# 8 Ways to Produce Diamonds

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Roma, 2016-2017

1) Induction heater

A diamond, when heated to high temperatures, becomes graphite and CO2.
By doing the opposite, we heat the diamond up to incandescence with an induction heater, and simultaneously pressurize it with CO2, thus transforming the crystalline graphite structure into that of the diamond (of large size).
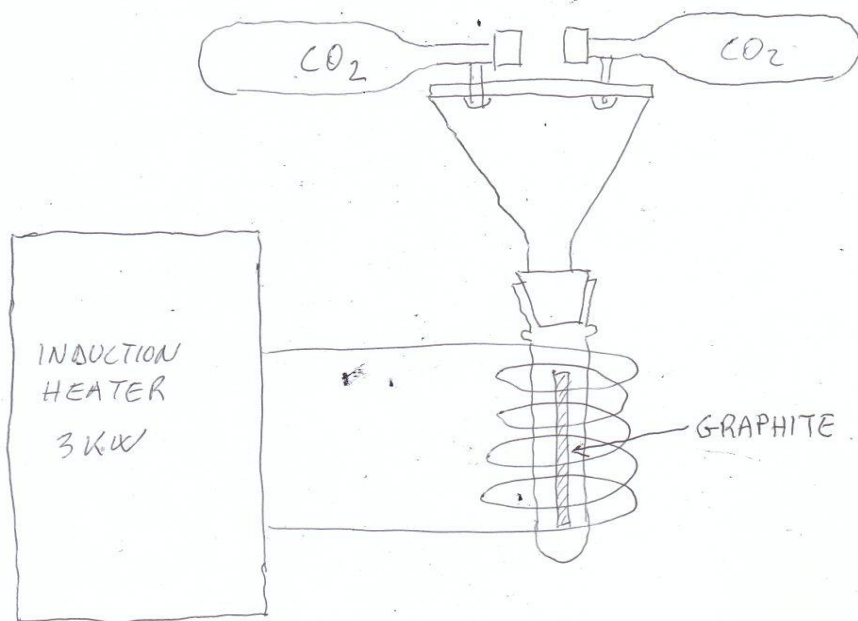
2) Electric welder

In the same way you can proceed with an electric welder:
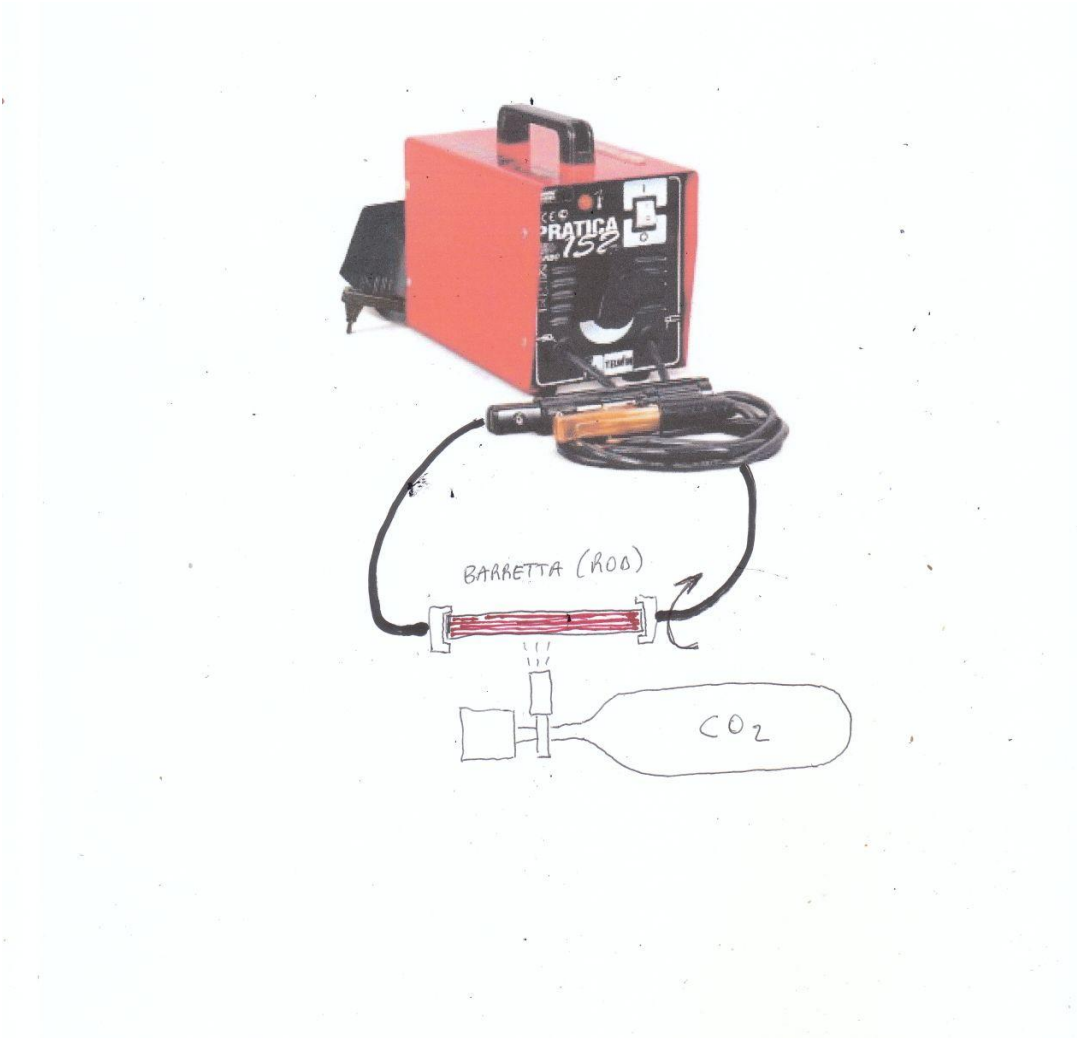
3) Aluminothermic process

Aluminothermic reactions are exothermic chemical reactions using aluminum as the reducing agent at high temperatures. The process is industrially useful for the production of alloys of iron. The most prominent example is the thermite reaction between iron oxides and aluminum to produce iron itself:

$$Fe\,2\,O\,3 + 2\,Al \rightarrow 2\,Fe + Al\,2\,O\,3$$
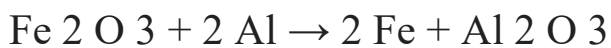
We will use powdered graphite oxide to reach a temperature of 5,000 ° C which completely changes the graphite structure
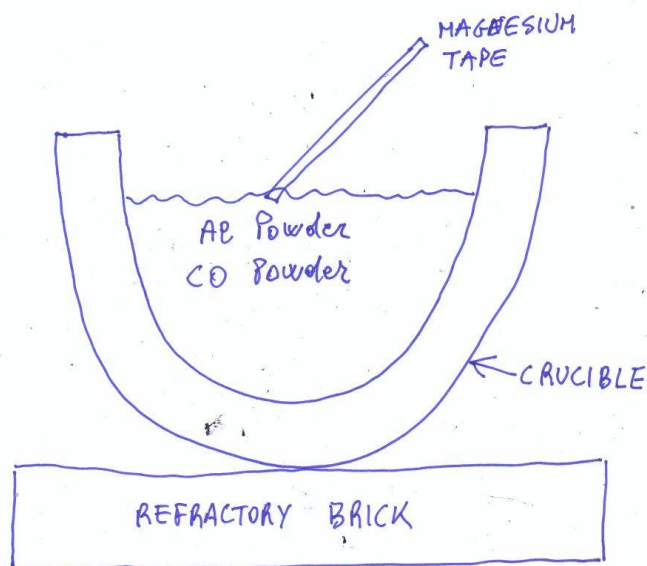
4) Carbonium lamp

Carbon lamp filaments emit light that is reflected by the phase conjugate mirror, made up of barium titanate, and is trapped with reversal over time. Carbon filaments are also transformed into diamond filaments thanks to the electromagnetic field created by the coil
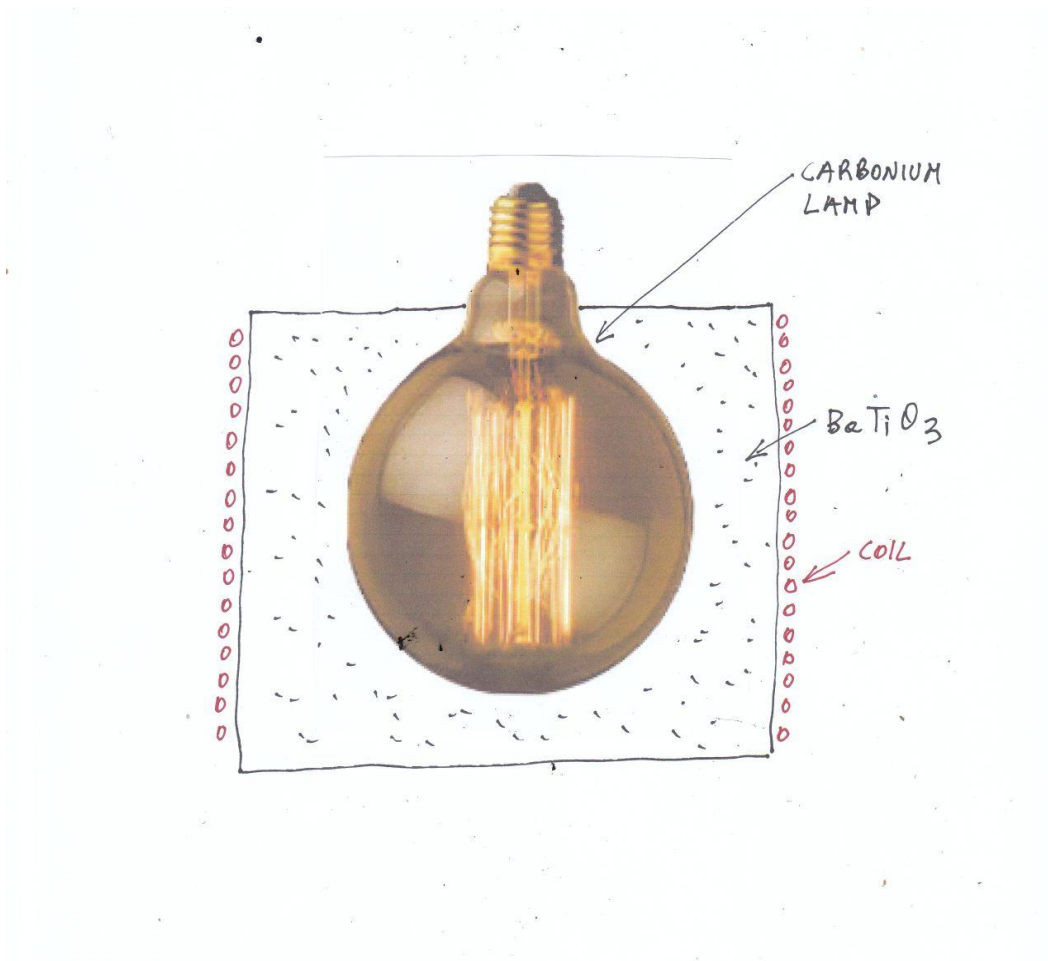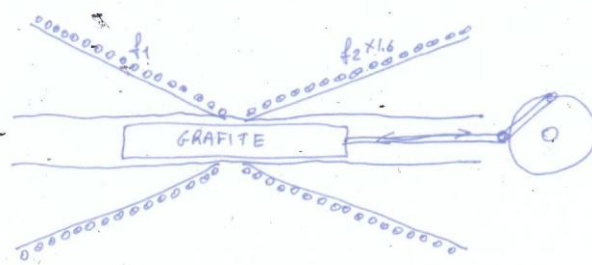
5) Toroidal coils

The 10x100 mm graphite bar is wound with so many toroidal coils with sequential pulse power following the Fibonacci series.
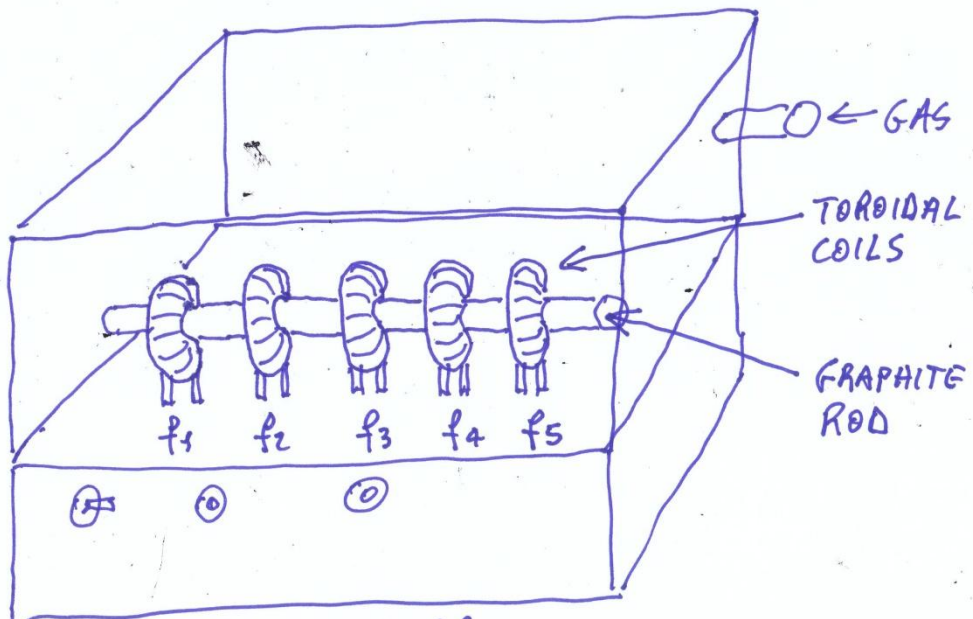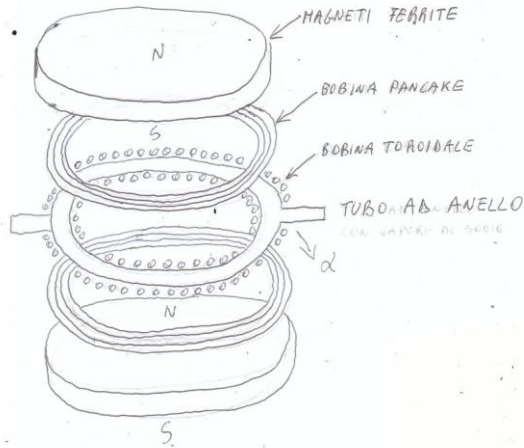
6) Conical coils

Conical coils, powered by two different frequencies, cause an electromagnetic vortex in the center, where the graphite finger is moved back and forth by a crank

7) Nuclear Magnetic Resonance

In the glass center ring of the small NMR apparatus, graphite powder is inserted, with special attention being given to magnets, at the time of magnetization

8) Kadmon Reactor

In the metal sphere are sent, amplified by SiHSb2 crystal, all kinds of electromagnetic wave of the spectrum, sequentially, also RF waves

SUPER
KADMON
REACTOR
FOR DIAMONDS
FROM GRAPHITE