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Breaking into the Nuclear and Nucleosynthesis Codes EUGENE PAMFILOFF, Retired — There is a critical absence of physical evidence supporting the stellar nucleosynthesis model, with reference to fusion of hydrogen protons into helium. Modern physics theory is either based upon this model or is unavoidably intertwined with it. To verify that the formation of helium nuclei and the energy emitted from the Sun are products of stellar fusion, a study of the reverse of fusion was undertaken. Since fusion of two or more protons cannot be observed, it was necessary to examine the methods by which the nuclei of 2753 unstable isotopes fission or decay into product nuclei by natural means. The study provided much new data about nuclei, stellar plasma and nuclear physics. But, the isotope research also revealed that not a single event of fusion between protons takes place in a star or elsewhere in the Universe. The new data showed that four protons cannot be fused, forced, compressed nor accelerated and collided into the stable bound state of an alpha particle. And without this nucleus, nucleosynthesis cannot proceed to the next phase, the CNO cycle. Even if such a fusion event occurred between two or more protons, it would consume more energy than could be produced by it. The elements, their common isotopes and the emitted stellar energy are in fact produced differently.

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