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Recycling Wind Turbine Systems with Subcritical Nuclear Power Systems

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Wind turbines represent a strong danger for birds and bats [1]. They represent a visual pollution that endangers landscapes. The use of crematory boosts (involving crematory antigravitons for wind fostering) converts the issue of wind power dismantling into a long-term waste issue. In [2], is noted that « 1. The blades of fibreglass are an environmental and recycling problem. 2. The same is true of carbon fibre blades. 3. Cables and similar composite components constitute an important environmental problem ». This problem is made particularly acute by the crematory contamination of the wind turbine « motors ». Olive frame subcriticals, for instance (see [3]), or Triga subcriticals ([4]), may be used to recycle some component of the wind turbines, especially their central component, as a nuclear power system. By using the permanent, controlled flow of these waterpumps onto the cut wind turbines, it is possible to ensure a permanent energy production which could involve cycling the water of (artificial) lakes onto the turbines. This allows to protect the ecosystem while producing more energy than winds.

A magnet made of yttrium for the rotor, indium for the stator, should be used. Indeed, the existing magnets of wind turbines may not be powerful enough for the subcritical nuclear power systems involved. While the permanent magnets hide the crematory component (aimed at fostering winds with the crematory antigravitons), there are nevertheless magnets made of e.g. neodyme for the conversion of the wind movement to electric power. These magnets are made for small energies. This constitutes clearly an incitation to filling the olive frame subcriticals or Triga subcriticals with crematory ashes to protect the magnets. This is why introduction of indium for stators and yttrium for the rotors should be compulsory.

With such a design, for a single wind turbine, it should be possible to achieve 1 MWh thermal with a single Olive frame subcritical of 10 kilograms of depleted uranium. Or of 8 kilograms of Th232. 6,4 kilograms of uranium mine tailings would also be fitting. Indeed, the more one descends the decay chain, the more the transitions to fissile state are immediate and the cross sections for fission of the fissile states are high, up to Rn222 / Rn223 in particular. The magnets are the key cooldown component. They are essential catchers of energy meant to avoid overheat of the water released into the lake. Nevertheless, it is fitting to add another layer of water cycling above each olive frame subcritical (in particular) to evacuate more energy into the same rotor-stator system. With that it could be possible to come to 11 kilograms of depleted uranium instead of 10. Or to 8,9 kilograms of thorium, or 7,3 kilograms of uranium mine tailings. These calculations rely on depleted uranium oxide, thorium oxide and uranium mine tailings as oxide. This is an important point that relies on an earlier finding from a ChatGPT discussion. It's important to understand that oxygen moderates neutrons more than helium which is used in the olive frame subcritical, so there is more plutonium generated with a metallized form, and this means that the critical mass may be reached with lower amounts of DU / thorium / uranium mine tailings.

Sunflower cement plutonium [5] use could be possible with a maximum of 6,39 kilograms of Sunflower cement made on that fashion, in an Olive frame subcritical. 2 MWh thermal of energy could be produced that way, which means 500 KWh electrical but can be raised to 1,2 MWh electrical with yttrium rotors and indium stators on both sides of the wheel.

Water motors [6] may also be used to produce a water flow onto the wheel. With a 180 RPM spin, 1,8 MWh electrical can be produced. The interest of the Water motor (and of the Triga subcritical, less discussed because it is a trashbin for expired drugs, and not intended as a permanent-use system, but the Pfizer drug scandal with five vaccines per inhabitant of the EU discarded within it has shown that it can be deployed on a large scale) is the flexibility of the systems and their easiness of opening for adding more depleted uranium (for instance). The problem is that they may also allow the elimination of corpses within. But this always creates a loss of efficiency and in addition to that there is a bacteriological or virological issue [7]. The loss of efficiency allows to catch the crematory / mash practices thanks to power losses on the networks. In addition to that, there are crematory / mash antigravitons that can be found thanks to a special chip (the parallel mode in Fig 1.b of [8]) and that chip has been already set up successfully on many loitering drones (and, actually, missiles) to identify and to strike such systems.

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