

THE LIFE & TIMES OF A NEUTRON

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the NEUTRON**

Universal Energy



By

Keith Dixon-Roche

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Preface

Neutrons are something of anathema; we know they exist, but unlike protons (H^+), we don't see them lying (or flying) about us. And yet, we don't have a clue what they are, why they exist or where they come from ...

... or do we?

Despite their apparent insignificance, I have always suspected that they probably play a far more important role in the workings of our universe than simply providing electrical isolation between adjacent protons. And – as it turns out - this happens to be the case. For example; they contain all of its energy, and were responsible for the last 'Big-Bang'.

I hit upon the true nature of the neutron when - following my discovery of the proton-electron pair - I also discovered the neutronic radius, at which instant the magnetic field generated by the pair exceeds the electron's centrifugal force. And this occurs when the electron is orbiting its proton partner at the '*speed of light*' (c), and is the purpose of Henri Poincaré's famous formula $E=m.c^2$, but it applies to potential energy, not kinetic energy. In circular orbits the potential energy between a force-centre and its satellite is [exactly] twice the kinetic energy in the satellite;

$$PE = 2.KE = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}.m.v^2 = m.v^2$$

and at the neutronic radius ($v = c$); $PE = m.c^2$

This occurs when an atom's [two] innermost orbiting electrons unite (at high-temperature) with their proton partners to become neutrons, storing their potential, kinetic and spin energies at the time of their union.

When a neutron - that is created, and can only exist, within an atom - splits apart, it reverts to its component parts (a proton and an electron), and the atom in which it resided changes its atomic identity (Z or ψ). This is the cause of radioactive decay in; atoms (natural half-life), nuclear reactors (controlled) and atomic bombs (instant).

Having discovered *how* they are created; it wasn't difficult to discover *where* they are created (bright stars) and how to harness their energy.

To conclude; you don't need to extract this energy from the critical mass of radioactive matter; its everywhere in the universe. It exists in all the

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matter around us. You don't need to mine it, or process it, it's in rock, waste material, soil, garbage, etc. There is enough energy in less than a decimetre of the earth's surface matter to last mankind until the next 'Big-Bang' ($5.1E+10$ years), or for as long as it will survive; until the next mass extinction. And it is free, clean and safe.

This book is the *conclusion* of my atomic studies, which centres on "*the life and times of the neutron*", and for those that missed it, is a pun on its responsibility for atomic half-life.

The original purpose of this book was to raise awareness to the existence of an infinite (well nearly) source of clean, safe, free energy. In fact, the only such source in the universe, and it is everywhere. I have since concluded, however, that this was a pointless quest. Such a source of energy is not in the interests of the world's "*leaders*". Industrialists and politicians are making far too much money for themselves out of swapping one pollution for another and controlling all aspects of energy to want it made universally available. But, just in case there is someone out there ...

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1 Introduction

I have always been convinced that somewhere there lies an undiscovered energy source that is cheap, clean, safe and “infinitely” abundant. My recent work on the atom provided the answer; the neutron.

A neutron is a proton-electron pair united through high temperature. It retains the energy the pair were generating at the time of their union and releases it when ejected from the atom.

The first thing to understand about neutrons is that they cannot exist outside an atom. Unlike the proton and the electron, you won't find any lying (or flying) around in your back yard.

Neutronic energy is released within atomic bombs and nuclear reactors, both of which exploit the critical mass of radioactive matter to release it. The difference between the two processes is:

*An atomic bomb releases this energy by achieving critical mass almost **instantaneously**; resulting in an uncontrolled explosion of the matter, breaking it apart and leaving a great deal of unexploded radioactive matter distributed over a large area.*

*A nuclear reactor releases the same energy but in a (relatively) controlled manner by achieving almost critical mass **slowly**; resulting in the release of electro-magnetic energy; heat.*

The problem with both these processes is that they use a pile-hammer to crack a nut. They are extremely difficult to control and both rely on the use of the critical mass of radioactive matter; making them dangerous and impractical. Moreover, their fallout is radioactive.

If on the other hand we understood what neutrons are; how they're made, and why & when they release their energy, we would be able to use them to our advantage, safely and practically. Moreover, we can use fission to extract their energy from *any* matter, just as occurs within stars.

Note, fusion is not a source of energy; it requires the input of energy to work.

The primary benefit of this form of energy is that its *fallout* is hydrogen and/or helium (proton-electron pairs). It is both free and clean, and there is an inexhaustible supply here on Earth.

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We can acquire all the energy we need from neutrons within the earth's crust in *any* element or combination of elements available (rock or even soil); they do not need to be radioactive because we need not rely on *critical mass* to release it.

Whilst batteries, solar cells, wind turbine generators and power stations are, dirty, expensive, unreliable, wasteful and inefficient; neutron energy is clean, safe, reliable, eternal and free (it can be extracted from your garden). Moreover, it is massively efficient (>231,000,000%), once initiated it fuels itself.

There is enough neutron energy in one decimetre of the earth's [surface] crust to supply our energy needs for more than an entire universal period. Or alternatively;

1kg of iron, which holds 3.9 GW.hrs of neutron [heat] energy, is sufficient to run a car for 434 years, an average UK household for 327 years or a Jumbo Jet for 12 million kilometres.

Even if only 1% of this energy can be harnessed, it substantially outperforms all existing energy sources, but more importantly it is free and totally clean; it needs no mining or processing.

Given that the human race is unlikely to survive beyond 1E+09 years; we have an unlimited source of energy available to us; and everybody can access it for free.

Because neutronic energy can be conclusively proven (refer to Chapter 3.4.3, the neutron as described in this publication must be genuine. Which also proves that $E=mc^2$ applies to neutronic orbits and 'R_n' proves that these orbits *must* be circular.

Therefore, Newton's and Coulomb's orbital model must be correct and Einstein and Bohr must both have been incorrect.

Therefore, the energy available in neutrons is genuine and exploitable.

1.1 What can we do with this knowledge?

Given what we now know about neutron energy;

- 1) How it is created (orbits and spin-friction)
- 2) Where it is created (stars)
- 3) How it is transmitted (electro-magnetic energy)
- 4) Where it is stored (neutrons)

What can we do with it?

- 1) Manufacture energy cells of any capacity
- 2) Create a proton generator for less than the cost of a battery
- 3) Recycle nuclear waste
- 4) Eliminate; batteries, solar panels, wind turbine generators, national power-stations, power transmission lines, fossil fuel recovery systems, refuelling stations, etc.
- 5) Eliminate the risk of fire in transportation accidents
- 6) Reduce the manufacture of heavy metals by more than 99%
- 7) Power your house for life from your garden
- 8) Virtually eliminate mining and processing
- 9) Eliminate dangerous by-products (neutron energy → hydrogen/helium)