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Breaking Into the Nuclear and Nucleosynthesis Codes EUGENE PAMFILOFF, Most recent affiliation: UGA, Dept. Physics and Astronomy — There is a critical absence of physical evidence supporting the stellar nucleosynthesis model, with specific reference to the fusion of hydrogen protons into helium. Much of modern physics theory is either based upon this model or is unavoidably intertwined with it. Thus, in an attempt to prove that helium nuclei and the energy emitted from the Sun are the products of stellar fusion, a study of the reverse of fusion was undertaken. Since the fusion of four plasma protons cannot be observed directly, it was necessary to examine the methods by which the nuclei of 2753 unstable isotopes break apart (fission) or transition (decay) by natural means. However, the isotope research revealed that not a single event of fusion between protons takes place in a star, leaving helium without a basis. And without this nucleus, nucleosynthesis cannot proceed to the next phase, the CNO cycle. The elements, their common isotopes and the emitted stellar energy are in fact produced differently from that described by the contemporary nuclear and stellar models. This report describes the findings of the research that includes the systems by which the elements are formed and stellar energy is produced. This work is important because it is the first of its kind, as a comprehensive study and analysis of nuclear transitions as a whole. The research has shown that stars do not function as we have assumed; the work has also disclosed new physics beyond the Standard Model.

Eugene Pamfiloff
Most recent affiliation: UGA, Dept. Physics and Astronomy

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