Deuteron

Deuteron

(click to enlarge)

Structure:

Neutron
Proton

Characteristics:

According to the recommendations of IUPAC Commission on Physical Organic Chemistry [Pure Appl. Chem., 60, 1115-1116 (1988)], the names for hydrogen atoms and ions are the following:

	1H	2H	3H	H
atom	protium	deuterium	tritium	hydrogen
cation	proton	deuteron	triton	hydron (female)
anion	protide	deuteride	tritide	hydride (male)

Schauberger

[1] See "The Ox and the Chamois" in Nature as Teacher, p.41, Vol. II of the Ecotechnology series. — Ed.
[2] H-substance: here refers to hydrogen or **hydrogen-like substances**. — Ed.
[3] Phos-elements: It is not quite clear what is intended here, but it may relate in some way to bioluminescence. However, the following three definitions are provided as an aid to interpretation.
PHOSPHOR: A substance which is capable of luminescence, i.e. storing energy (particularly from ionising radiation) and later releasing it in the form of light. If the energy is released after only a short delay (between 10-10 and 10-4 seconds) the substance is called a 'scintillator'.
PHOSPHORUS: P. Element. Atomic weight 30.9738. Atomic number 15. Occurs in several allotropic forms, white phosphorus and red phosphorus being the commonest. The former is a waxy white, very inflammable and poisonous solid. Red phosphorus is a non-poisonous, dark red powder, not very inflammable. The element only occurs in the combined state, mainly as calcium phosphate, CA3(PO4)2, Essential to life; calcium phosphate is the main constituent of animal bones.
PHOSPHATE: Salt of phosphoric acid H3PO4. Phosphates are used as fertilisers to rectify a deficiency of phosphorus in the soil. Note: The editor regrets that he cannot locate the dictionary from which the information was originally sourced.' [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, Letter to Werner Zimmermann]

ChatGPT Compares hydrogen to SVP principles and laws [12/29/24]:
https://chatgpt.com/share/6771397c-49b8-800d-840e-eae5de509212

ChatGPT further compares hydrogen to SVP principles and laws 12/29/24: [1]
https://chatgpt.com/share/6771397c-49b8-800d-840e-eae5de509212

See Also

AI Interpretations of SVP Hydrogen

Hydrogen - Snell

[NUC PHYS] The nucleus of a deuterium atom, consisting of a neutron and a proton. Designated d. Also known as deuton.

Deuterium: deuterium (a hydrogen isotope found as a natural component of seawater)

[CHEM] The isotope of the element hydrogen with one neutron and one proton in the nucleus; atomic weight 2.0144. Designated D, d, H2, or 2H.

Heavy Water

In paper after paper last week, scientists reported that when a metal, usually palladium, absorbs huge amounts of deuterium into its atomic lattice, the result is more heat than plain old electrochemistry can explain, as well as particles thought to be by-products of nuclear fusion.

In the cell, heavy hydrogen is forced into the palladium until a new class of nuclear reactions occurs, in which energy of great intensity is released without the deadly radiation or radioactive by-products produced by other nuclear energy processes.

NOTE: Keely absorbed Hydrogen into 'platina'.

See Also

Etheric Elements
Particles and Corpuscles
Table of Quantum Particles