Classical Charge Mechanics of Deuterium

When a synchronously oscillating (four positively charged quadron containing), proton [1] moves into close enough proximity to a semi-stable (four positive quadron and one negatively charged universal particle) containing, five particle unbound neutron [2], the charge fields radiated from the proton will first induce motion in the most proximal neutronic quadron. The induced motion will cause the other 3 neutronic quadrons, locked into position with it, by Coulomb forces (attractive to the center, repulsive to each other) around the centrally contained, negatively charged U particle to adjust position so that the propelling charge field is equally dispersed among all four neutronic quadrons.

This will move the four neutronic quadrons along with the negatively charged "U" particle axis, which will be called the "neutron wheel" or "quadron wheel", as far away from the impinging external field(s) as possible. The wheel will rapidly line up perpendicular to the incoming charge of the proton. When the proton and neutron are in close enough proximity, the quadron wheel in the neutron will bleed off proximal charge field energy from the adjacent proton and store it in the form of rotational angular momentum and internal field generation. The rotating neutronic quadrons, when in circular motion, radiate a torus of charge field directed inward across and upon the centrally located negative U particle and out toward the adjacent proton. It is as though the neutronic U particle is in a "wind tunnel", of charge field. The quadron wheels counter-rotating spin, relative to the proton center, induces a left-hand spin in the negative U particle. The negative particle begins to radiate field in place, as it would if it had a relative forward linear velocity. The quadrons torus of field, constrains the radiated left hand spin field of the negative particle inward, focusing and amplifying it in the direction of the adjacent positive proton. The focused and amplified negativity of the central neutronic U particle, bond the neutron and proton together [3]. The process is illustrated in this simple [Animation](#).

At the end of the protons inbound half cycle, the radiated ring charges collapse inward upon a static or null point that is mutually impassable, to create a positively charged mass containing "U" particle [1]. Then the protonic quadrons begin their outbound half cycle and radiate their four deflected, counter rotating, point-expanding-into-arc, charge pairs that rapidly make their way out to the protons periphery. The focused, central, negative charge projection of the neutron seeks out and aligns with the most

positive and proximal opposite charge entity, which would be one of the approaching, point-into-arc charge pairs.

In the diagram, this will be at the arcs, "Fused A", position. The down spin of the left side arc (N to S) and the up spin of the right side arc (S to N) projections are sympathetic to the already, counterclockwise rotation of the neutron wheel and are in charge spin alignment with the lateral, horizontally positioned, neutronic quadrons, this sustains the rotation. At the end of the protonic quadrons outbound oscillation half cycle, the arc charges collapse away from the protons periphery back onto the protonic quadrons from which they were radiated. The negativity radiated from the neutron follows one of the collapsing arc charges around to the most proximal protonic quadron, as it begins its inward journey. This moves the neutron into alignment with what will be the "Fused B" position, between the arcs.

The four inbound protonic quadrons radiated fields again combine to form the two diametrically opposed, spinning and intensifying, polar charge rings. [1] The neutrons second exposure to the proton ring charges, supercharges the neutron wheel in its counter clockwise rotation, relative to the proton center, transferring maximum energy to the rotational velocity and field amplification of the neutronic quadrons. This also amplifies the radiated negativity of the neutronic U particle, locking the proton and neutron together. The ring charges on the proton collapse to be followed by the four pairs of point-into-arc charges appearing equidistantly spaced around the protons equator. In the neutron, the passing lateral neutronic quadrons are now being subjected to an intensifying charge force that opposes their counter-clockwise rotation. As the quadron wheel rotation is slowed, the energy stored in angular momentum and radiated fields collapse inward, but is shunted by the quadrons from which they were radiated and inward toward the negative center of the neutron wheel. The collapsing energy is focused upon an impassible static or null point of charge balance between the attracting pull of the negatively charged U particle and the repulsive positive charge push of the four, now, clockwise rotating neutronic quadrons. A condition then exists where radiated energy is volumetrically collapsing in upon a field impassible point, at the speed of light squared. Energy transforming in a direction toward mass creates a positively charged particle [1]. The now clockwise rotation of the quadron wheel charge torus projects the central negative bonding charge toward the newly formed positive particle. The charge torus also induces a right hand spin to the newly formed positive particle. The right hand field spin imparts a forward linear velocity to the particle, away from the neutronic quadrons and the adjacent proton. As the positive particle is ejected from the neutron, it

detaches and carries along with it a quantum of negative binding charge. It is observed exiting the neutron as a positron and a neutrino. Post fusion, the neutron remains in the fused B position. The neutronic quadron wheel then counter-rotates and rotates with each proton oscillation cycle. This would make deuterium Nature's simplest compound machine.

References:

[1] http://vixra.org/abs/1311.0086

[2] http://vixra.org/abs/1511.0092

[3] http://journals.aps.org/prl/abstract/10.1103/PhysRevLett.99.112001