Abstract Submitted
for the DNP11 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Energy Released from Nuclear Radiation HAN YONGQUAN — If temperature is not taken into consideration (in fact, atomic nucleus temperature is far beyond the atom temperature), energy released from visible light—electromagnetic wave radiated by atomic nucleus can be calculated as follows: $\frac{1}{2}m \times v^2 - m_1 \times c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.91 \times 10^{-30} \times \left(2.14 \times 10^{14}\right)^2 - 4.04 \times 10^{-36} \left(3 \times 10^8\right) \approx 0.8 \times 10^{-2}$. Ignoring electromagnet's whole movement velocity in interior part of the object, we only calculate the revolving velocity of its electron pair and assume that both the revolving velocity of electromagnetic electron pair of visible light and its transmission velocity equal 3×10^8 in the above calculation formula. If the influence of temperature is taken into consideration, the energy released from radiation is more than 0.8×10^{-2}. Therefore, the energy released from nuclear radiation must be far beyond this value. It can easily explain why international prototype kilogram has lessened about 50 micrograms, which is a cylindrical casting made of platinum and iridium and having a history of 118 years.

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Date submitted: 20 Jun 2011 Electronic form version 1.4