

COLD NUCLEAR FUSION

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The exchange of interactions in nucleus of atoms goes constantly:

$$P \leftrightarrow n + r_i; \quad P \leftrightarrow n + r_f; \quad P(n) \leftrightarrow P(n) + 11^{\circ};$$

Proton (p) and neutron (n) are considered as two states of one particle - nucleon.
In a nucleus of deuterium there is an exchange of interactions between nucleons.

The neutron can become a positive proton, and positive proton, having received a part of mass from a neutron and electron to become a neutron (see fig. 1 and 2).

Let's recollect experience with an electroscope. If we charge two leaves of the electroscope by the same charge, for example with positively electrified body, the leaves will deflect (see fig. 3), and if a third leaf to charge by negative charge, the leaves will come together (see fig. 4). The system of three leaves of electroscope becomes electrically neutral.

The same occurs at an exchange of interactions in nucleus of deuterium. When the electron of the neutron transfers to a positive proton it will for some time neutralise the two positive charges of both nucleons (see fig. 5).

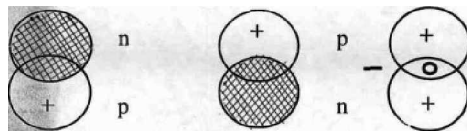


Fig.1 Fig. 2 Fig. 5

The system of three charges becomes electrically neutral and the nucleus of deuterium becomes electrically neutral too, as a neutron.

The electrical forces do not act on it, because of that it can overcome electronic shell of any atom if it has definite kinetic energy, for example, as the thermal neutron, it will enter in a nuclear interaction with any atom of the periodic Mendeleev's system.

As a result of this interaction the energy will be emitted and the new element will be formed, as the nucleus of deuterium transmits its mass and positive charge to a chosen one.

Approximately in the same way behaves also the nucleus of tritium. In this way, in my opinion, goes CNF in the lifeless and alive nature. It goes constantly, forming different chemical elements and emitting energy.

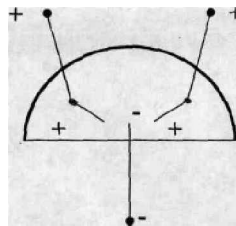
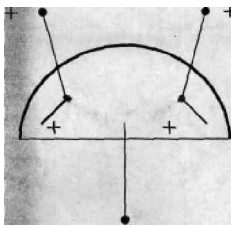


Fig. 3 Fig. 4
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