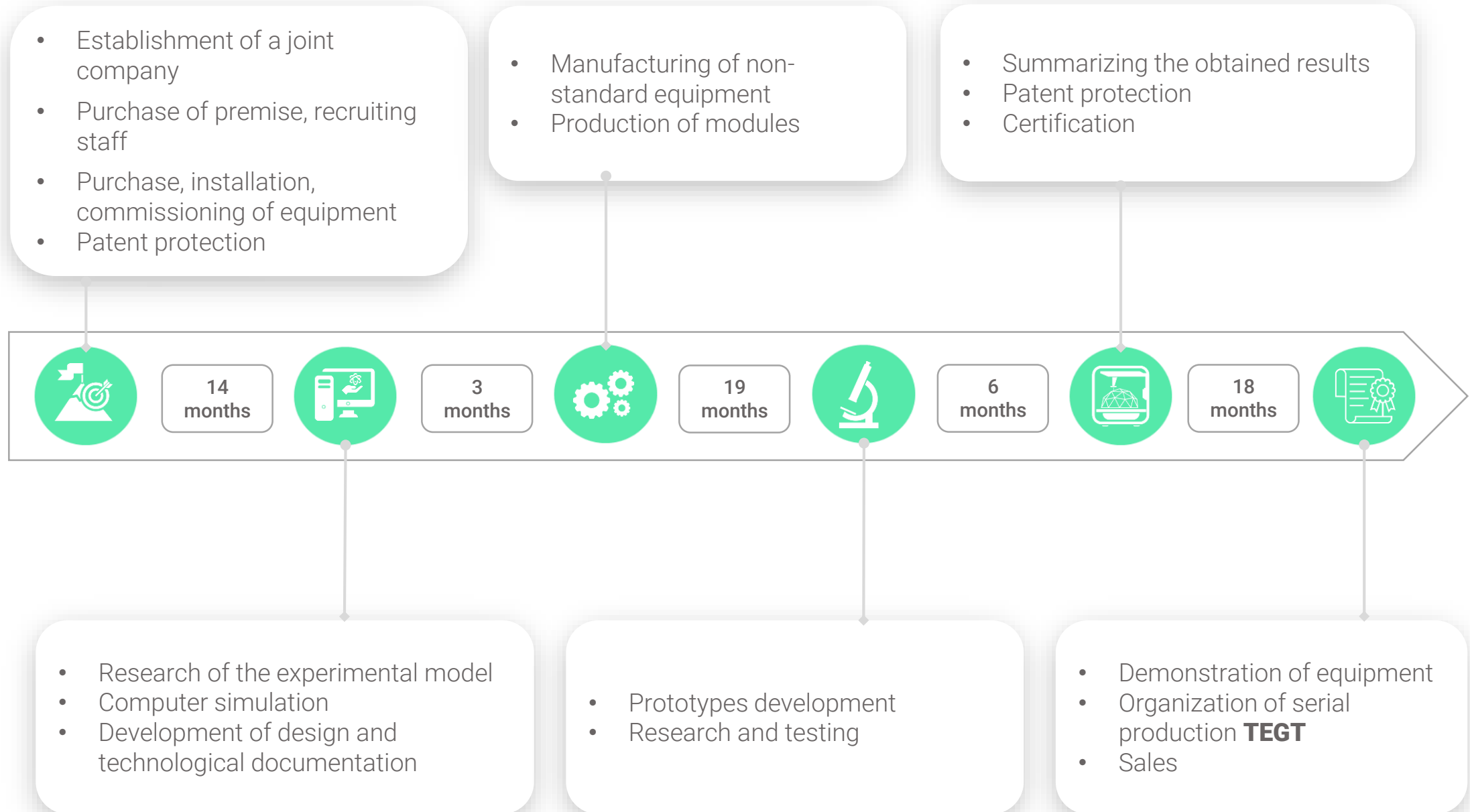
PRESENTATION

THERMONUCLEAR ENERGY

Found the natural defense mechanism

* <https://github.com/Naborshchikov/tachyon>

MILESTONES



BUSINESS MODEL

Establishment of a joint company & Patenting

In Europe (Europatent), Canada,
China, Russia, USA, Japan

Organization of serial production of TEGT and their sale

Your side

finance, legal support,
assistance in my
relocation to Trieste

My side

intellectual property,
corporate management

Your side

participation in the Board
of Directors, in the
shareholders' meetings

My side

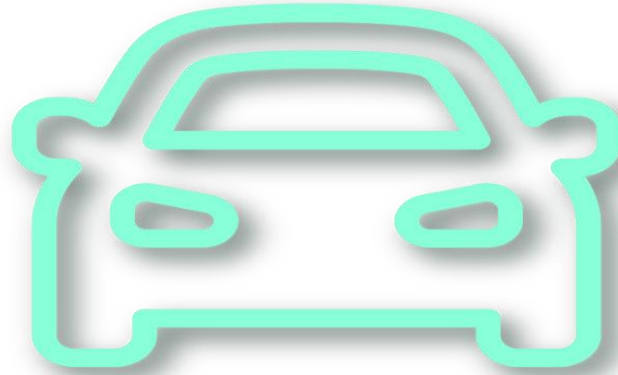
control and management
of the functioning of the
corporation, participation
in the shareholders'
meetings

The projected annual income will be (taking into account only electric vehicles)

€ 20 000 000 000

Investment in the Project € 24 000 000

MARKET



IN 2020

77.6 MLN ¹

CARS PRODUCED

2.1 MLN

ELECTRIC CARS

¹ International Organization of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers

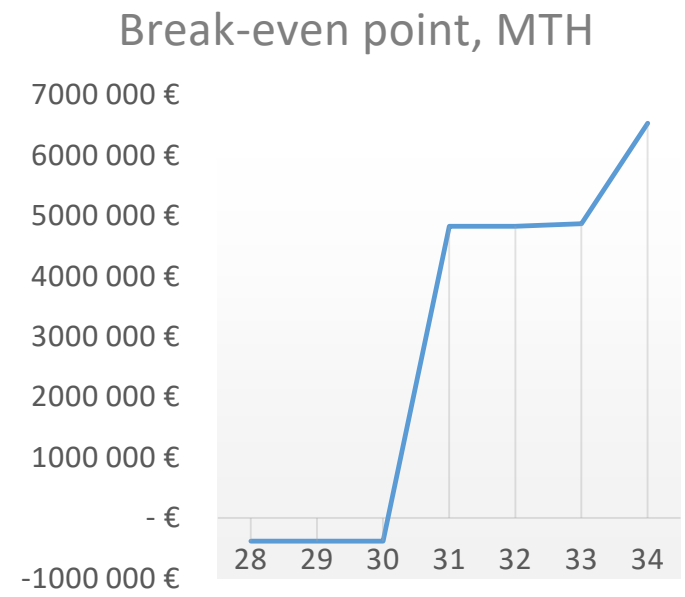
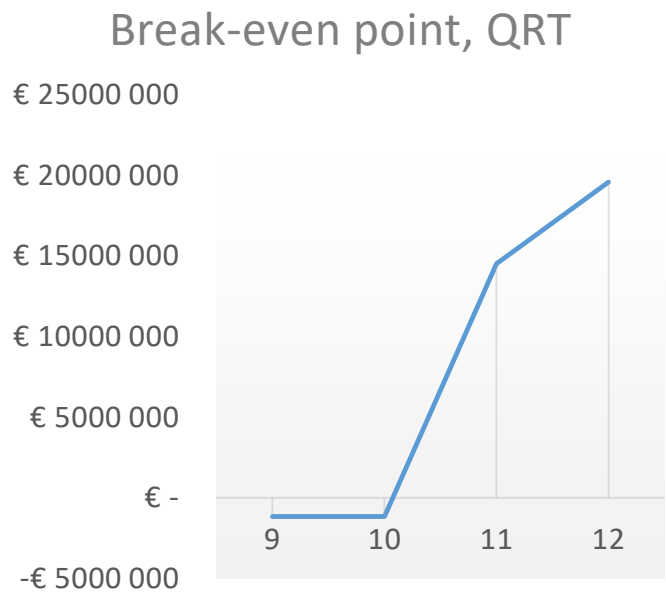
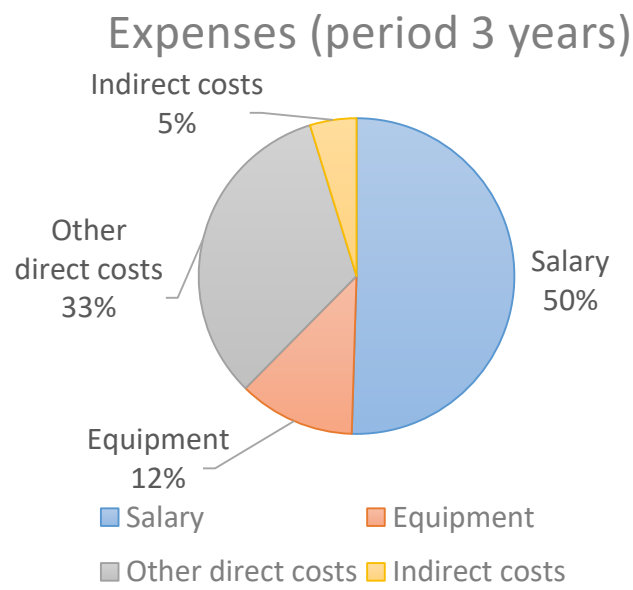
FINANCIAL STATS

ROI 387K %

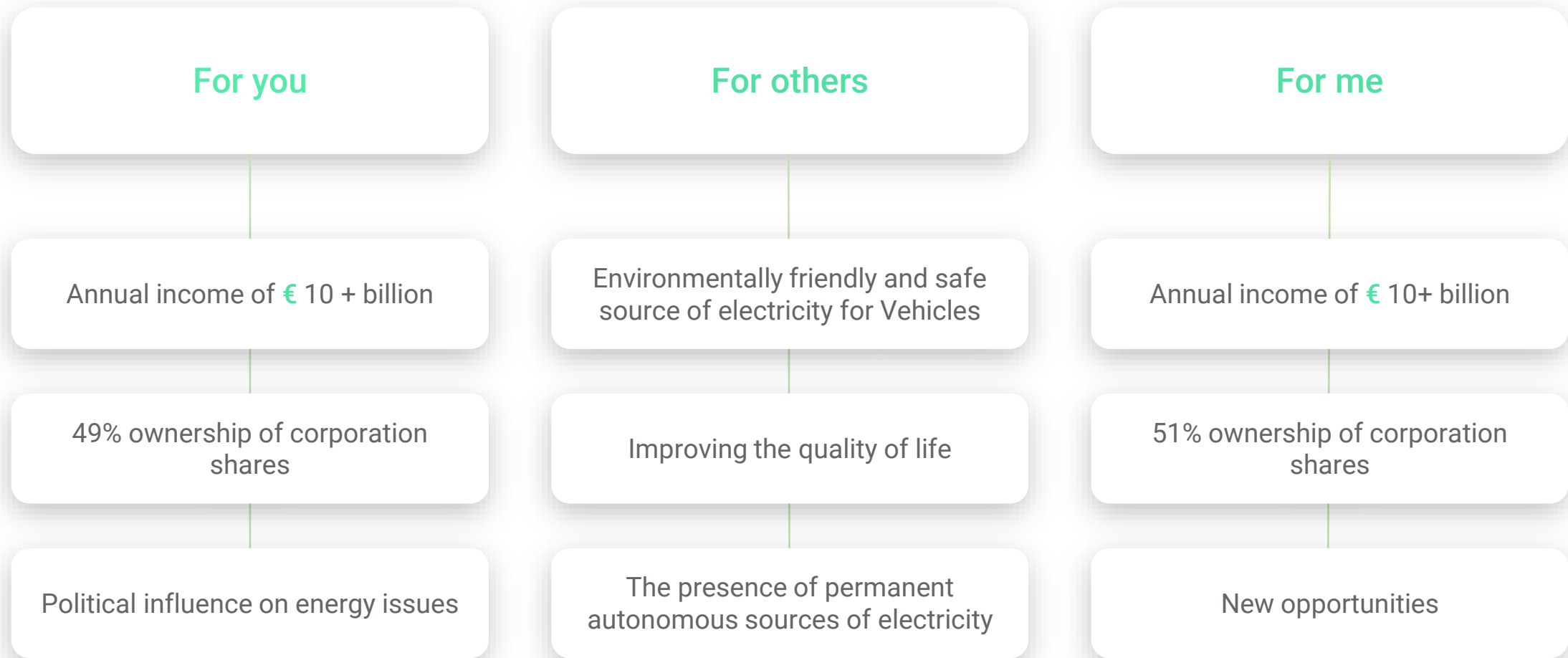
NPV 93 BLN €

IRR 589%

FINANCIAL STATS



BENEFITS FOR THE PARTIES



QUESTIONS? LET'S TALK!

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