

Figure 1: The 3 stages of how Helium3 absorbs a neutron and becomes Tritium.

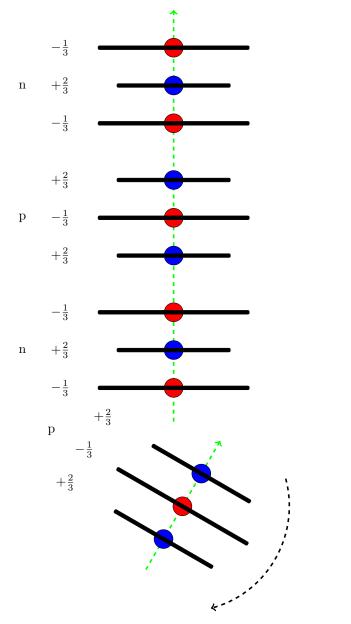


Figure 2: Tritium releases the proton.

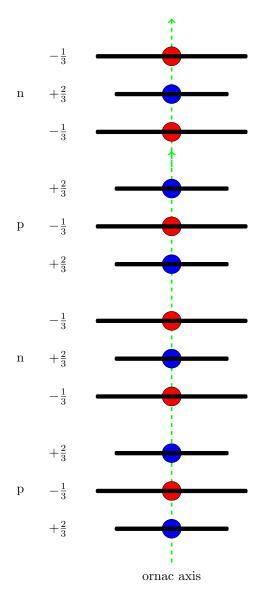


Figure 3: The unstable stick of Helium3 and neutron. Or the unstable stick of Tritium with the still not released proton.

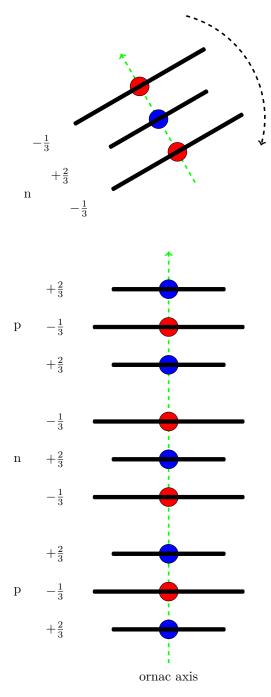


Figure 4: Helium3 absorbs neutron. The Helium3 is stationary as the neutron approaches.

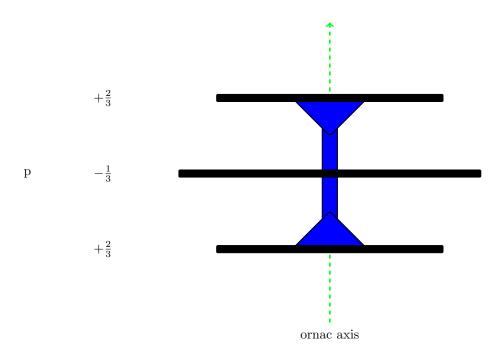


Figure 5: Proton Attractive Force. When charges of the same polarity circle along the same axis and in the same direction of rotation, they create magnetic fields, which pull them together.

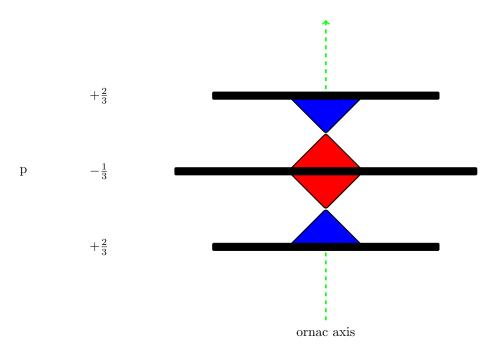
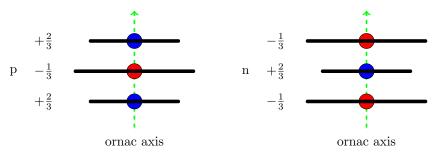
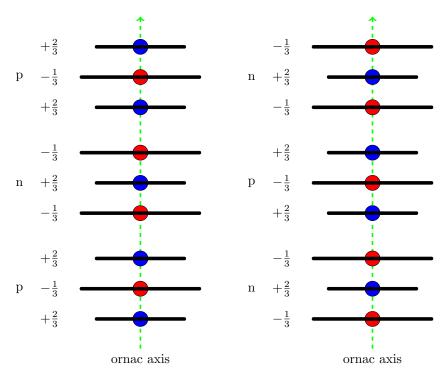


Figure 6: Proton Repulsice Force. When charges of the opposing polarity circle along the same axis and in the same direction of rotation, they create magnetic fields, which push them away from eachother.



(a) Proton from side build up off quark (b) Neutron from side build up off quark ornac-pairs $% \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) =0$

Figure 8: Proton next to Neutron



(a) Helium 3 from side build up off quark (b) Tritium from side build up off quark or nac-pairs with or nac axis or nac-pairs with or nac axis

Figure 9: Helium3 next to Tritium

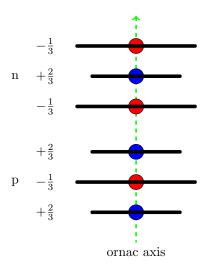


Figure 7: Deuteron from side build up off quark ornac-pairs with ornac axis