

The invention relates to the field of heat production from electric energy and can be used for heating dwelling houses, greenhouses, etc.

The method is carried out in a device consisting of a capacity (1) in which is placed a central electrode (4) and an electrode (3). The capacity (1) is divided by a semitransparent membrane (2) into two parts: the bottom with an electrolyte solution (7) and the top with water (8). Around the central electrode (4) is placed a cylindrical electrode (5), and the lower end of the central electrode (4) is in the center of a spherical electrode (6), with holes in the upper and lower parts.

Under the influence of power supply U_2 voltage from the electrode (3) from the mass of the electrolyte solution (7) through the semitransparent membrane (2) and water (8), to the cylindrical electrode (5) passes an electric current generated by the protons, which are formed as a result of electrochemical reaction of the electrolyte solution (7) with the electrode (3), and which passes near and around the center, of the spherical electrode (6), wherein then is created an electric pulse field, focused in the center, with the polarity "minus" in the center of the sphere. When applying a high voltage to the terminals of the pulse source U_1 , connected with the "minus" to the central electrode (4), at the lower end of the latter is formed an electric current with a density of more than 20 A/mm^2 . It is formed a plasma discharge (9) with the release of an excess of heat energy caused by several processes: the combination of hydrogen atoms in the molecules (the released energy is several times higher than the energy produced during combustion of hydrogen), compression of the molecules with their placement on orbits closer to the nucleus (the released energy is approximately a thousand times higher than the energy produced during combustion of the hydrogen), the combination of protons with deuterium nuclei of water to form helium nuclei, as well as the combination of protons between each other in helium nuclei (the released energy is about a million times higher than the energy produced during combustion of hydrogen). In this circumstances is released an excess of heat energy higher than the consumption electric energy.

The result of the invention is to increase the capacity.

Claims: 1

Fig.: 1

