## **COLD NUCLEAR TRANSMUTATIONS**

## ATOMIC NUCLEI BINDING ENERGY FOR LIGHT NUCLEI

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- 1. Several authors predict that alpha particle structures could be present in atomic nuclei. Convincing arguments of such structures are provided by systematics of the binding energies of the even-even nuclei with equal number of protons and neutrons.
- 2. The kind of binding energy existing within each alpha particle is a first question to consider. How to relate that binding energy to the deuterium binding energy, as well as to the tritium and He3 ones? As these exist before the alpha particle is constituted could they be found within the nucleus as substructures linking the nucleons of one alpha particle with the nucleons of another alpha particle?
- 3. It will be shown in the following that the hypothesis of alpha structures in the n-alpha nuclei can indeed describe the binding energy systematics. In such an approach the system in its ground state behaves like a crystal, with stationary configuration and shape and with defined bond values between the various alpha particles. The examples provided are O16, Ne20, Mg24, Si28, S32, Ar36 and Ca40.
- 4. The hypothesis I developed founds its background in the structure of the neutron and the proton I proposed in my document posted on the internet one finds under www.<u>philippehatt.com</u>.

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- 5. According to the hypothesis developed above the nuclei of the various elements are constituted out of α particles and other nucleons grouped in order to form sub nuclei bound together by four types of bonds, NN, NP, NNP, NPP.
- 6. The binding energies of Deuterium (NP), Tritium (NNP), He3 (NPP) and NN are linked together through the following equations:
  EB Tritium (NNP) = 2NN 1.25/2 NP
  EB He3 (NPP) = NN + 1.25 NP
  - 2 NN being the neutronic part of the binding energy of  $\alpha$  particle.
- 7. One can now start the study of all other nuclei. It will be shown that bonds like  $\alpha$  particle ones or H2(NP), H3(NNP), He3(NPP) ones are sufficient to explain the binding energy values of all nuclei, which pleads for the predominance of the  $\alpha$  particle in the structure of the nuclei.