

Eric J. Lerner

Education:

High School: Phillips Exeter Academy, 1964

University: Columbia, BA, Physics 1968

Graduate: University of Maryland, 1969-1970, course work for PhD, physics, no dissertation

Employment:

1994-Present: President and Chief Scientist, LPPFusion, Inc., Formerly Lawrenceville Plasma Physics, Inc.

1970-2003: Free-lance writing and editing on high technology, Over 600 articles published as a science writer in IEEE Spectrum, Aerospace America, Laser Focus World, Discover, IBM Research and many others

Research

Development of fusion energy and X-ray sources based on the dense plasma focus

Originated plasma-based theories of quasars, large-scale structure and other phenomena of the Universe

Author of "The Big Bang Never Happened"

Development of Atomizing Desalination Process

1995-Present

Designed experiment to test hypothesis that the [dense plasma focus](#) could achieve temperatures needed for proton-boron fusion. Developed theoretical model, designed electrodes, designed diagnostic equipment, including X-ray detector and filters, and Rogowski coil. Actively participated in experiment including selection of experimental parameters and construction of heating apparatus for decaborane functioning. Analyzed resulting data. Demonstrated achievement of 200 keV energies. Developed theory of [magnetic field effect](#) that shows feasibility of proton-boron fusion. Worked to develop intense [X-ray source](#) for infrastructure inspection. Continued development of plasma cosmology theories.

1992-1995

Designed experiment to test theory of heating in the dense plasma focus (DPF). Designed electrodes, experimental plan, participated in carrying out experiment, and analyzed data.

1. The first step is to identify the problem.
2. The second step is to define the problem.
3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
8. The eighth step is to adjust the solution.
9. The ninth step is to document the solution.
10. The tenth step is to communicate the solution.

END OF PAGE

1. The first step is to identify the problem.
2. The second step is to define the problem.
3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
8. The eighth step is to adjust the solution.
9. The ninth step is to document the solution.
10. The tenth step is to communicate the solution.

1. The first step is to identify the problem.
2. The second step is to define the problem.
3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
8. The eighth step is to adjust the solution.
9. The ninth step is to document the solution.
10. The tenth step is to communicate the solution.

ZEPHYRUS
CLASS OF 1900

- w. FREDERICK SMITH
Linnæus, 1899
- d. ARTHUR L. SMITH
Linnæus, 1900
- SIXTH SEMESTER
Commencement Exercises
September 1900

CLASS OF 1900 (CONTINUED)
1900, 2000 (2000)

- in THE NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE AND
COLLEGE, 1900, 1900
- IN THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO, 1900, 1900
- NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF
THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES OF
SCIENCES, 1900, 1900

1900

THE ZEPHYRUS, 1900
1900, 1900

- 1900, 1900, 1900
- 1900, 1900, 1900
- 1900, 1900, 1900
- 1900, 1900, 1900
- 1900, 1900, 1900

1900

