

The So-Called Thermonuclear Fusion Process is One of the Greatest Scientific Deceptions of the 20th Century

Abstract

Advocates of the Standard Solar Model (SSM) always point to the so-called H-Bomb. They are considering it as empirical evidence that shows the correctness of SSM. But, to start with, the so-called H-Bomb is not a demonstration of thermonuclear fusion. In fact, even if we suppose for the sake of argument that thermonuclear bomb exists, it cannot possibly be used as evidence to support the current model of how the sun generates its energy.

Introduction

The basic question, that one should ask those who claim that the H-bomb is a demonstration of the validity of how the sun generates its energy is the following. If thermonuclear fusion is what makes the sun shine, then why thermonuclear reactions inside the interior of the sun take a very long time to be completed? In other words, why the sun does not use up all its fuel immediately, such as the H-bomb? The advocates of the standard solar dogma are giving different answers to this basic question. But, all the answers do not make physical sense, and the best ones are based on theoretical probability. Like velocity distribution of the nuclei, small geometrical cross-section for the head-on collisions of the nuclei, quantum tunneling probability and the claim that the p-p reaction requires a weak-force effect. In reality, the so-called H-bomb uses its entire fuel immediately and explodes fast because it is not heat confinement device, but rather because it works on the principle of fission-based reaction. The so-called thermonuclear bomb is one of the biggest scientific deceptions of the 20th century. We have paid dearly, and continue to pay as a result of this deception. It did not only provide fake evidence that thermonuclear reaction is the energy production in stars, including our own star, but also led to the wasting of our financial resources and so many

talented minds. It is worth writing a short summary about the origin of this scientific deception.

Analysis and Discussion

In 1942, leading theoretical physicists of the US held a meeting at Berkeley. They shared the opinion during their gathering that a very powerful bomb can be built based on the mechanism of thermonuclear reaction, using deuterium as fuel. Those theoretical physicists were Emil Konopinski, Hans Bethe, John H Van Vleck Edward Teller, Robert Serber and the charismatic Robert Oppenheimer. Konopinski made a proposal that the ignition temperature of deuterium is high and adding tritium would reduce the temperature required to achieve the ignition and at the same time increase the energy that would be released. It was estimated that T-D reaction would release almost five times more energy than the D-D reaction. After the set up of Los Alamos, in 1943 the research program for the thermonuclear bomb "The Super" was established. The first review of the program was made in early 1944. The review concluded that so many technical problems have to be solved which require many years of experimental research. Additionally, the review report made it clear that the primary task beside the production of tritium is the development of efficient atomic bomb, since an efficient A-bomb is the fundamental requirement to ignite the thermonuclear fuel.

In April 1946 a conference at Los Alamos, chaired by Teller evaluated the progress on the Super-bomb. There were more than thirty scientists present, including two British. They were the German-born Klaus Fuchs, and Swiss-born Egon Bretscher. Both of them left Los Alamos and became division heads at the newly established atomic research center at Harwell, near Oxford. Fuchs was later (in 1950) arrested and accused of being a Soviet spy. However, during the conference Teller with his group presented their design of the classical super. In fact, it was not blueprint, but rather an idea without any details or calculated values. The idea was to place thermonuclear fuel next to a fission bomb, and that would cause the ignition of thermonuclear material after the A-bomb had exploded. This trivial idea was rejected by the majority of the delegates at the conference, including Oppenheimer. But, after Soviet Russia detonated its nuclear bomb, Teller and his group got the upper hand and their support from the political circle increased. The detonation of Soviet atomic bomb came as total shock to the American politicians and scientists

alike. Both were thinking that Soviet Russia would need decades before it can obtain the scientific capability to produce an atomic bomb. In fact, they were right in their assessment. Without the help of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Soviet Russia could not obtain an atomic bomb so soon. The US government executed Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg on June 19, 1953 after they were convicted of passing information about the atomic bomb to Soviet Russia.

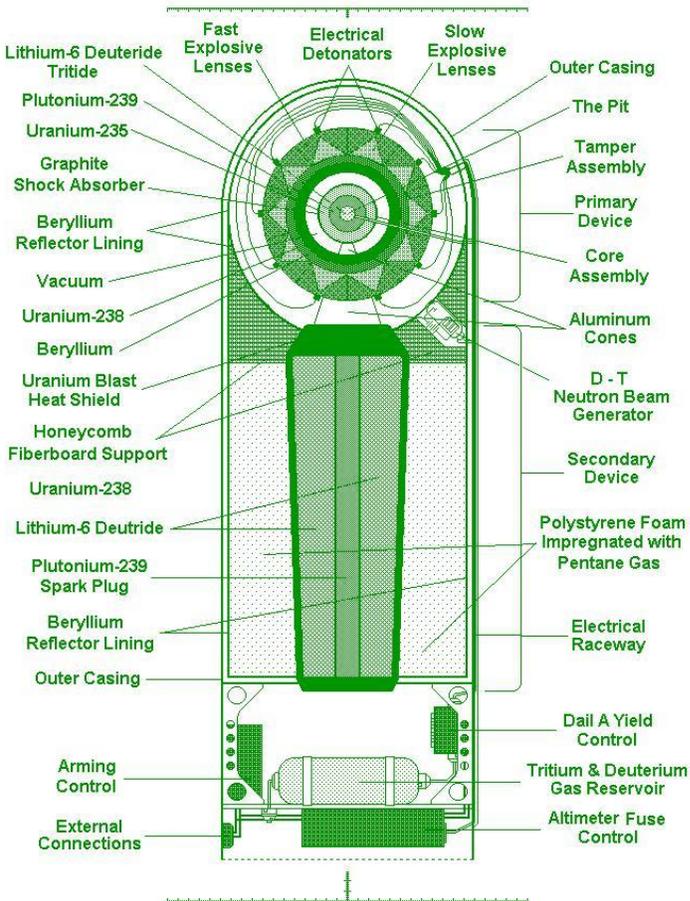
Teller and his group were lobbying hard and Senator Brien McMahon was on their side. He was the Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE). They convinced the joint chief of staff and the members of JCAE that the threat to the national security is real and very serious. Senator Brien McMahon wrote a lengthy letter to the president pointing out that Soviet Russia could build its H-bomb a head of the US. "If we let the Russians get the super first. he stated, catastrophe becomes all but certain" Therefore, "We must have the super and we must have it fast"

The urgent political action to build the super was not backed up by technical prospects. Top scientists at Los Alamos, were not sure even if thermonuclear reaction was possible, not to mention how to achieve it. Teller's enthusiasm and political lobbying was criticized severely by all knowledgeable scientists of the General Advisory Committee (GAC). Bethe said, "Teller led Los Alamos, and the country, into an adventurous program on the basis of calculations which, he should have known were very incomplete." On the other hand, Robert Serber stated, many times, that the super would not work. While Oppenheimer, did not make clear statement about it. But, he was quoted as saying that, he was doubtful that the super would work. Up to the 1950, most knowledgeable nuclear scientists were not convinced about the H-bomb in general, not to mention the super of Teller. They argued that the H-bomb can only be considered as an idea or theoretical concept, since no real experimental data are available to back it up. But, these opinions were not shared by Teller, E.O. Lawrence, Alvarez and the rest of his group. They persuaded the Atomic Energy Commissioners to build a reactor that should be dedicated to the production of tritium. This demand is due to the reason that Teller needs large amount of tritium for his thermonuclear experiments. He also asked for another weapons laboratory, and setting up time table for testing. Two shots, code-named Booster and George were proposed. They were supposed to be fired in 1951. These two shots were actually atomic bombs with a very small amount of D-T added to the core to boost the yield. In case of the shot code named George, it was huge atomic bomb that has to ignite a reaction in an ounce of D-T located in a small adjoining chamber. The A-bomb was estimated to be 500-Kiloton. "Using a huge atomic bomb to ignite a little vial of deuterium and tritium was like using a

blast furnace to light a match" said one scientist. Teller and his group should have done exactly the opposite of course, if their super is really based on thermonuclear reaction. In other words, they should have used small amount of fission fuel to ignite huge amount of thermonuclear fuel. The calculations of Stanislaw Ulam, Everett and John Von Neumann showed that the concept of Teller would not work. Ulam informed him that his concept for the super requires unrealistic amount of tritium to ignite the liquid deuterium. Ulam said, that "after he informed Teller with the results of the calculations, Teller shed tears of frustration"

But, once again, new political event took place that strengthened the position of Teller and his group regardless of the technical feasibility of the super. On 27 of January 1950 Klaus Fuchs was arrested and confessed of espionage activities. The GAC held an emergency meeting on January 30 to evaluate what Fuchs knew and what he could provide the Soviet. One day later, on January 31, the American president announced his decision to proceed with the development of the super. "It is part of my responsibility as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces to see it that our country is able to defend itself against any possible aggressor. Accordingly I have directed the Atomic Energy Commission to continue its work on all forms of atomic weapons, including the so-called hydrogen or super-bomb. Like all other work in the field of atomic weapons, it is being and will be carried forward on a basis consistent with the overall objectives of our program for peace and security" Now, the ones who are against the development of the H-bomb are the ones who are soft on communism and do not care about the national security of the United States. In fact, Oppenheimer himself was accused of being a foreign agent and later, in 1953 when a former government official sent a letter to J. Edgar Hoover, the director of the FBI alleging that Oppenheimer is a soviet spy, a "communist traitor". This caused many outraged members of the scientific community to speculate that it was for his scientific opinion, rather than anything to do with his political loyalty. The Hungarian-born Teller testified against Oppenheimer, the father of the A-bomb. ***"In a great number of cases I have seen Dr. Oppenheimer act - I understood that Dr. Oppenheimer acted - in a way which for me was exceedingly hard to understand. I thoroughly disagreed with him in numerous issues and his actions frankly appeared to me confused and complicated. To this extent I feel that I would like to see the vital interests of this country in hands which I understand better, and therefore trust more."*** It is obvious that Teller saw the scientific talents and charisma of Oppenheimer as the biggest hurdles to his fame and prestige. Also, the animosity has to do with the decision of making Bethe, the head of the theoretical division of thermonuclear research program at Los Alamos. Oppenheimer made the decision, when Teller refused to perform detailed calculations for his super. Nevertheless, Ulam realized that the

development of the super will go ahead no matter what, so he decided to join the politically victorious party. Saving his academic career and gaining social prestige. Ulam finally convinced Teller that the idea of high explosive cannot contribute to implosion compression. He proposed the shock wave and neutron flux from an A-bomb to implode another A-bomb. One bomb a primary would set off a secondary. Although Ulam called this scheme "a totally different scheme" It is exactly the idea of radiation implosion that was first proposed by Fuchs. On 28 of May 1946, Fuchs and Von Neumann jointly field a patent application of the radiation implosion principle. He proposed to place the thermonuclear fuel (D-T mixture) outside the Uranium-235, in a radiation-heated tamper of beryllium oxide, where he assumed it would still be subject to heating and ionization implosion, which would create the necessary conditions for thermonuclear reaction. In other words, Fuchs proposed the separation of the atomic charge and the D-T mixture, and applying the radiation implosion method.



The Figure is a cross section sketch of the so-called Thermonuclear Bomb or what is known as Teller-Ulam Configuration.

Initially, Teller was reluctant to accept the proposal of Ulam, but afterward he agreed to implement the scheme. The shot George was modified based on the radiation implosion principle and the size of the A-bomb within the design was reduced to 225 Kiloton. On 8 of May 1951, the test was carried out and supposed to be the first demonstration of thermonuclear weapon. The test was considered a success and one and half year later, on November 1, 1952 **Ivy Mike**, codename given to the first test of full-scale thermonuclear device was detonated in the Pacific Ocean.

Concluding Remarks

The probability for a short lived thermonuclear reaction based on Fuchs's idea is almost or practically zero, but in case the fission explosions would induce such reaction in the D-T mixture, energy losses would be too rapid to sustain the reaction even on a time scales that have been obtained within the so-called controlled thermonuclear fusion research. The fireball from the explosion expands too fast, and that means the nuclei are not kept close enough for sufficient amount of time which would allow thermonuclear reaction to take place. What actually happens during the explosion is that the primary which consists of fission core generates high energy electromagnetic radiations, high energy photons and X-rays, which move much faster than neutrons or hydrodynamic shock. When these high energy particles reach the D-T fuel they might induce short lived thermonuclear reaction and the probability is very low. Nevertheless, if such reaction would take place, then only contributes slightly to the strength of the explosion. As a result of this slight increase, extra neutrons would be emitted. Those neutrons will induce more fission in the secondary. Thus, the basic process of the H-bomb can best be characterized as direct fission reaction where large number of heavy nuclei, Uranium and Plutonium would be irradiated at the same with neutron flux. Therefore, it is abundantly clear that the absolute majority, if not entire energy yield comes from the fission process. The conventional explanation of the H-bomb as the one that contains a core of an A-bomb that trigger a much stronger fusion based reaction is deeply flawed. It is nothing more than the mathematical fantasy of Klaus Fuchs, combined with the wishful thinking and political efforts of Edward Teller. In the final analysis, the so-called thermonuclear bombs are huge-several Kilotons-of atomic bombs. Soviet Russia's H-bomb is the biggest atomic bomb ever built. And both the British and Russian H-bombs are copies of the American H-bomb. They are both based on the scheme of Klaus Fuchs. And most likely, all other countries that claim to have H-bomb.

The American called the H-bomb, the Super. In a scientific reality, it was a super lie. But, it is infinitely difficult to detect it. There are reasons that make it a perfect or a super lie. It is supported by a theoretical principle which is considered to be the most fundamental principle of astrophysics. Besides that, the research on controlled thermonuclear fusion provides another support for this super lie. In spite of the fact, generated plasma from thermonuclear reactions will remain for ever unsustainable and inefficient. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/generated-plasma-from-thermonuclear-reactions-remain-ever-shrair/> However, the White House stated that North Korea's H-bomb is a fake. <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/world/world-leaders-enraged-north-korea-h-bomb-justice-article-1.2487282> I totally agree with this statement, but the first fake H-bomb was announced on November 1, 1952. The scientific deception regarding the H-bomb was also exposed by the so-called British H-bomb. "**British H-bomb tests in 1957 were ably: Research shows even US was fooled by UK claims to have thermonuclear weapon.**" <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/british-h-bomb-tests-in-1957-were-a-bluff-research-shows-even-us-was-fooled-by-uk-claims-to-have-1557484.html>

The only nuclear scientists who came out to be honest about the so-called H-bomb are the Indians. Read the article in the following link, **Pokhran-II thermonuclear test, a failure:** "A critical analysis of the technical facts can lead to no other conclusion. BARC must learn to tell the nation the truth. Several inaccuracies in the claims made by BARC and in the articles published in the press, including *The Hindu*, on Pokhran-II need to be corrected. We have hard evidence on a purely factual basis, to inform the nation that not only was the yield of the second fusion (H-bomb) stage of the thermonuclear (TN) device tested in May 1998 was not only far below the design prediction made by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), but that it actually failed." Read the rest at <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/pokhranii-thermonuclear-test-a-failure/article21311.ece> The Former DRDO scientist K. Santhanam,deserves the Scientific Truth Prize not the Nobel Prize. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uYh_gtwin7U The Nobel Prize is a part of the corrupt scientific establishment. Just go to their website and see it for yourself. They accept the current standard solar dogma as a scientific fact. The sun is thermonuclear bomb http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/themes/physics/fusion/

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