Design and Implementation of a Novel Nuclear Energy Conversion Mechanism

Feng An

NSF Fellow USA & China Academy of Sciences Fellow in Computer Sciences
NASA SCIENTIST
Department Head in the Dark Lighting National Laboratory, New Jersey(NJ), Vanderbuilt University, USA
fengan@alumni.purdue.edu, fengan@nsf.edu.cn

Abstract

The design theories of modern nuclear technologies usually rely on modern electro-magnetic field theories using ANSYS and NUCLEUS softwares to implement on PCs.

However, the Western House Nuclear Industry Foundation Project ID :0002425010-FengAn requests me to give a illustration about how to do energy conversions inside a typical two-and-a-half-stage nuclear power reactors together with novel computer simulations' design approaches.

To my point of view, the nuclear power reactors should have difficulty when loading nuclear fuel inside the reactors' cores, multi-core-ing processing should be applied using a type of virtual cores technologies and cloud computing. While modern common computing technologies, even the famous ubiquitous and mobile computing theories are not appropriate to perform the fast and true real time design requirements of the nuclear actions.

In this literature, the design theory is mainly based on OPENGL and HFSS using GCC compiler on a common Fedora 16 operating system based Laptop. Typically, the design methodologies are closely related to power consumptions wasted using deep-density-hydrogen-fuels, such as "heavy water" etc.

Usually, the design theory is primarily design principles in Computer Sciences Area and Modern Statistical Mathematical Simulations using Maple Software, and Mathematical Theory Modeling(MTM) using Lingdo & lingo softwares are also applied here.

Keywords: MAPLE; MTM; LINGDO; lingo; HFSS; OPENGL

1. Introduction

In the theory, the design methodologies are mainly dealing with modern control theory and its mathematical implementations, then major focuses are pointed to computer simulations using HFSS and other relevant softwares.

In Heat Quantum Theory invented by Professor Maxwell in 1897, and X-Ray Design Methodologies Design By Professor Hezlor in Berlin Germany EU in the year 1900, the heat actions congestions and interfacing characteristics are primarily based on modern Newton's 2^{nd} laws.

According to the Newton's 2^{nd} laws:'the design swarm particles should have intense heat movement whenever some type of energy conversions happen', that is to say: the design algorithms for the nuclear (deep micro nano scale type) energy emissions should also based on the above theory, so, in order to acquire the energy generated when nuclear reactors are working no matter properly or not, the key problem is to devise a draft mathematical model to mimic how those heated particles will move according to the intense deadly nuclear reactors.

For simulations ease considerations, modern laser theories are applied and the HFSS can be used since the laser can be easily designed into waveguide in power generators. Nuclear radiations even though highly deadly and still under careful inspections and not yet known in whole can still be considered to be consisted of many types of lasers as long as the radio frequencies in the nuclear emitted radiations can be finally finalized and make-out using different types of lasers. For this design approach, since nuclear reactions are highly intense and a single time slot of change in nuclear reactions will lead to many difficult-to-handle problems and phenomenons, the design approach and relevant design methodologies should be as linear in design as possible, and the whole system should be working in true real time.

2. Nuclear Energy Conversion Theory

The statistically modeling of the nuclear reactors is just like BIOINFORMATICS theories, since the design methodologies are closely related with the concept that "a particle can operating using different speeds according to different heating conditions, how-

ever, cannot working in curve tracks". That is to say, the design methodologies can be designed using mathematical modeling by lingdo and lingo.

Relevant design algorithms are be simulated using GCC as follows:

Using CCS && DDF

Using Verilog Coring II Using VHDL-AMS

Using Verilog-XL

Using SAGE-Coring France ISO; Using Network Simulator II Coring Fedora II Implementing using GCC && G++ && LLVC && MAPLE Design::: USING C# CODING MODELING VERH USING C++--++=RRS END::;

In the above simulation, the lingo cores: EM, EM/MPM, DDS, MTM cores are implemented, and textile pattern recognitions are implemented.

According to the design patterns acquired, the design showed that common heat-triggered movements following common Gaussian Random Variable Models.

3. Relevant Radar Theory

In the probability theories, Using Max-Square-Estimations Methodologies, the design approach should be extended using a form of Cauthy-Lyap Algorithm, namely called the FDH theories, or so called cloud computing methodologies.

The former famous ubiquitous and mobile computing theories should also be applied here using a form of LLVC. Together implementing the OPENGL protocol design packages. The relevant Radar theories are used here to allow the energy to have valuable directional true-energy not-purely-intention transformations from one type of substances into the antennas and finally be acquired using PCB based electric circuits attached to those antennas. The former silicon based solar energy conversion mechanisms and the water-vapor based energy conversion mechanisms lacks the real time characteristics and also possesses unbound input bound output capabilities, thus is not appropriate for a common middle scale nuclear reactor.

The proposed radar theory based energy conversions can maintain all of the power generated, no matter the energy is emitted in light form, electric-shock or in the form of heat and huge water waves, etc.

Mathematical models and statistically design patterns are designed and simulated using lingo and lingdo software, as follows:

Using Llvc && Longo && Longdo && Maple && Llvm && G++

Using Verilog && Vhdl && Linggo && Lingdo && Sage && Virtualpc

Using Llvc-Amd

Using Virtualbox Sun Microsystem Using Oracle Virtual Pc Coring Ii Using Llvm G++ Compiler Devid Design:::

Using Ccs Rrd Ffh Jjh Ccd Using Gcc G++ J++ Rrk

Using Bloom Filter && Cloud Computing Using Brown Filter Using Bloom Structures on Clouding && Ubiquitous Computing Using Ipv6 Congestion Prevention Methods

Using Ip-Auto Search for Mobile Server for Mobile Computing Using Ccf && Vvb && Wwk && Rrs

Using Rrk && Milti-Coring Design Methodologies

Using Rrf Virtualbox && Vmware Player 3.201 Design Virtual Co-Processing

Using Ddf Ggh && Jju && Iik::; Using Cpu Dual Coring Ii && Cpu Intel || Amd Multi Jumping Cpu Design Patterns Ii

Using Default Speed For Implementing on C# Using Default Heat && Dark Spicing On Labview Using Labview Core Em Emmpm Emc Ecs Slicer3

Using Opengl do Simulation On Hardware Using Jumping Ii Rrk

Ccs Ddz End.:. End;;;

The software can then be compiled using GCC on a Fedora 16 or later version based laptop computers. The results show that the antennas system cannot form a perfect energy conversion environments, especially when the nuclear reactors are working full time in the antenna's default transmitting frequencies.

However, the design methodologies should rely on different types of antennas so that many types of zero and extreme poles and infinite frequencies are presented. In this literature, the design approach should rely on different parameters assigned by MAPLE and GNUPLOT using curve functionaries built inside the softwares themselves. The design patterns are described by OPENGL using topologies software packages in later chapter. And the HFSS design approaches are used to do simulations to prove the proposed theory.

4. Radar Realization Using Opengl & Hfss

The design methodologies are implemented using LLVM as follows:

Using Gnuplot 4.3

Using Hfss Ccf

Using Opengl Topo 3.2

Using Gis Ccd Using Rrk

Using Ffghjkcvbnmjklo

Using Radar Standard 2//Can Transmit 100M In Total

Using Rrs Using Ccf Using Ggh Using Kkl Using Llo Using Fengan

Using Fengan-Pangtou Using Fengan-Toutoupang Using Fengan-Suxiaohui Using Fengan-Songhuachen Using Fengan-Mayuan-fang Using Fengan-Yangmeiling Using Ccv

Using Virtualbox && Vmware Player 2.3 Autocorrelations Using Gnuplot Auto Fitting on Autocorrelations

Using Parameters Assigned Using Ddk

Using Ggf && Clouding On Fedora Coring 12 && 13 && 16 Esd Using Clouding Computing On Opengl 2.1

Using Cpu Hardware Auto Driver Correlations On Intel Coring Using Soft-Coring Using Virtualbox && Vmplayer Coring 2.2

Design::: Implementing using OPENGL on GNF about topo 3.5

Print On Screen::: End;;;

The design outputs can be later verified by using Finite element analysis

using HFSS Software, the input to the HFSS software presents:

1) The design patterns of the proposed antennas network is primarily self driven, not purely target powered driven.

2) The design patterns of the proposed nuclear environments, even though by using statistical theories and mathematical modeling methodologies, can still be considered vulnerable since as long as the environmental nuclear parameters changes gradually while the nuclear reactors are operating properly, the fitting algorithms should be used again to make the energy conversion to be continuable, thus VMplayer and Virtual Box softwares are used to do software co-processing and backup. While the heating conditions inside the nuclear reactor are also highly patrolled, and thus the relevant theory about quantum energy conversion can be applied in real time.

The design tcl/tk scripts are as follows:

Using Design Algorithms and Relevant System Design

Using Verilog-Xl Using Tcl

Using Tk Using Perl Using Linux 2.4

Using Linux Fedora 3.2

Using Rrt Using Yyt Using Uuy Using Iiu Using Ooi Using Uui Using Wwe Using Ttr

Using Linux Coring 12

Design::: Implementing Virtualbox Co-Processing;;;

Implementing Using Virtualpc 2.3 Sun Microsystems Tech End:::

According to the above simulations, the proposed nuclear energy conversion mechanism should be applied using antennas systems, in which antennas are clustered 100 by 100 and can form any types of other hemispherical shapes with antennas points directly into the nuclear reacting spots and the nuclear materials themselves should be applied to generate electricity and other by products, such as PU, YO (2 types of very famous nuclear materials), which is mainly used for weapon design and implementations.

5. References

1. This Research paper is also a reflection of the wrong dones of People in Chinese Academy of Sciences, such as Li Ke Jie, Sun Li Ming, etc.
2. According to their theories, the design approach of the nuclear power plant should be to pile up many of the nuclear-usage materials, so that the so called “jinzhenri effects” will not happen again.

6. Biography

Feng An (1987.06.01-), fengan@alumni.purdue.edu, Purdue University PhD in Natural Sciences Foundation (Nominated by US Natural Sciences Foundation in 2013, ID 0002425010), MS from Purdue University Indianapolis(IUPUI), BS from Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, P.R.China. IEEE Fellow in Computer Science, ID 0002425010; ACM Fellow in Computer Vision and Relevant Fields, ID 0002425010; NSF Fellow USA ID:FengAn.NASA Fellow and Senior Member IEEE, ID: FengAn