

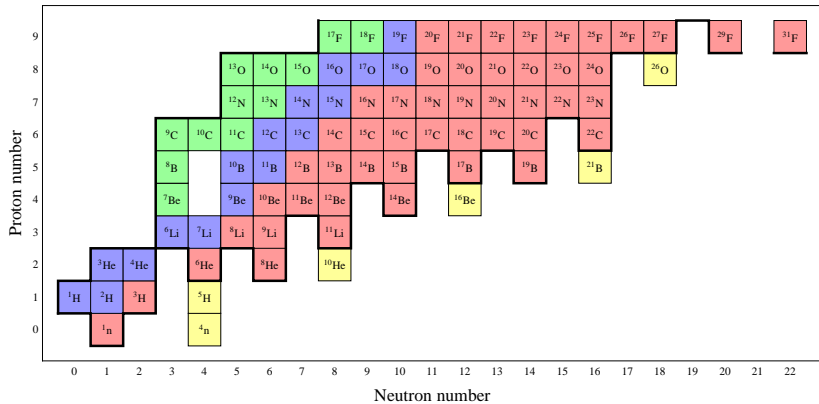
# On the production of energy and helium in low energy nuclear reactions

John C. Fisher

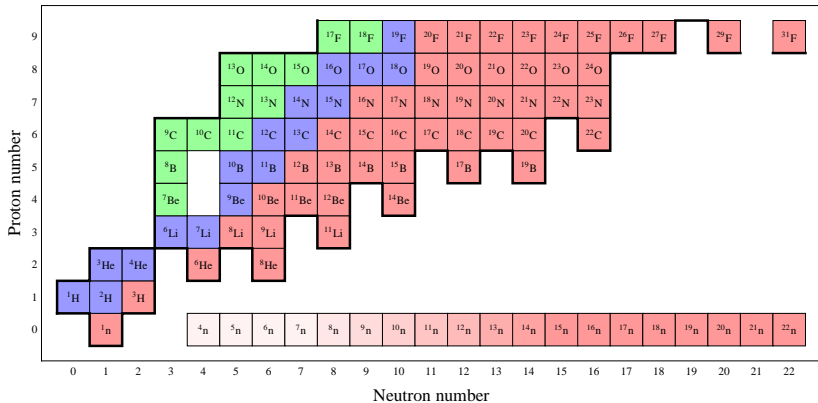
Carpinteria, CA

ACS, March 22, 2010

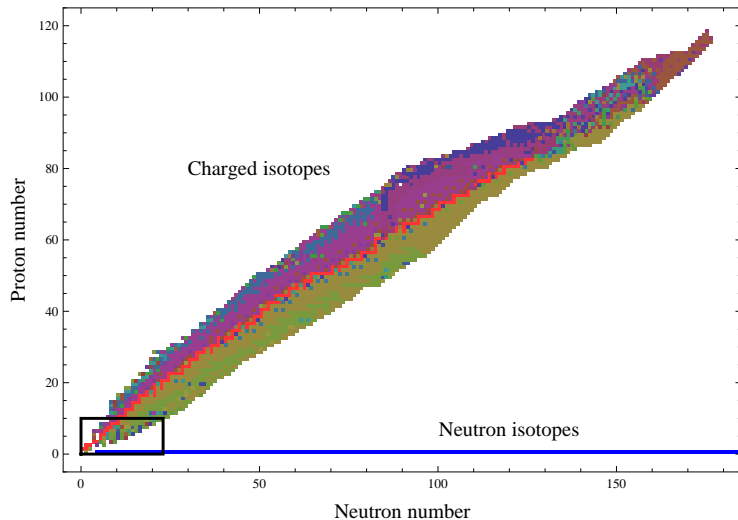
# Table of Isotopes (small nuclei)



# Table of Isotopes (including hypothetical neutron isotopes)



# Full table of isotopes



Question: How could you detect neutron isotopes?

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- ▶ From their decay and reaction products
- ▶ These depend on how strongly isotopes are bound
- ▶ We need a model



# Liquid-drop model

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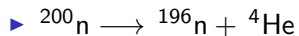
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- ▶ We need also a surface energy proportional to  $A^{2/3}$ .
  - ▶ Hypothesize:  $A^{2/3}$ .
- ▶ Now we have the hypothetical neutron isotope mass excess

$$\Delta(^A_n) = A + A^{2/3}$$

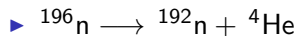
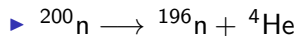
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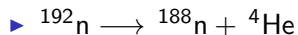
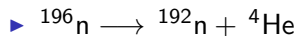
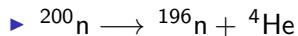




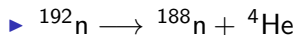
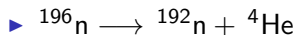
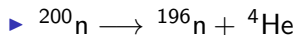
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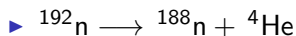
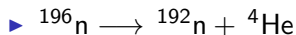
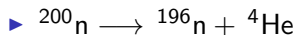


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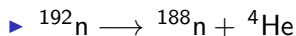
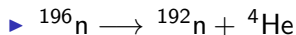
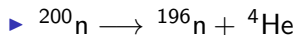
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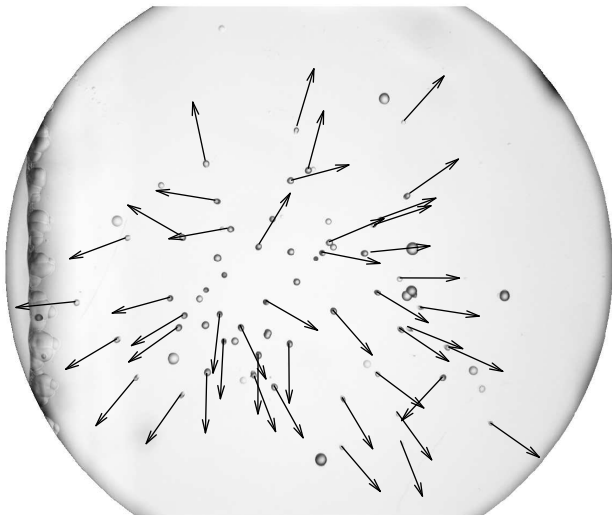
- ▶ And so on. A neutron isotope decays by emitting a series of energetic alpha particles.



- ▶ We can detect the alpha particles.

# Alpha particle shower

Etch pits on a detector chip in air under a nickel cathode (Oriani)



# The Oriani shower

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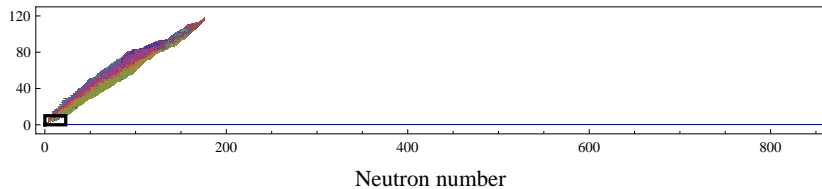
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  - ▶ Consistent with helium production

# Full table of isotopes



# Neutron isotope detection by growth reactions

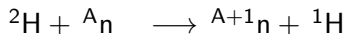
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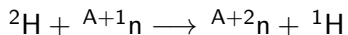
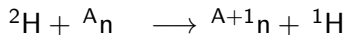
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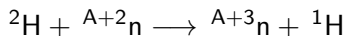
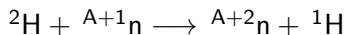
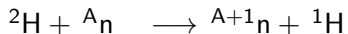
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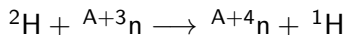
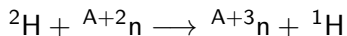
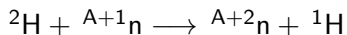
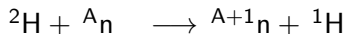
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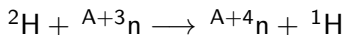
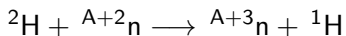
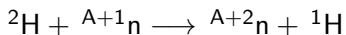
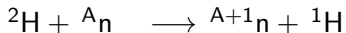
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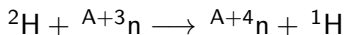
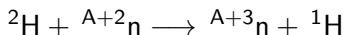
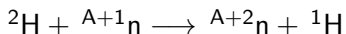
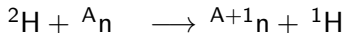
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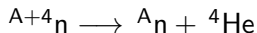
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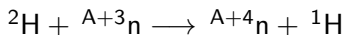
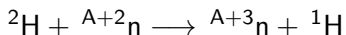
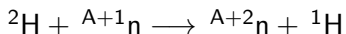


- ▶ Neutron isotope growth is accompanied by emission of energetic protons.
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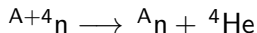


# Neutron isotope detection by growth reactions

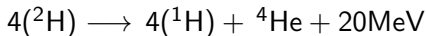
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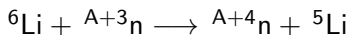
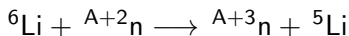
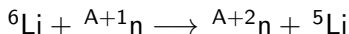
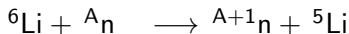


- ▶ Overall (steady state)

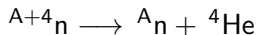


# Neutron isotope detection by lithium-6 reactions

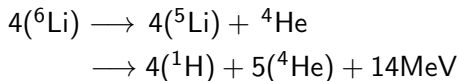
Isotope growth



Isotope decay



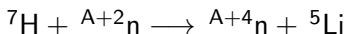
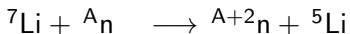
Overall (steady state)



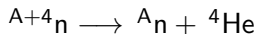


# Neutron isotope detection by lithium-7 reactions

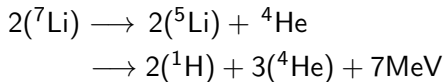
Isotope growth



Isotope decay



Overall (steady state)



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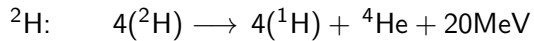
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- ▶ Energetic protons and alphas
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- ▶ Helium and heat
  - ▶ Identify and quantify nuclear fuels
- ▶ Transmutation (more expensive)
  - ▶ Confirm and extend reaction dynamics



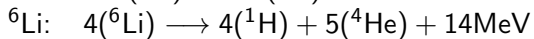
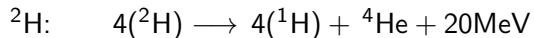
# Helium and heat

Steady state reactions for selected fuel isotopes



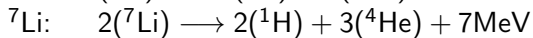
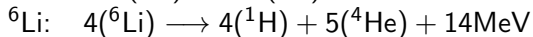
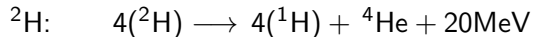
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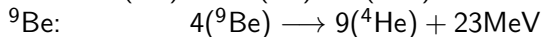
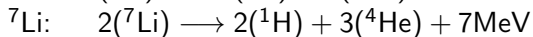
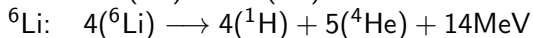
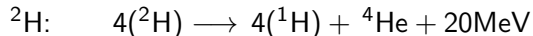
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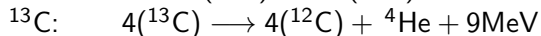
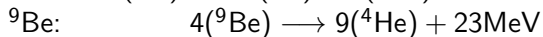
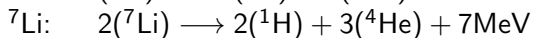
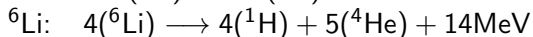
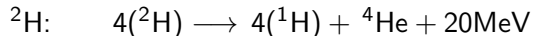
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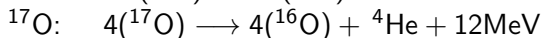
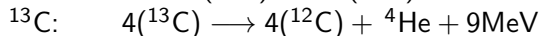
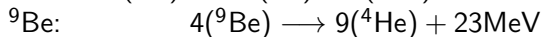
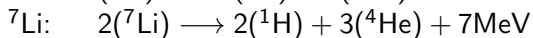
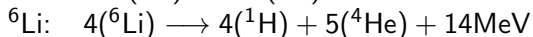
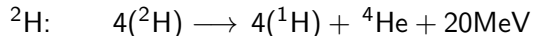
# Helium and heat

Steady state reactions for selected fuel isotopes



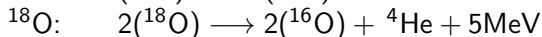
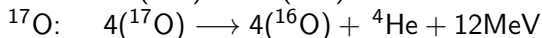
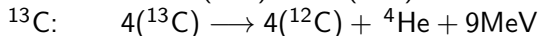
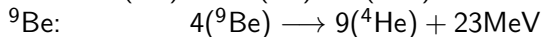
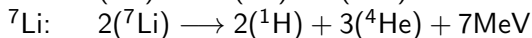
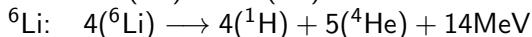
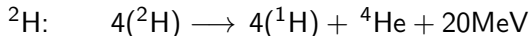
# Helium and heat

Steady state reactions for selected fuel isotopes



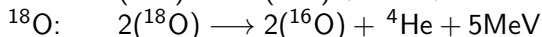
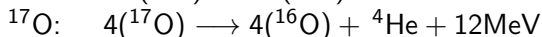
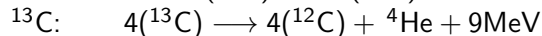
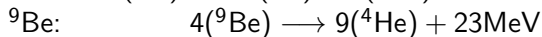
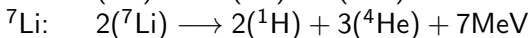
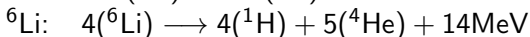
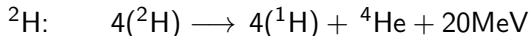
# Helium and heat

Steady state reactions for selected fuel isotopes



# Helium and heat

Steady state reactions for selected fuel isotopes



${}^{232}\text{Th}$ : Complex, ambiguous,

${}^{238}\text{U}$ : not worked out.



# Comments on neutron isotopes

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- ▶ For theoreticians

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  - ▶ Ordinary nuclear physics with more isotopes

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## Comments on neutron isotopes

- ▶ For theoreticians
  - ▶ Ordinary nuclear physics with more isotopes
- ▶ For experimenters
  - ▶ Opportunity for fundamental research
- ▶ For entrepreneurs
  - ▶ It's risky to ignore lithium and beryllium and other fuels