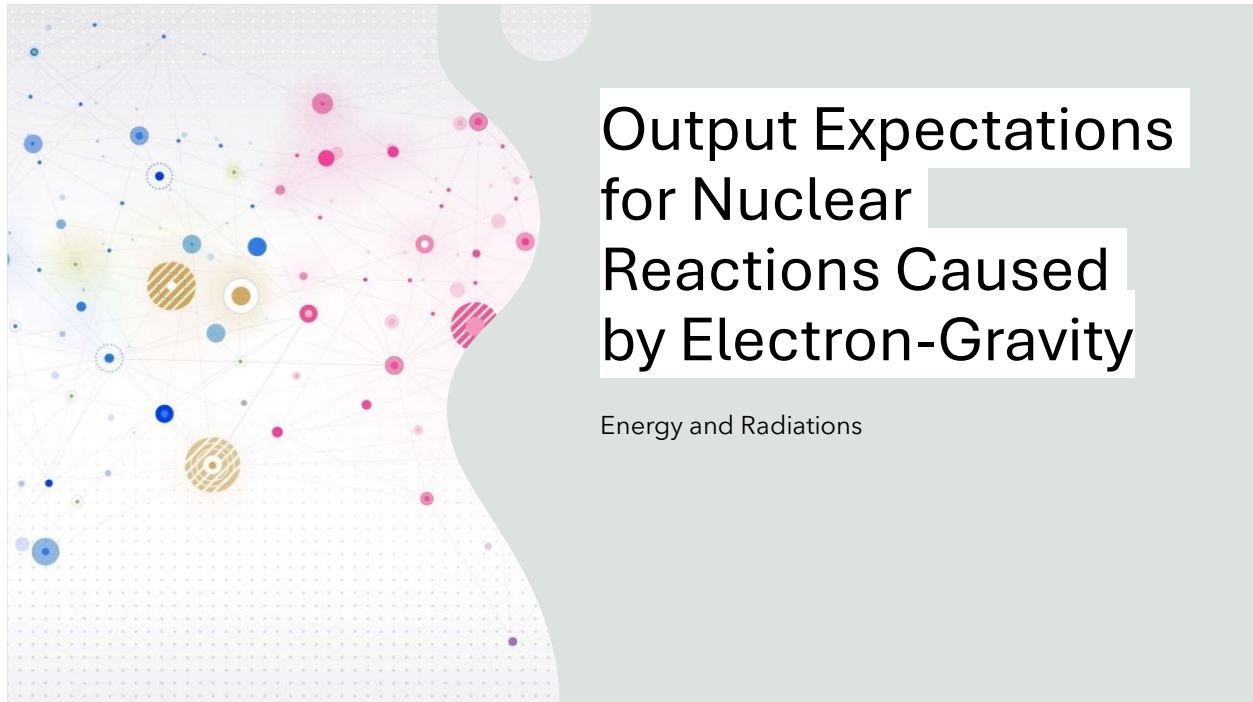


By Gene Kidman

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Output Expectations for Nuclear Reactions Caused by Electron-Gravity.



Hello. I am Doctor Gene K. This presentation is “Output Expectations for Nuclear Reactions Caused by Electron-Gravity.” I have established the hope of atomic fusion without the need for expensive equipment. Let me summarize the main points of the prior presentation.

Prior Presentation Points

Kidman reaction is real. Pseudo-electrons form a catalyst for fusion. Pseudo-electrons transition nuclear structure and nuclear reaction output expectations. These nuclear reactions emit pseudoneutron clusters rather than neutrons.

Pseudo-neutron cluster separate into an itonic net and an energy source, a blackhole. Blackholes radiate a new fundamental particle and continue to radiate them until they have radiated all their mass. The radiated mass/energy can react with film to develop an image.

The Kidman reaction is real. The model is that electrons can convert to Pseudoelectrons. That leads to electron-gravity which leads to formation of catalyst for nuclear reaction. Further, pseudoelectrons cause the transformation of nuclear structure. Those changes open a new pathway for fusion. Rather than neutrons from fusion, electron-gravity based fusion produces pseudo-neutron clusters. These pseudo-neutron clusters can lose an itonic net and convert to an energy source. The amount of energy from this source correlates to the number of pseudo-neutrons formed from neutrons. Furthermore, mathematical analysis indicates that limits to interactions between kinetic energy and the electromagnetic force disintegrates the source neutrons into a type of fundamental particle which is common to all nucleons. Further, math predicts that the dipole of these fundamental particles is the cause of universal gravity. Further, there are far more of these fundamental particles in a single nucleon than any expectation per the standard model. Matsumoto blackholes will radiate out of existence as these new fundamental particles escape the gravity of their star. Let's revisit the equation that describes the escape of particles, m_c .

Balance at the Shear Horizon Where a Neutron Disintegrates Producing m_c particles

Let c be the limit of velocity at which sideways force of magnetism (relative electric force) is maximal on dipole of particle m_c . Then q_c is charge of m_c , the source of the force between m_c particles caused by masses passing each at the limit velocity c .

The following equation results from actions on the Schwarzschild equation. R_s is the Schwarzschild radius.

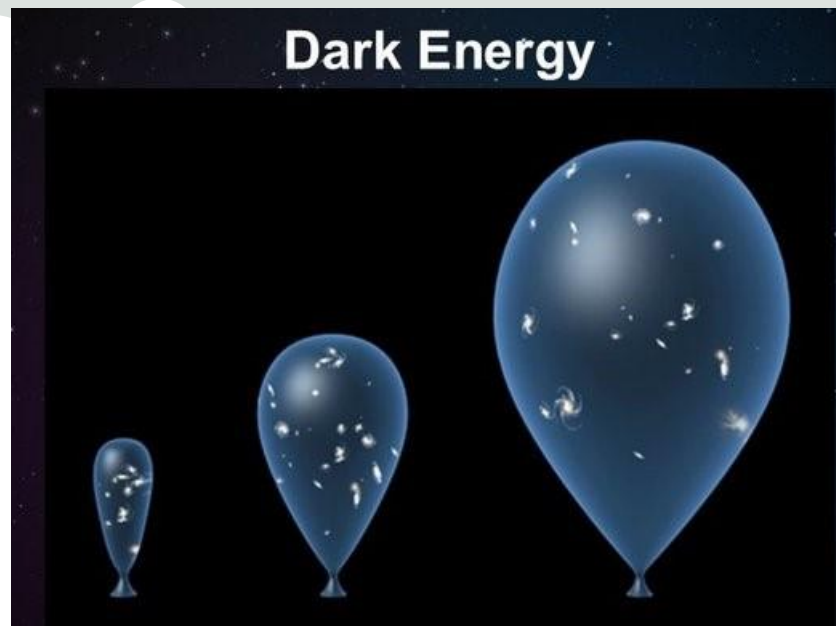
$$kq_c^2(\# \text{ of } m_c)/R_s = Gm_c^2(\# \text{ of } m_c)/R_s; \text{ electric repulsion vs gravity}$$



High velocity causes the appearance of a dipole from an electrically neutral particle. The higher the relative velocity the greater the relative electric repulsion between the tiny dipoles of mass near zero. This magnetic force is acting at a right angle to the relative velocity. At the limit of velocity, the shear disintegrates neutron mass to m_c . Since so called fundamental particles of the standard model are composed of these tiny dipoles, then as proposed by electric universe m_c based dipole to dipole attraction would cause what we call universal gravity.

The high shear within a cluster of pseudoneutrons is a result of electron-gravity causing a distribution of kinetic velocities which includes speeds approaching the speed of light.

The mass of a celestial blackhole is greater and the gravity constant is much lower but one still expects that universal gravity in a celestial blackhole creates a distribution of kinetic velocities which include speeds approaching the speed of light. Therefore, the expectation is that celestial blackhole radiate m_c until they have no more m_c to radiate.



Relative velocity causes a shear which shear produces m_c . One expects the concentration of m_c to increase. Then, blackholes produce an intrasellar gas of m_c . Like all mass m_c would show exclusion and therefore pressure. The concentration of m_c creates a pressure which could therefore explain the effect called dark energy.

Pseudoelectron Cluster vs Pseudoneutron Cluster

A pseudoelectron cluster has energy distribution which includes MeV energies. These energies allow crossing the coulomb barrier to fusion.

A pseudoelectron cluster absorbs energy from nuclear reaction and emits negative particles or negatively charge clusters.

Clusters with electrons are expected to decay to component electrons and their baryon component. Hence, electrons, hydrogen/deuterium or pseudoneutron clusters.

A pseudoneutron cluster has a distribution of velocity which includes velocities near the speed of light hence it may become a blackhole which then emits m_c .

When discussing electron gravity there are two different kinds of clusters. The pseudoelectron cluster has energy distribution which includes MeV energies, hence fusion across coulomb barrier is possible. Since there is a high electron density, a pseudoelectron cluster attracts atoms which can become targets for nuclear reaction. Typically, layers of charged atoms are attracted but spatially excluded from the pseudoelectron cluster. If a target atom penetrates these layers, a pseudoelectron cluster is a nuclear catalyst. Further, the pseudoelectron cluster's electron-gravity absorbs particles from nuclear reactions and therefore redistributes their kinetic energy. Further, its high electromagnetic field absorbs gamma rays and therefore redistributes photon energy also. The high electron density causes negatively charged masses. Electrons and negatively charge clusters with sufficient escape velocity escape the electron-gravity. Without the high electron charge density, these negatively charged clusters will decay to their components. Hence emitted particles include electrons, hydrogen/deuterium and pseudoneutron clusters. The pseudoneutron cluster is a product of a pseudoelectron cluster. A pseudoneutron cluster may become a blackhole. Because a blackhole has a distribution of velocities which include velocities near the speed of light, a blackhole will emit m_c .

Ball lightning Traces

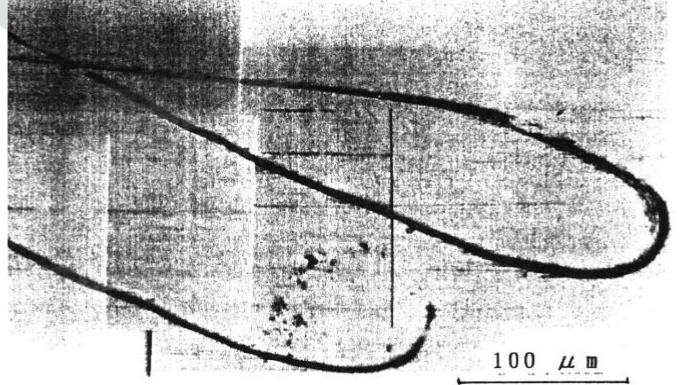
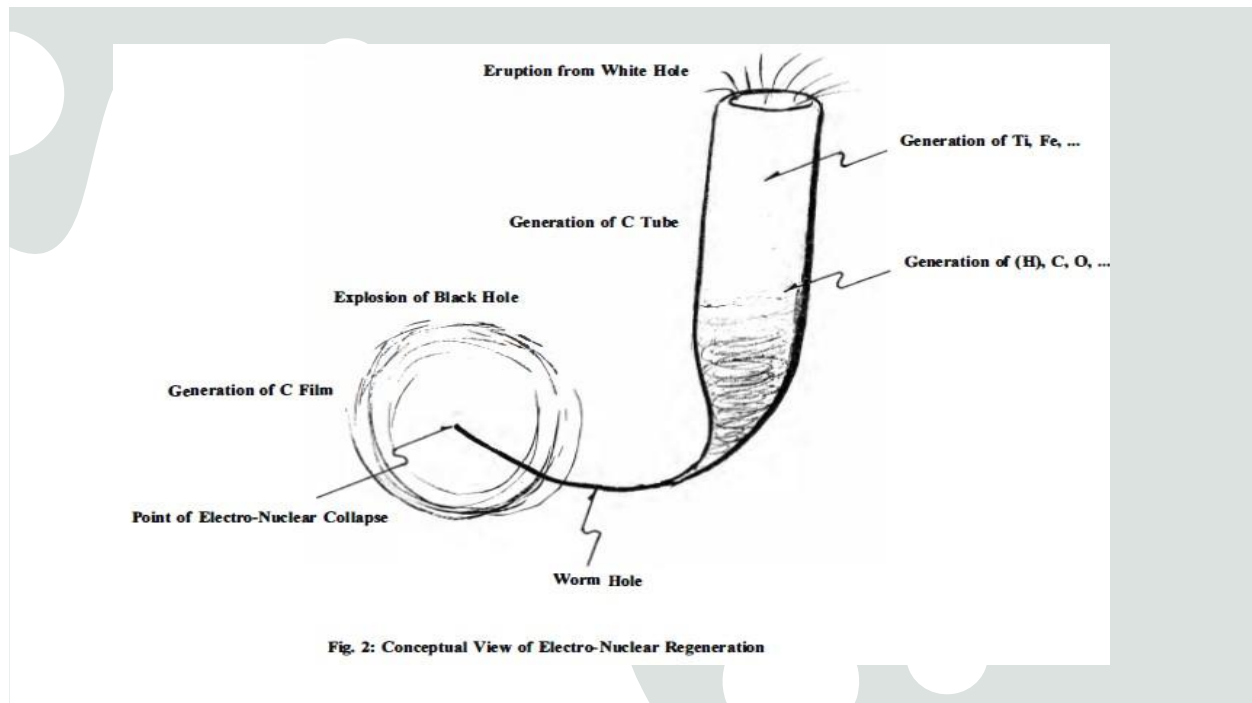


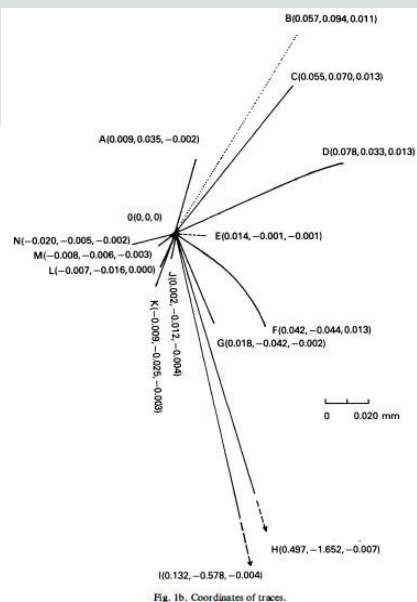
Fig. 7: Trace of one stroke writing (OM)

Both pseudoelectron clusters and pseudoneutron clusters can be part of a larger structure which has been called microscopic ball lightning. Here is trace from microscopic ball lightning.



I have mentioned in a prior presentation that Matsumoto blackholes would quickly radiate out of existence if not force fed. Microscopic ball lightening is a case where the movement of the ball across a surface forces matter from the surface into the blackholes which are part of this type of ball lightening. Matsumoto and other LENR researchers report the trace has carbon and other elements which were not part of the system prior to production of microscopic ball lightening. Matsumoto proposes that matter is disintegrated and reintegrated. Hence, the element of the metal plate is consumed, and new elements are deposited per the model of this slide. Hence, it appears that disintegration to m_c is a reversible reaction. The condensation of m_c could create neutrons. Further condensation would likely lead to alpha particles and then carbon and then other elements.

Fission Diagram



Since pseudoneutrons decay to neutrons, a pseudoneutron cluster can become a neutron cluster. A neutron cluster can absorb a target atom creating a fissionable isotope. Matsumoto observed a star pattern which he attributed to multi-neutron absorption. In this slide is trace for such a reaction

Fission Trace

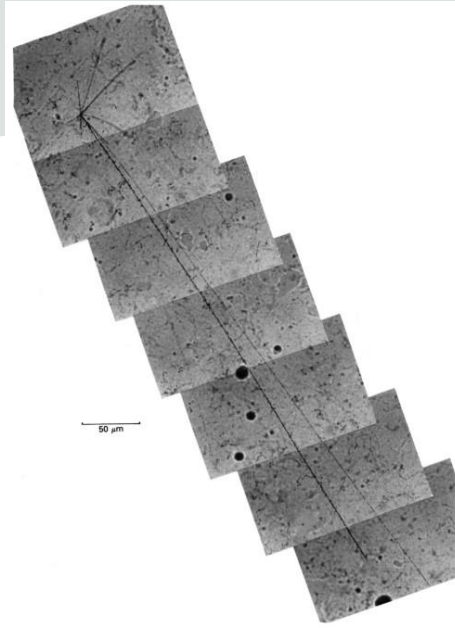


Fig. 1a. Cold fusion star.

This slide shows the images as a basis for the trace in prior side.

Three More Examples

An increase in the concentration of Fe57 is accompanied by a decrease in the concentration of Mn55 in mixtures of biological organisms in D₂O but not in H₂O.

Laser irradiation of Hg196 makes Au197 in heavy water. Laser irradiation of Au nanoparticle in presence of Thorium aqua-ions in H₂O but not in D₂O leads an increase is activity of thorium branching products. Hence, D₂O results in generation of thermal neutrons, while exposure in H₂O provides more energetic neutrons capable of fission of Th nuclei.

Matsumoto observed new elements produced by electron capture and deuteron absorption. The Kidman Reaction indicates neutron/proton/deuteron absorption.

Let's briefly discuss three more examples that could be explained by my model of a pseudoelectron cluster. The pseudoelectron cluster is a catalyst for nuclear reactions. If that's true, then it would not be unexpected that over the long period of evolutionary history that living organisms would find a way to use it. There are numerous claims of transformation of elements by biological organisms. The most impressive is the work of Vladimir Vysotskii using Mossbauer mass-spectrometry. His data show an increase in the concentration of Fe57 is accompanied by a decrease in the concentration of Mn55. This transformation occurs only when both heavy water and Mn are present, not in water without Mn or heavy water without Mn or in light water with Mn.

In the second example the pseudoelectron clusters are created by laser irradiation of Mercury nanoparticles. The nanoparticles become enriched with Au197. Also, laser irradiation of Au nanoparticles in the presence of dissolved thorium in H₂O but not in D₂O leads to an increase in the activity of thorium branching products. In gold production, thermal neutrons are required. To cause thorium decay, the neutron needs to be more energetic. Hence, D₂O results in the generation of thermal neutrons while exposure in H₂O provides more energetic neutrons capable of fission of Th nuclei.

MeV energies are produced at the escape horizon in a sufficiently large electron cluster. Hence, I suggest that a nuclear catalyst is produced that explains the Kidman reaction. Also, Matsumoto has reported transmutation in palladium that he attributed to electron capture, and he observed deuteron absorption reactions.

Observations Due to High Energy Particles

Observation of EV by electron camera by Ken Shoulder

Spectra of MeV energy deuterons from glow discharge by Ed Storms

The pseudoelectron model proposes the EV of Ken Shoulder is a pseudoelectron cluster. Ken measured the high voltage energy of electrons from EVs. Further, electrons emitted from EVs are the explanation for being able to create images of EVs on a phosphor screen (electron camera).

Ed Storms has measured the ejection of high energy deuterons from glow discharge. Ed was excited that there was a pattern to the energies of deuterons and that the energies were in the MeV range. Since, energies in the MeV range could provide a means to overcome the coulomb barrier or could suggest a nuclear reaction.

General Expectations for Nuclear Output from Electron Gravity Catalyzed Fusion

Visible electron clusters may force feed elements into pseudoelectrons clusters resulting in disintegration of elements to m_e and reintegration of m_e to other elements.

Non-force-fed electron clusters may emit pseudo -neutron clusters causing multi-neutron reactions or conversion of pseudoneutron clusters to blackholes.

The most expected transmutation reactions are electron capture and absorption of neutrons, protons, or deuterons.

The absorption of nuclear energy by a pseudo -electron cluster is likely converted to m_e or clusters of m_e then radiated by the pseudo-electron cluster.

Several LENR researchers have reported microscopic ball lightning and transmutation. Visible electron clusters may force feed elements into pseudoelectrons clusters resulting in disintegration to m_e and reintegration of m_e to elements.

One notes that Matsumoto observed multi-neutron fusion followed by fission. Also, he observed blackholes. An electron cluster does not have to be force-fed to emit pseudoneutron clusters. Pseudoneutron clusters cause multi-neutron reactions. Pseudoneutron clusters can convert to blackholes.

There are reports of H to H or D to D fusion. However, the most expected transmutation reactions are electron capture and absorption of neutrons, protons, or deuterons.

Catalyst of nuclear reactions by electron gravity opens a pathway to produce m_e and to convert m_e into clusters of m_e which cluster can become other particles, like maybe electrons, neutrons and protons.

The production of m_e by fusion and by celestial bodies can be verified or falsified by observation. That will be the next topic in this series.