

Functional Theory of the GOONNIAOADOO BUUTZ Engine

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This paper describes the basic functional theory of the BUUTZ engine. One of the major components used in a UEWA and is mainly found on the GOONNIAOADOO UEWA (a transportation craft used on Ummo). Paired in conjunction with the main ion power source of a UEWA, it generates excellent lateral and stability control. Moderately small in size, a typical UEWA can employ a number of these compact and very powerful energy producers.

The basis of this information is from Ummo letter D41-6. Some of the functional details have been explained by further in-depth research.

“The principle of this BUUTZ is well known on our planet since a team of technicians under the direction of YUIXAA 36 developed it at XEE (year of Ummo) 5476 of the second time. The modifications made subsequently only concern the control, the process of which is carried out today by a XANMOO (titanium memory nuclear computer).

Although the diagram drawn is a summary and does not include the auxiliary self-checking equipment, it will suitably illustrate its operation.

The BUUTZ works on the basis of a thermal generator from GOONNIAOADOO which causes the sudden expansion of previously liquefied air. The already gasified oxygen and hydrogen exit through a nozzle (**S1**) and are projected towards the ground, which causes the aerodynamic balance of the vehicle by reaction.

Let's analyze the process: On the diagram you can notice a toroidal chamber. This equipment (**S2**) transforms Xenon gas into GOONNIAOADOO (a state of gas in which, at a very high temperature, atoms remain in the form of NIIOADOO (ions)). The temperature at the center of the toroidal current reaches 1600° C (terrestrial) in a gaseous environment whose circular or annular filament has a diameter of barely 3 microns (terrestrial).

The Xenon gas required for operation is stored in the form of Xenon Tetrafluoride Crystals (F4Xe) in the chamber (**S3**). Do not be surprised by the indication of this chemical composition since it is a noble gas (as you call it yourself) to believe that it is not able to combine with other elements chemical. However, it will not be difficult for you to obtain these crystals by heating them to 400° C, only a mixture of Fluorine and Xenon in a nickel chamber. We get a few small water-soluble crystals, which sublime easily. We use a lot of components of Helium, Krypton and Radon.

