Classical Charge Mechanics of Deuterium

The charge field mechanics of nuclear fusion between a proton and neutron to form deuterium; based on and extrapolated from the oscillating proton model [1], [3].

When a four synchronously oscillating positively charged particle (quadron) containing, proton [1] moves into close enough proximity to a semi-stable neutron which contains a quadron-wheel, (four positive quadrons mutually bound to one negatively charged universal particle) containing, five particle unbound neutron, the charge fields radiated from the proton will first induce motion in the most proximal, static neutronic quadron. The induced motion will cause the other 3 neutronic quadrons, locked into position with it, by Coulomb forces (attractive to the negatively charged center and repulsive to each other) around the centrally contained particle to adjust position so that the propelling charge field force is equally dispersed among all four neutronic quadrons.

This will move the four neutronic quadrons along with the negatively charged “U” particle axis, which will be called the, “quadron wheel” or “neutron wheel”, as far away from the impinging external field force(s) as possible. The wheel will rapidly line up perpendicular to the incoming charge of the adjacent proton. When the proton and neutron are in close enough proximity, the quadron wheel in the neutron will absorb proximal charge field energy from the adjacent proton and store it in the form of rotational angular momentum, causing internal field generation by the neutron wheel [1]. The rotating neutronic quadrons, when in forward circular motion, radiate a torus of charge field directed inward across and upon the centrally locked negative U particle and out toward the center of the adjacent proton. It is as though the negatively charged neutronic U particle is in a “wind tunnel”, of charge field. The quadron wheels counter-clockwise spin, relative to the proton center, induces a left-hand spin in the negative U particle. The negative particle begins to radiate field in place, as it would if it had a relative forward linear velocity. The quadrons torus of field, constrains the radiated left hand spin field of the negative U particle inward, focusing and amplifying it in the direction of the adjacent positive proton. The focused and amplified negativity of the central neutronic U particle, bond the neutron and proton together (Strong Force) [4], [5].

The fusion process is illustrated in this Animation.

The green arrows illustrate the field spin direction and projections that contribute to the neutron wheels rotation and negative bonding charge projection. The 4 positively charged, oscillating quadrons inside the proton (not shown) are 180 degrees out of phase for each alternating half-cycle. The neutron is transparent to illustrate the rotational dynamics of the quadron wheel. The green arrows represent the energy field rotations that contribute to the quadron wheel rotation within the neutron. All the quadrons within the proton and the 4 within the neutron wheel are positively charged and generate a right hand field spin relative to their forward motion, opposite to the left hand spin generated by the negative axis of rotation U particle centered within the neutron wheel. The red arrows signify the proton arc-pairs deflect and their rotational spins projections are opposite to each other. This model is a viable Classical Physics explanation of Gerald Miller's findings for deuterium, "the long range positive/negative charge component detected" [2].

The Process

Elements larger than hydrogen do not exist without neutrons. The neutron is the primary component of the strong force, its binding is powered by 2 dynamic, alternating, positive charge morphologies projected to the surface of protons. The neutron is a push/pull coupling device. It can bond to a proton in 2 different ways laterally, when the proton is in its outbound 4 arc pair projecting half-cycle. When the neutron encounters a proton-arc pair facing, most proximally, the arc pair will induce a counter-lockwise rotation in the neutron-wheel, within the neutron, as viewed from the adjacent proton center. This is Fusion A. During the protons inbound, diametrically opposed; rotating, charged, polar ring half-cycle, the same Fusion A, counter-clockwise rotation of the neutron-wheel is, induced. The other fused configuration, Fusion B, would have the neutron most adjacent to the proton, at an angle of 45 degrees to the 2 most proximal arc pairs, as shown in the animation, the protons projected energy fields induce a clockwise rotation in the neutron-wheel as viewed from the proton center. This proton/neutron configuration is Fusion B. As the neutron wheel is projecting negative charge away from the proton, it's also pulling positive charge away from the opposite side of the neutron. This neutron "wheel model" is a viable Classical Physics explanation of why the larger atomic numbered elements have an abundance of neutrons; it's their ability to bond to protons in several different configurations.

The focused, central, negative charge projection of the neutron seeks out and aligns with the most positive and proximal opposite charge entity, which would be one of the approaching, point-into-arc charge pairs.

In the diagram, this will be at the arcs, “Fused A”, position. The down spin of the left side arc (N to S) and the up spin of the right side arc (S to N) projections are sympathetic to the already, counterclockwise rotation of the neutron wheel and are in charge spin alignment with the lateral, horizontally positioned, neutronic quadrons, this sustains the rotation. At the end of the protonic quadrons outbound oscillation half cycle, the arc charges collapse away from the protons periphery back onto the protonic quadrons from which they were radiated. The negativity radiated from the neutron follows one of the collapsing arc charges around to the most proximal protonic quadron, as it begins its inward journey. This moves the neutron into alignment with what will be the “Fused B” position, between two arc pairs.

The four inbound protonic quadrons radiated fields again combine to form the two diametrically opposed, spinning and intensifying, polar charge rings. [1] The neutrons second exposure to the proton ring charges supercharges the neutron wheel in its counter clockwise rotation, relative to the proton center, transferring maximum energy to the rotational velocity and field amplification of the neutronic quadrons. This also amplifies the radiated negativity of the neutronic U particle, locking the proton and neutron together. The ring charges on the proton collapse to be followed by the four pairs of point-into-arc charges appearing equidistantly spaced around the protons equator. In the neutron, the passing lateral neutronic quadrons are now being subjected to an intensifying charge force that opposes their counter-clockwise rotation. As the quadron wheel rotation is stopped and reversed, the energy stored in angular momentum and radiated fields collapse inward, but is shunted by the quadrons from which they were radiated and inward toward the negative center of the neutron wheel. The collapsing energy is focused upon an impassible static or null point of charge balance between the attracting pull of the negatively charged U particle and the repulsive positive charge push of the four, now, clockwise rotating neutronic quadrons. A condition then exists where radiated energy is volumetrically collapsing in upon a field impassible point, at the speed of light squared. Energy transforming in a direction toward mass creates a positively charged particle [1]. The now clockwise rotation of the quadron wheel charge torus projects the central negative bonding charge toward the newly formed positive particle. The charge torus also induces a right hand spin to the newly formed positive

particle. The right hand field spin imparts a forward linear velocity to the particle, away from the neutronic quadrons and the adjacent proton. As the positive particle is ejected from the neutron, it detaches and carries along with it a quantum of negative binding charge. It is observed exiting the neutron as a positron and a neutrino. Post fusion, the neutron remains in the fused B position. The neutronic quadron wheel then counter-rotates and rotates with each proton oscillation cycle. This would make deuterium Nature's most simple compound machine.

Helium 3 dynamics.

References:

[1] http://vixra.org/abs/1511.0092

[2] http://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.99.112001

[3] https://physicsworld.com/a/theorists-identify-stable-tetraquark/

[4] http://phys.org/news/2004-04-quarks-wrong.html

[5] http://vixra.org/abs/1508.0429