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Nuclear Quantum Mechanics may be Analyzed Balancing Neutrinos against Gamma Rays RICHARD KRISKE, University of Minnesota — Xenon 135 is the strongest absorber of Neutrons known with a cross-section of two-million Barns. It has a half-life of 9.2 hours. When it absorbs a Neutron it decays into Xe-136 and if not it decays into Cs-135. It may be possible to keep Xe 135 a superposition state using a Gamma Ray or X-ray Laser. In the Superposition state the Xe 135 itself acts as a Laser of sorts, a Neutron Laser, in that it could produce Neutrons as an output using Superposition as Lasers do, and be pumped by a Gamma or X-ray Laser, a sort of compound Laser. It also reveals a problem in QED, and as a result all of Particle Physics. Particle Physics is based on a Deduction-from-Conclusion first put forward by Feynman. Feynman believed that because Photons where always detected as particles, that one could start from the conclusion that they where particles and build a path from wavefunctions to particles assuming the waves where not detectable. In using a Laser to superposition Xe-135 and Xe-136, one could shoot Neutrinos at a large vat of the Cryogenic substance and determine how many Neutrinos where absorbed from the amount of Gamma Radiation absorbed, and in doing that detect waves, in contradiction to Feynman's assumption. It would also prove that wavefunctions, as waves play a role in Physics.

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