

# Theory of Subatomic and Atomic Masses and Half-Lives

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## Abstract

This paper presents the derivation of the equations for the properties of mass and half-life of subatoms and atoms according to the Reciprocal System of theory developed by D. B. Larson. For atomic mass the factors include the atomic number Z and isotope charge number G ( $= A - 2 \cdot Z$ , where A = mass number), together with a modified inter-regional ratio to account for the mass defect and secondary mass. Average lifetimes of radioactive atoms and half-lives of radioactive substances are calculated as a function of the quantity of secondary mass converted to energy and the energy supplied by the entrained magnetically-charged neutrinos.

**keywords:** subatomic mass, atomic mass, neutrinos, isotopic charges, mass defect, secondary mass, radioactivity, half-lives, average lifetime, Reciprocal System

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## Nomenclature

A = atomic mass number (integer)

A = activity of radioactive substance at time t, disintegrations/sec

$A_0$  = activity of radioactive substance at time t = 0, disintegrations/sec

C = mass of normal electric charge (subscript has units)

$C_1 \dots C_5$  = best-fit constants used in conventional theory for binding energy and atomic mass

c = mass of electric charge of electron and positron (subscript has units)

c = speed of light (units depend on context)

$\text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}}$  = conversion factor between amu ( $O^{16}$ -based) and u ( $C^{12}$ -based)

$\text{conv}_{\text{u\_to\_MeV}}$  = conversion factor from u to MeV

$\Delta m_s$  = change in secondary mass from parent atom to daughter atom and alpha particle, u

E = secondary mass of electric rotational displacement for atoms (subscript has units)

$E_B$  = binding energy in conventional atomic/nuclear theory, MeV

e = secondary mass of electric rotational displacement of subatoms (subscript has units)

G = number of gravitational charges (integer); also referred to as isotopic charge number

p = primary rotational mass (subscript has units)

$I_R$  = inter-regional ratio for atoms (between time region and time-space region) (dimensionless)

$I_{R\_1}$  = inter-regional ratio for subatoms (between time region and time-space region) (dimensionless)

$I_{R\_2}$  = modified inter-regional ratio for the mass of atoms with  $Z > 1$  (dimensionless)

$M_A$  = actual mass of atom of mass number A, u

$m$  = secondary mass of magnetic rotational displacement (subscript has units)

$m_{\text{defect}}$  = mass defect, u

$m_{e\text{-pot\_u}}$  = potential mass of uncharged electron or positron, u

$m_{e\text{-neg\_u}}$  = mass of charged electron, u

$m_{e\text{-pos\_u}}$  = mass of charged positron, u

$m_H$  = mass of isotope 1 of hydrogen used in conventional theory

$m_{H1\text{-u}}$  = mass of isotope 1 of hydrogen, u

$m_{H2\text{-u}}$  = mass of isotope 2 of hydrogen (deuterium), u

$m_{\text{neutrino\_pot\_u}}$  = potential mass of neutrino, u

$m_{\text{neutron\_pot\_u}}$  = potential mass of neutron, u

$m_{\text{neutron\_u}}$  = mass of (compound) neutron, u

$m_{\text{neutron}}$  = mass of neutron used in conventional theory, u

$m_{p\_u}$  = mass of uncharged proton, u

$m_{p\_pos\_u}$  = mass of charged proton, u

$m_s$  = total secondary mass of an element, u

N = number of neutrons supposedly in the nucleus of conventional theory (dimensionless)

N = number of radioactive atoms in substance at time t

$N_0$  = number of radioactive atoms in substance at time t = 0

p = primary mass (subscript has units)

$Q_{obs}$  = observed total decay energy of radioactive atom, MeV

$Q_s$  = energy equivalent of  $\Delta m_s$ , MeV

$Q_u$  = natural unit of energy applicable to alpha-radioactivity, MeV

$Q_\alpha$  = energy of emitted alpha particle, MeV (Q, with no subscript, means total decay energy)

$t_u$  = natural unit of time, stated in sec

$t_{.5}$  = half-life of radioactive substance, sec

x = energy from each neutrino supplied to alpha particle, MeV

Z = atomic number (dimensionless)

$\lambda$  = radioactive decay constant,  $\text{sec}^{-1}$

$\tau$  = average lifetime of radioactive atom, sec

Note: A black square in the upper right of an equation means that the equation is disabled from running in *Mathcad*. This is done because not all variables in the equation have, as yet, been given numerical values at that point in the program.

## 1. Subatomic and Atomic Masses

Larson, in Ref. [1], 2nd ed., pp. 162-167, derives the equations for subatomic mass and the atomic mass of H<sup>1</sup> and H<sup>2</sup>, which we will now briefly recapitulate (see Ref. [1] for the details).

The natural unit of primary mass in the Reciprocal System is conformant with the older O<sup>16</sup> physical scale (based on the "amu"). Thus:

$$p_{\text{amu}} := 1 \quad \text{amu} \quad (1)$$

It is therefore quite unfortunate that the scientific community has switched to the C<sup>12</sup> scale, based on "u". The conversion factor between amu and u is

$$\text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} := 0.9996822 \quad (2)$$

One unit of (magnetic) primary mass is then

$$p_u := 1.0000000 \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} \quad p_u = 0.9996822 \quad u \quad (3)$$

To obtain a unit of inertial or gravitational mass, a unit of secondary mass must be added to p. This unit of secondary mass is reduced by the inter-regional ratio (the derivation of which is given on p. 162 of Ref. 1, 2nd ed.) :

$$I_R := 156.4444 \quad (4)$$

$$m_u := \frac{1}{I_R} \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} \quad m_u = 0.006390016 \quad u \quad (5)$$

But this is just the magnetic component of the secondary mass; there is also an electric component. Note: the terms "magnetic" and "electric" used here do not imply magnetic or electric charges; rather they are terms for 2-dimensional and 1-dimensional rotational displacement, respectively. The two types of the electric component are as follows.

$$E_u := \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{128} \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} \quad E_u = 0.00086778 \quad u \quad (3 \text{ dimensions}) \quad (6)$$

$$e_u := \frac{2}{3} \cdot E_u \quad e_u = 0.00057852 \quad u \quad (2 \text{ dimensions}) \quad (7)$$

$E_u$  applies to H<sup>2</sup> and above,  $e_u$  applies to subatoms and H<sup>1</sup> (which is really an "intermediate" particle).

The mass of a normal electric charge depends on the inter-regional ratio given above and also on the subatomic inter-regional ratio:

$$I_{R\_1} := 142.2222 \quad (8)$$

$$C_u := \frac{1}{I_R} \cdot \frac{1}{I_{R\_1}} \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} \quad C_u = 0.00004493 \quad u \quad (9)$$

The mass of an electron or positron charge is this value times 2/3:

$$c_u := \frac{2}{3} \cdot C_u \quad c_u = 0.000029953 \quad u \quad (10)$$

With this information, the masses of the subatoms and H<sup>1</sup> and H<sup>2</sup> are calculated as follows. Note: the subscript "pot" means "potential mass only." The end column gives the observed values from the *CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*.

			Obs. (Ref. [5], 1-2 to 1-4, 11-57)		
massless electron:	$m_{e\_pot\_u} := e_u$	$m_{e\_pot\_u} = 0.00057852$	u		(11)
charged electron:	$m_{e\_neg\_u} := e_u - c_u$	$m_{e\_neg\_u} = 0.000548567$	u	.000548579	(12)
massless positron:	$m_{e\_pot\_u} := e_u$	$m_{e\_pot\_u} = 0.00057852$	u		(13)
charged positron:	$m_{e\_pos\_u} := e_u - c_u$	$m_{e\_pos\_u} = 0.000548567$	u	.000548579	(14)
massless neutrino:	$m_{neutrino\_pot\_u} := e_u$	$m_{neutrino\_pot\_u} = 0.00057852$	u		(15)
massless neutron:	$m_{neutron\_pot\_u} := p_u + m_u + e_u$	$m_{neutron\_pot\_u} = 1.006650736$	u		(16)
proton:	$m_{p\_u} := p_u + m_u + 2 \cdot e_u$	$m_{p\_u} = 1.007229255$	u		(17)
charged proton:	$m_{p\_pos\_u} := p_u + m_u + 2 \cdot e_u + C_u$	$m_{p\_pos\_u} = 1.007274185$	u	1.007276466	(18)
hydrogen (H <sup>1</sup> ):	$m_{H1\_u} := p_u + m_u + 3 \cdot e_u$	$m_{H1\_u} = 1.007807775$	u	1.007825032	(19)
compound neutron:	$m_{neutron\_u} := p_u + m_u + 3 \cdot e_u + E_u$	$m_{neutron\_u} = 1.008675555$	u	1.008664916	(20)
deuterium (H <sup>2</sup> or D):	$m_{H2\_u} := 2 \cdot m_{p\_u} - (E_u - e_u)$	$m_{H2\_u} = 2.014169251$	u	2.014101778	(21)

Larson did not go beyond this in Ref. 1, 2nd. ed., although he did in Ref. 1, 1st ed, pp. 109-111. However, the 1st ed. used a different value for the natural unit of mass, since abandoned, and so from here on out we are on our own.

Before proceeding to the the calculation of the mass of the isotopes of higher elements, let's review the conventional theory on this topic.

Unlike the Reciprocal System, conventional theory says that atoms are comprised of protons, neutrons, and electrons. But the sum of the masses of the supposed individual protons, neutrons, and electrons of an atom is *less* than the measured mass. This difference is termed the "mass defect" and, when multiplied by  $931.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ , the result is said to be the "binding energy" of the "nucleus." Ref. [2], p.1629, gives the equation as

$$E_B := (Z \cdot M_H + N \cdot m_{\text{neutron}} - M_A) \cdot c^2$$

where the symbols have their usual meaning. But even after 100 years of the nuclear theory of the atom, there is still no precise theoretical method to calculate the "mass defect" and hence there is no precise theoretical method to calculate the masses of all isotopes--there are only various *empirical* equations, such as this one from Gamow and Bohr (Ref. [2], p. 1633):

$$E_B := C_1 \cdot A - C_2 \cdot A^{\frac{2}{3}} - C_3 \cdot \frac{Z \cdot (Z-1)}{A^{\frac{1}{3}}} - C_4 \cdot \frac{(A - 2 \cdot Z)^2}{A} + C_5 \cdot A^{\frac{-4}{3}}$$

The best fit constants are supposedly

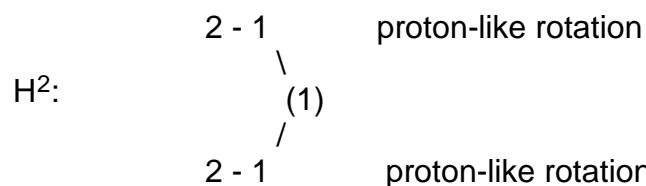
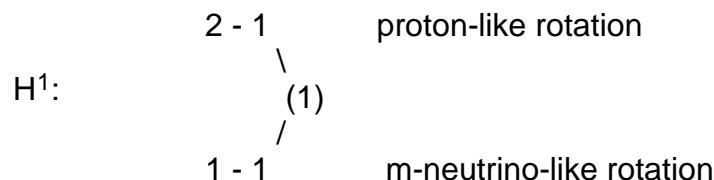
$$C_1 := 15.75 \quad C_2 := 17.80 \quad C_3 := 0.7100 \quad C_4 := 23.69 \quad C_5 := 39 \quad (+/-) \quad \text{all in MeV}$$

The calculated atomic mass is then supposed to be

$$M_A := Z \cdot M_H + N \cdot m_{\text{neutron}} - \frac{E_B}{c^2}$$

Of course, in the Reciprocal System, there are no constituent individual particles in the atom and thus there is no "binding energy." Rather there are discrete rotations around the three orthogonal axes of the two perpendicular photons inside the atom. Therefore our mass calculation will be very, very different from the above derivation.

The first *real* element in the Reciprocal System is the H<sup>2</sup> isotope, rather than the H<sup>1</sup> isotope. This can be seen by displaying the rotational displacements (see Ref. [3] for more details):



In the Reciprocal System, the mass number, A, is comprised of two components: the atomic number, Z, and the isotopic charge number, G. This latter is the number of magnetically charged neutrinos contained within an isotope--the magnetic charges induce corresponding gravitational charges in the isotope, thereby increasing the observed mass. (See Chapter 24 of Ref. [4] for the details.) Note: the neutrinos are not constituents, *per se*, of the atoms; the quantity depends on the average ambient neutrino flux and may be different in different parts of the universe.

$$A := (2 \cdot Z + G)^{\blacksquare} \quad G := A - 2 \cdot Z^{\blacksquare} \quad (22a)$$

This equation for mass number is perfectly correct for the O<sup>16</sup> physical scale but must be modified for the C<sup>12</sup> scale to calculate the corresponding mass in u. The *primary* atomic mass is then

$$M_A := (2 \cdot Z + G) \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} \blacksquare u \quad (22b)$$

For the reason stated above, instead of  $2 \cdot Z$  in Eq. (22b) we need  $m_{H_2-u}$ , which is a bit more than  $2 \cdot u$  or  $2 \cdot Z$  and incorporates  $\text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}}$ . With  $G$  multiplied by  $\text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}}$  we now have

$$M_A := Z \cdot m_{H_2-u} + G \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} \blacksquare u \quad (22c)$$

But there is still the "mass defect" to subtract. We measure mass from the time-space region (the "gas" region), rather than from the time region, and as pointed out in Ref. [4], p. 59 the gas constant,  $R$ , is  $2/3$  of the corresponding natural unit. Therefore, the inter-regional ratio to apply is  $2/3$  of the *usual* inter-regional ratio,  $I_R$ .

$$I_{R-2} := \frac{2}{3} \cdot I_R \quad I_{R-2} = 104.296266667 \quad (23)$$

Also, the effect is opposite between the normal rotational mass and the vibrational (isotopic) mass. Therefore

$$m_{\text{defect}} := \frac{1}{I_{R-2}} \cdot (Z \cdot m_{H_2-u} - G \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}}) \blacksquare u \quad Z \geq 10 \quad (24a)$$

Below atomic number 10 there is a  $1/3$  reduction in the mass defect due to the atom's one inactive dimension against the space-time progression, similar to what is found for the inter-atomic distance relationships (Ref. [1], 1st ed., pp. 44-45).

$$m_{\text{defect}} := \frac{1}{I_{R-2}} \cdot (Z \cdot m_{H_2-u} - G \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}}) \cdot \frac{2}{3} \blacksquare u \quad 1 < Z < 10 \quad (24b)$$

Then

$$M_A := Z \cdot m_{H_2-u} + G \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{amu\_to\_u}} - m_{\text{defect}} \blacksquare u \quad (25a)$$

After some algebra, we get the final equations:

$$M_A := 1.994857253 \cdot Z + 1.009267224 \cdot G \quad u \quad Z \geq 10 \quad (25b)$$

$$M_A := 2.001294586 \cdot Z + 1.006072216 \cdot G \quad u \quad 1 < Z < 10 \quad (25c)$$

As defined, the mass defect is not quite the same as the *secondary mass*. In radioactive decay, the primary mass of the radioactive substance is conserved in the decay product(s), but the secondary mass is not--it is converted into energy. The definition of secondary mass is

$$m_s := M_A - A \cdot \text{conv\_amu\_to\_u} \quad (26a)$$

After a little algebra, we get the reduced equations:

$$m_s := .004507147 \cdot Z - .009585024 \cdot G \quad u \quad Z \geq 10 \quad (26b)$$

$$m_s := .001930186 \cdot Z - .006390016 \cdot G \quad u \quad 1 < Z < 10 \quad (26c)$$

Table I (from *Excel*) provides the calculations and observations for the most important isotopes of the elements. As can be seen, the calculations are usually within .001 or .0001 of those observed. The Reciprocal System mass equation is purely linear, as one would expect, unlike the empirical equation provided by conventional theory, which is very nonlinear. As is well known, the secondary mass is initially positive (up to Ne), then turns negative, and finally turns positive (at around Yb),

Element	Z	A	nat_abund_%	G	Z x m_H2_u+ G x .9996822	mass_defect_calc	M_A_calc_u	m_obs_u	M_A_calc_u/m_obs_u
D	1	2	0.0115	0	2.014169	0.000000	2.014169	2.014102	1.0000
He	2	4	99.999866	0	4.028339	0.038624	4.002589	4.002603	1.0000
Li	3	6	7.59	0	6.042508	0.057936	6.003884	6.015123	0.9981
	3	7	92.41	1	7.042190	0.048356	7.009953	7.016005	0.9991
Be	4	9	100	1	9.056359	0.067668	9.011247	9.012182	0.9999
B	5	10	19.9	0	10.070846	0.096560	10.006473	10.012937	0.9994
	5	11	80.1	1	11.070528	0.086980	11.012542	11.009305	1.0003
C	6	12	98.93	0	12.085016	0.115872	12.007768	12.000000	1.0006
	6	13	1.07	1	13.084698	0.106292	13.013837	13.003355	1.0008
N	7	14	99.636	0	14.099185	0.135184	14.009062	14.003074	1.0004
	7	15	0.364	1	15.098867	0.125604	15.015131	15.000109	1.0010
O	8	16	99.757	0	16.113354	0.154496	16.010357	15.994915	1.0010
	8	17	0.038	1	17.113036	0.144916	17.016426	16.999132	1.0010
	8	18	0.205	2	18.112718	0.135336	18.022495	17.999161	1.0013
F	9	19	100	1	19.127205	0.164228	19.017720	18.998403	1.0010
Ne	10	20	90.48	0	20.141693	0.193120	19.948573	19.992440	0.9978
	10	21	0.27	1	21.141375	0.183540	20.957840	20.993847	0.9983
	10	22	9.25	2	22.141057	0.173960	21.967107	21.991385	0.9989
Na	11	23	100	1	23.155544	0.202852	22.952697	22.989769	0.9984
Mg	12	24	78.99	0	24.170031	0.231744	23.938287	23.985942	0.9980
	12	25	10	1	25.169713	0.222164	24.947554	24.985837	0.9985
	12	26	11.01	2	26.169395	0.212583	25.956821	25.982593	0.9990
Al	13	27	100	1	27.183882	0.241476	26.942412	26.981539	0.9985
Si	14	28	92.223	0	28.198370	0.270368	27.928002	27.976927	0.9983
	14	29	4.685	1	29.198052	0.260788	28.937269	28.976495	0.9986
	14	30	3.092	2	30.197734	0.251207	29.946536	29.973770	0.9991
P	15	31	100	1	31.212221	0.280100	30.932126	30.973762	0.9987
S	16	32	94.99	0	32.226708	0.308992	31.917716	31.972071	0.9983
	16	33	0.75	1	33.226390	0.299412	32.926983	32.971459	0.9987
	16	34	4.25	2	34.226072	0.289831	33.936250	33.967867	0.9991
	16	36	0.01	4	36.225437	0.270671	35.954785	35.967081	0.9997
Cl	17	35	75.76	1	35.240559	0.318724	34.921841	34.968853	0.9987
	17	37	24.24	3	37.239924	0.299563	36.940375	36.965903	0.9993
Ar	18	36	0.3365	0	36.255047	0.347616	35.907431	35.967545	0.9983
	18	38	0.0632	2	38.254411	0.328455	37.925965	37.962732	0.9990
	18	40	99.6003	4	40.253775	0.309295	39.944499	39.962383	0.9996
K	19	39	93.2581	1	39.268898	0.357348	38.911555	38.963707	0.9987
	19	40	0.0117	2	40.268580	0.347767	39.920822	39.963999	0.9989
	19	41	6.7302	3	41.268262	0.338187	40.930089	40.961826	0.9992
Ca	20	40	96.941	0	40.283385	0.386240	39.897145	39.962591	0.9984
	20	42	0.647	2	42.282749	0.367079	41.915680	41.958618	0.9990
	20	43	0.135	3	43.282432	0.357499	42.924947	42.958767	0.9992
	20	44	2.086	4	44.282114	0.347919	43.934214	43.955482	0.9995

	19	40	0.0117	2	40.268580	0.347767	39.920822	39.963999	0.9989	
	19	41	6.7302	3	41.268262	0.338187	40.930089	40.961826	0.9992	
Ca	20	40	96.941	0	40.283385	0.386240	39.897145	39.962591	0.9984	
	20	42	0.647	2	42.282749	0.367079	41.915680	41.958618	isotopic_mass.mcd 0.9990	
	20	43	0.135	3	43.282432	0.357499	42.924947	42.958767	0.9992	
	20	44	2.086	4	44.282114	0.347919	43.934214	43.955482	0.9995	
	20	46	0.004	6	46.281478	0.328759	45.952748	45.953693	1.0000	
	20	48	0.187	8	48.280843	0.309598	47.971283	47.952534	1.0004	
	Sc	21	45	100	3	45.296601	0.376811	44.919804	44.955912	0.9992
Ti	22	46	8.25	2	46.311088	0.405703	45.905394	45.952632	0.9990	
	22	47	7.44	3	47.310770	0.396123	46.914661	46.951763	0.9992	
	22	48	73.72	4	48.310452	0.386543	47.923928	47.947946	0.9995	
	22	49	5.41	5	49.310135	0.376963	48.933196	48.947870	0.9997	
	22	50	5.18	6	50.309817	0.367383	49.942463	49.944791	1.0000	
	V	23	50	0.25	4	50.324622	0.405855	49.918786	49.947159	0.9994
		23	51	99.75	5	51.324304	0.396275	50.928053	50.943960	0.9997
Cr	24	50	4.345	2	50.339426	0.444327	49.895109	49.946044	0.9990	
	24	52	83.789	4	52.338791	0.425167	51.913643	51.940508	0.9995	
	24	53	9.501	5	53.338473	0.415587	52.922910	52.940649	0.9997	
	24	54	2.365	6	54.338155	0.406007	53.932177	53.938880	0.9999	
Mn	25	55	100	5	55.352642	0.434899	54.917767	54.938045	0.9996	
Fe	26	54	5.845	2	54.367765	0.482951	53.884823	53.939611	0.9990	
	26	56	91.754	4	56.367129	0.463791	55.903357	55.934938	0.9994	
	26	57	2.119	5	57.366812	0.454211	56.912625	56.935394	0.9996	
	26	58	0.282	6	58.366494	0.444631	57.921892	57.933276	0.9998	
Co	27	59	100	5	59.380981	0.473523	58.907482	58.933195	0.9996	
Ni	28	58	68.0769	2	58.396103	0.521575	57.874538	57.935343	0.9990	
	28	60	26.2231	4	60.395468	0.502415	59.893072	59.930786	0.9994	
	28	61	1.1399	5	61.395150	0.492835	60.902339	60.931056	0.9995	
	28	62	3.6345	6	62.394832	0.483255	61.911606	61.928345	0.9997	
	28	64	0.9256	8	64.394197	0.464094	63.930141	63.927966	1.0000	
Cu	29	63	69.15	5	63.409319	0.512147	62.897196	62.929598	0.9995	
	29	65	30.85	7	65.408684	0.492986	64.915731	64.927790	0.9998	
Zn	30	64	48.268	4	64.423806	0.541039	63.882786	63.929142	0.9993	
	30	66	27.975	6	66.423171	0.521879	65.901321	65.926033	0.9996	
	30	67	4.1	7	67.422853	0.512298	66.910588	66.927127	0.9998	
	30	68	19.024	8	68.422535	0.502718	67.919855	67.924844	0.9999	

	30	70	0.631	10	70.421900	0.483558	69.938390	69.925319	1.0002
Ga	31	69	60.108	7	69.437022	0.531610	68.905445	68.925574	0.9997
	31	71	39.892	9	71.436387	0.512450	70.923980	70.924701	1.0000
Ge	32	70	20.38	6	70.451509	0.560502	69.891035	69.924247	0.9995
	32	72	27.31	8	72.450874	0.541342	71.909570	71.922076	0.9998
	32	73	7.76	9	73.450556	0.531762	72.918837	72.923459	0.9999
	32	74	36.72	10	74.450238	0.522182	73.928104	73.921178	1.0001
	32	76	7.83	12	76.449602	0.503021	75.946639	75.921403	1.0003
As	33	75	100	9	75.464725	0.551074	74.913694	74.921597	0.9999
Se	34	74	0.89	6	74.479848	0.599126	73.880750	73.922476	0.9994
	34	76	9.37	8	76.479212	0.579966	75.899284	75.919214	0.9997
	34	77	7.63	9	77.478894	0.570386	76.908552	76.919914	0.9999
	34	78	23.77	10	78.478577	0.560806	77.917819	77.917309	1.0000
	34	80	49.61	12	80.477941	0.541645	79.936353	79.916521	1.0002
	34	82	8.73	14	82.477305	0.522485	81.954888	81.916699	1.0005
Br	35	79	50.69	9	79.493064	0.589698	78.903409	78.918337	0.9998
	35	81	49.31	11	81.492428	0.570537	80.921943	80.916291	1.0001
Kr	36	78	0.355	6	78.508186	0.637750	77.870464	77.920365	0.9994
	36	80	2.286	8	80.507551	0.618590	79.888999	79.916379	0.9997
	36	82	11.593	10	82.506915	0.599430	81.907533	81.913484	0.9999
	36	83	11.5	11	83.506597	0.589849	82.916801	82.914136	1.0000
	36	84	56.987	12	84.506279	0.580269	83.926068	83.911507	1.0002
	36	86	17.279	14	86.505644	0.561109	85.944602	85.910611	1.0004
Rb	37	85	72.17	11	85.520766	0.609161	84.911658	84.911790	1.0000
	37	87	27.83	13	87.520131	0.590001	86.930192	86.909181	1.0002
Sr	38	84	0.56	8	84.535889	0.657214	83.878713	83.913425	0.9996
	38	86	9.86	10	86.535254	0.638054	85.897248	85.909260	0.9999
	38	87	7	11	87.534936	0.628473	86.906515	86.908877	1.0000
	38	88	82.58	12	88.534618	0.618893	87.915782	87.905612	1.0001
Y	39	89	100	11	89.549105	0.647785	88.901372	88.905848	0.9999
Zr	40	90	51.45	10	90.563592	0.676678	89.886962	89.904704	0.9998
	40	91	11.22	11	91.563274	0.667097	90.896230	90.905646	0.9999
	40	92	17.15	12	92.562956	0.657517	91.905497	91.905041	1.0000
	40	94	17.38	14	94.562321	0.638357	93.924031	93.906315	1.0002
	40	96	2.8	16	96.561685	0.619196	95.942566	95.908273	1.0004
Nb	41	93	100	11	93.577443	0.686409	92.891087	92.906378	0.9998
Mo	42	92	14.77	8	92.592566	0.734462	91.858142	91.906811	0.9995
	42	94	9.23	10	94.591931	0.715302	93.876677	93.905088	0.9997
	42	95	15.9	11	95.591613	0.705721	94.885944	94.905842	0.9998
	42	96	16.68	12	96.591295	0.696141	95.895211	95.904680	0.9999
	42	97	9.56	13	97.590977	0.686561	96.904479	96.906022	1.0000
	42	98	24.19	14	98.590659	0.676981	97.913746	97.905408	1.0001
	42	100	9.67	16	100.590024	0.657820	99.932280	99.907480	1.0002



	50	116	14.54	16	116.703378	0.812316	115.891138	115.901741	0.9999
	50	117	7.68	17	117.703060	0.802736	116.900405	116.902952	1.0000
	50	118	24.22	18	118.702742	0.793156	117.909673	117.901603	1.0001
	50	119	8.59	19	119.702424	0.783575	118.918940	118.903308	1.0001
	50	120	32.58	20	120.702107	0.773995	119.928207	119.902195	1.0002
	50	122	4.63	22	122.701471	0.754835	121.946742	121.903439	1.0004
	50	124	5.79	24	124.700835	0.735674	123.965276	123.905274	1.0005
Sb	51	121	57.21	19	121.716594	0.802887	120.913797	120.903816	1.0001
	51	123	42.79	21	123.715958	0.783727	122.932332	122.904214	1.0002
Te	52	120	0.09	16	120.731716	0.850940	119.880853	119.904020	0.9998
	52	122	2.55	18	122.731081	0.831780	121.899387	121.903044	1.0000
	52	123	0.89	19	123.730763	0.822199	122.908654	122.904270	1.0000
	52	124	4.74	20	124.730445	0.812619	123.917922	123.902818	1.0001
	52	125	7.07	21	125.730127	0.803039	124.927189	124.904431	1.0002
	52	126	18.84	22	126.729809	0.793459	125.936456	125.903312	1.0003
	52	128	31.74	24	128.729174	0.774298	127.954991	127.904463	1.0004
	52	130	34.08	26	130.728538	0.755138	129.973525	129.906224	1.0005
I	53	127	100	21	127.744297	0.822351	126.922046	126.904473	1.0001
Xe	54	124	0.0952	16	124.760055	0.889564	123.870567	123.905893	0.9997
	54	126	0.089	18	126.759419	0.870404	125.889102	125.904270	0.9999
	54	128	1.9102	20	128.758784	0.851243	127.907636	127.903531	1.0000
	54	129	26.4006	21	129.758466	0.841663	128.916903	128.904779	1.0001
	54	130	4.071	22	130.758148	0.832083	129.926171	129.903508	1.0002
	54	131	21.2324	23	131.757830	0.822502	130.935438	130.905082	1.0002
	54	132	26.9086	24	132.757512	0.812922	131.944705	131.904153	1.0003
	54	134	10.4357	26	134.756877	0.793762	133.963239	133.905394	1.0004
	54	136	8.8573	28	136.756241	0.774601	135.981774	135.907220	1.0005
Cs	55	133	100	23	133.771999	0.841814	132.930295	132.905452	1.0002
Ba	56	130	0.106	18	130.787758	0.909028	129.878816	129.906321	0.9998
	56	132	0.101	20	132.787122	0.889867	131.897351	131.905061	0.9999
	56	134	2.417	22	134.786486	0.870707	133.915885	133.904508	1.0001
	56	135	6.592	23	135.786169	0.861126	134.925152	134.905689	1.0001
	56	136	7.854	24	136.785851	0.851546	135.934420	135.904576	1.0002
	56	137	11.232	25	137.785533	0.841966	136.943687	136.905827	1.0003
	56	138	71.698	26	138.785215	0.832386	137.952954	137.905247	1.0003
La	57	138	0.0888	24	138.800020	0.870858	137.929277	137.907112	1.0002
	57	139	99.9112	25	139.799702	0.861278	138.938544	138.906353	1.0002
Ce	58	136	0.185	20	136.815461	0.928491	135.887065	135.907170	0.9999
	58	138	0.251	22	138.814825	0.909331	137.905600	137.905990	1.0000
	58	140	88.45	24	140.814189	0.890170	139.924134	139.905439	1.0001
	58	142	11.114	26	142.813554	0.871010	141.942668	141.909244	1.0002
Pr	59	141	100	23	141.828676	0.919062	140.909724	140.907653	1.0000
Nd	60	142	27.153	22	142.843163	0.947955	141.895314	141.907723	0.9999
	60	143	12.173	23	143.842846	0.938374	142.904581	142.909814	1.0000

	58	138	0.251	22	138.814825	0.909331	137.905600	137.905990	1.0000
	58	140	88.45	24	140.814189	0.890170	139.924134	139.905439	1.0001
	58	142	11.114	26	142.813554	0.871010	141.942668	141.909244	1.0002
Pr	59	141	100	23	141.828676	0.919062	140.909724	140.907653	isotopic_mass.mcd 1.0000
Nd	60	142	27.153	22	142.843163	0.947955	141.895314	141.907723	0.9999
	60	143	12.173	23	143.842846	0.938374	142.904581	142.909814	1.0000
	60	144	23.798	24	144.842528	0.928794	143.913849	143.910087	1.0000
	60	145	8.293	25	145.842210	0.919214	144.923116	144.912574	1.0001
	60	146	17.189	26	146.841892	0.909634	145.932383	145.913117	1.0001
	60	148	5.756	28	148.841257	0.890473	147.950917	147.916893	1.0002
	60	150	5.638	30	150.840621	0.871313	149.969452	149.920891	1.0003
Pm	61	145		23	145.857015	0.957686	144.899439	144.912749	0.9999
	61	146		24	146.856697	0.948106	145.908706	145.914696	1.0000
	61	147		25	147.856379	0.938526	146.917973	146.915139	1.0000
Sm	62	144	3.083	20	144.872138	1.005739	143.866494	143.911999	0.9997
	62	147	15.017	23	147.871184	0.976998	146.894296	146.914898	0.9999
	62	148	11.254	24	148.870866	0.967418	147.903563	147.914823	0.9999
	62	149	13.83	25	149.870549	0.957838	148.912830	148.917185	1.0000
	62	150	7.351	26	150.870231	0.948258	149.922098	149.917276	1.0000
	62	152	26.735	28	152.869595	0.929097	151.940632	151.919732	1.0001
	62	154	22.73	30	154.868960	0.909937	153.959166	153.922209	1.0002

Eu	63	151	47.81	25		151.884718	0.977150	150.907688	150.919850	0.9999
	63	153	52.19	27		153.884082	0.957989	152.926222	152.921230	1.0000
Gd	64	152	0.2	24		152.899205	1.006042	151.893278	151.919791	0.9998
	64	154	2.18	26		154.898569	0.986882	153.911812	153.920867	0.9999
	64	155	14.8	27		155.898251	0.977301	154.921079	154.922622	1.0000
	64	156	20.47	28		156.897934	0.967721	155.930346	155.922123	1.0001
	64	158	24.84	30		158.897298	0.948561	157.948881	157.924104	1.0002
	64	160	21.86	32		160.896662	0.929400	159.967415	159.927064	1.0003
Tb	65	159	100	29		159.911785	0.977453	158.934471	158.925347	1.0001
Dy	66	156	0.056	24		156.927543	1.044666	155.882992	155.924280	0.9997
	66	158	0.095	26		158.926908	1.025506	157.901527	157.924409	0.9999
	66	160	2.329	28		160.926272	1.006345	159.920061	159.925198	1.0000
	66	161	18.889	29		161.925954	0.996765	160.929328	160.926933	1.0000
	66	162	25.475	30		162.925637	0.987185	161.938595	161.926798	1.0001
	66	163	24.896	31		163.925319	0.977604	162.947863	162.928731	1.0001
	66	164	28.26	32		164.925001	0.968024	163.957130	163.929175	1.0002
Ho	67	165	100	31		165.939488	0.996916	164.942720	164.930322	1.0001
Er	68	162	0.139	26		162.955246	1.064130	161.891241	161.928778	0.9998
	68	164	1.601	28		164.954611	1.044969	163.909775	163.929200	0.9999
	68	166	33.503	30		166.953975	1.025809	165.928310	165.930293	1.0000
	68	167	22.869	31		167.953657	1.016228	166.937577	166.932048	1.0000
	68	168	26.978	32		168.953339	1.006648	167.946844	167.932370	1.0001
	68	170	14.91	34		170.952704	0.987488	169.965379	169.935464	1.0002
Tm	69	169	100	31		169.967827	1.035540	168.932434	168.934213	1.0000
Yb	70	168	0.13	28		168.982949	1.083593	167.899490	167.933897	0.9998
	70	170	3.04	30		170.982314	1.064433	169.918024	169.934762	0.9999
	70	171	14.28	31		171.981996	1.054852	170.927292	170.936626	0.9999
	70	172	21.83	32		172.981678	1.045272	171.936559	171.936382	1.0000
	70	173	16.13	33		173.981360	1.035692	172.945826	172.938211	1.0000
	70	174	31.83	34		174.981042	1.026112	173.955093	173.938862	1.0001
	70	176	12.76	36		176.980407	1.006951	175.973628	175.942572	1.0002
Lu	71	175	97.41	33		175.995529	1.055004	174.940683	174.940772	1.0000
	71	176	2.59	34		176.995212	1.045424	175.949951	175.942686	1.0000
Hf	72	174	0.16	30		175.010652	1.103057	173.907739	173.940046	0.9998
	72	176	5.26	32		177.010016	1.083896	175.926273	175.941409	0.9999
	72	177	18.6	33		178.009699	1.074316	176.935541	176.943221	1.0000
	72	178	27.28	34		179.009381	1.064736	177.944808	177.943699	1.0000
	72	179	13.62	35		180.009063	1.055155	178.954075	178.945816	1.0000
	72	180	35.08	36		181.008745	1.045575	179.963342	179.946550	1.0001
Ta	73	180	0.01	34		181.023550	1.084048	179.939665	179.947465	1.0000
	73	181	99.988	35		182.023232	1.074467	180.948932	180.947996	1.0000
W	74	180	0.12	32		181.038355	1.122520	179.915988	179.946704	0.9998
	74	182	26.5	34		183.037719	1.103360	181.934522	181.948204	0.9999
	74	183	14.31	35		184.037402	1.093779	182.943790	182.950223	1.0000

	72	180	35.08	36	181.008745	1.045575	179.963342	179.946550	1.0001
Ta	73	180	0.01	34	181.023550	1.084048	179.939665	179.947465	1.0000
	73	181	99.988	35	182.023232	1.074467	180.948932	180.947996	1.0000
W	74	180	0.12	32	181.038355	1.122520	179.915988	179.946704	isotopic_mass.mcd 0.9998
	74	182	26.5	34	183.037719	1.103360	181.934522	181.948204	0.9999
	74	183	14.31	35	184.037402	1.093779	182.943790	182.950223	1.0000
	74	184	30.64	36	185.037084	1.084199	183.953057	183.950931	1.0000
	74	186	28.43	38	187.036448	1.065039	185.971591	185.954364	1.0001
Re	75	185	37.4	35	186.051571	1.113091	184.938647	184.952955	0.9999
	75	187	62.6	37	188.050935	1.093931	186.957181	186.955753	1.0000
Os	76	184	0.02	32	185.066693	1.161144	183.905702	183.952489	0.9997
	76	186	1.59	34	187.066058	1.141984	185.924237	185.953838	0.9998
	76	187	1.96	35	188.065740	1.132403	186.933504	186.955750	0.9999
	76	188	13.24	36	189.065422	1.122823	187.942771	187.955838	0.9999
	76	189	16.15	37	190.065104	1.113243	188.952039	188.958148	1.0000
	76	190	26.26	38	191.064787	1.103663	189.961306	189.958447	1.0000
	76	192	40.78	40	193.064151	1.084502	191.979840	191.961481	1.0001
Ir	77	191	37.3	37	192.079274	1.132555	190.946896	190.960594	0.9999
	77	193	62.7	39	194.078638	1.113394	192.965430	192.962926	1.0000
Pt	78	190	0.014	34	191.094396	1.180608	189.913951	189.959930	0.9998
	78	192	0.782	36	193.093761	1.161447	191.932486	191.961038	0.9999
	78	194	32.967	38	195.093125	1.142287	193.951020	193.962680	0.9999
	78	195	33.832	39	196.092807	1.132706	194.960287	194.964791	1.0000
	78	196	25.242	40	197.092490	1.123126	195.969555	195.964952	1.0000
	78	198	7.163	42	199.091854	1.103966	197.988089	197.967000	1.0001
Au	79	197	100	39	198.106977	1.152018	196.955145	196.966569	0.9999
Hg	80	196	0.15	36	197.122099	1.200071	195.922200	195.965833	0.9998
	80	198	9.97	38	199.121464	1.180911	197.940735	197.966769	0.9999
	80	199	16.87	39	200.121146	1.171330	198.950002	198.968280	0.9999
	80	200	23.101	40	201.120828	1.161750	199.959269	199.968326	1.0000
	80	201	13.18	41	202.120510	1.152170	200.968536	200.970302	1.0000
	80	202	29.86	42	203.120192	1.142590	201.977804	201.970643	1.0000
	80	204	6.87	44	205.119557	1.123429	203.996338	203.973494	1.0001
TI	81	203	29.524	41	204.134680	1.171482	202.963394	202.972344	1.0000
	81	205	70.476	43	206.134044	1.152322	204.981928	204.974428	1.0000
Pb	82	204	1.4	40	205.149167	1.200374	203.948984	203.973044	0.9999
	82	206	24.1	42	207.148531	1.181214	205.967518	205.974465	1.0000

	82	207	22.1	43	208.148213	1.171634	206.976785	206.975897	1.0000
	82	208	52.4	44	209.147895	1.162053	207.986053	207.976652	1.0000
Bi	83	209	100	43	210.162382	1.190946	208.971643	208.980399	1.0000
Po	84	208		40	209.177505	1.238998	207.938698	207.981246	0.9998
	84	209		41	210.177187	1.229418	208.947965	208.982430	0.9998
At	85	210		40	211.191674	1.258310	209.933555	209.987150	0.9997
Rn	86	211		39	212.206161	1.287202	210.919145	210.990600	0.9997
Fr	87	212		38	213.220648	1.316095	211.904736	211.996200	0.9996
	87	222		48	223.217470	1.220292	221.997408	222.017550	0.9999
	87	223		49	224.217153	1.210712	223.006675	223.019736	0.9999
Ra	88	226		50	227.231004	1.220444	226.010799	226.025410	0.9999
	88	228		52	229.230368	1.201283	228.029334	228.031070	1.0000
Ac	89	227		49	228.245491	1.249336	226.996389	227.027752	0.9999
Th	90	232		52	233.258707	1.239907	232.019048	232.030550	1.0000
Pa	91	231		49	232.273830	1.287960	230.986104	231.035884	0.9998
	91	233		51	234.273194	1.268800	233.004638	233.040247	0.9998
U	92	234	0.0054	50	235.287681	1.297692	233.990228	234.040952	0.9998
	92	235	0.7204	51	236.287363	1.288112	234.999496	235.043930	0.9998
	92	238	99.2742	54	239.286410	1.259371	238.027297	238.050788	0.9999
Np	93	236		50	237.301850	1.317004	235.985086	236.046570	0.9997
	93	237		51	238.301533	1.307424	236.994353	237.048173	0.9998
Pu	94	238		50	239.316020	1.336316	237.979943	238.049560	0.9997
	94	239		51	240.315702	1.326736	238.989210	239.052163	0.9997
	94	240		52	241.315384	1.317155	239.998477	240.053814	0.9998
	94	241		53	242.315066	1.307575	241.007745	241.056852	0.9998
	94	242		54	243.314748	1.297995	242.017012	242.058743	0.9998
	94	244		56	245.314113	1.278834	244.035546	244.064204	0.9999
Am	95	241		51	242.329871	1.346048	240.984067	241.056829	0.9997
	95	243		53	244.329235	1.326887	243.002602	243.061381	0.9998
Cm	96	240		48	241.344994	1.394100	239.951123	240.055530	0.9996
	96	242		50	243.344358	1.374940	241.969657	242.058836	0.9996
	96	243		51	244.344040	1.365360	242.978925	243.061389	0.9997
	96	244		52	245.343722	1.355779	243.988192	244.062753	0.9997
	96	245		53	246.343405	1.346199	244.997459	245.065491	0.9997
	96	246		54	247.343087	1.336619	246.006726	246.067224	0.9998
	96	247		55	248.342769	1.327039	247.015994	247.070354	0.9998
	96	248		56	249.342451	1.317458	248.025261	248.072349	0.9998
	96	249		57	250.342133	1.307878	249.034528	249.075930	0.9998
	96	250		58	251.341816	1.298298	250.043795	250.078360	0.9999
Bk	97	247		53	248.357574	1.365511	246.992316	247.070310	0.9997
	97	249		55	250.356938	1.346351	249.010851	249.074987	0.9997
Cf	98	248		52	249.372061	1.394403	247.977906	248.072190	0.9996
	98	249		53	250.371743	1.384823	248.987174	249.074854	0.9996
	98	250		54	251.371425	1.375243	249.996441	250.076406	0.9997

	96	250		58	251.341816	1.298298	250.043795	250.078360	0.9999
Bk	97	247		53	248.357574	1.365511	246.992316	247.070310	0.9997
	97	249		55	250.356938	1.346351	249.010851	249.074987	0.9997
Cf	98	248		52	249.372061	1.394403	247.977906	248.072190	isotopic_mass.mcd 0.9996
	98	249		53	250.371743	1.384823	248.987174	249.074854	0.9996
Fm	98	250		54	251.371425	1.375243	249.996441	250.076406	0.9997
	98	251		55	252.371108	1.365663	251.005708	251.079587	0.9997
Es	98	253		57	254.370472	1.346502	253.024243	253.085130	0.9998
	99	252		54	253.385595	1.394555	251.991298	252.082980	0.9996
Fm	99	254		56	255.384959	1.375394	254.009833	254.088022	0.9997
	100	252		52	253.400400	1.433027	251.967621	252.082470	0.9995
	100	254		54	255.399764	1.413867	253.986155	254.086854	0.9996
	100	257		57	258.398811	1.385126	257.013957	257.095110	0.9997

Average:

0.9998

Element	Z	A	nat_abund_%	G	ms_calc_u
D	1	2	0.0115	0	0.00193019
He	2	4	99.999866	0	0.00386037
Li	3	6	7.59	0	0.00579056
	3	7	92.41	1	-0.05810960
Be	4	9	100	1	-0.05617942
B	5	10	19.9	0	0.00965093
	5	11	80.1	1	-0.05424923
C	6	12	98.93	0	0.01158112
	6	13	1.07	1	-0.05231904
N	7	14	99.636	0	0.01351130
	7	15	0.364	1	-0.05038886
O	8	16	99.757	0	0.01544149
	8	17	0.038	1	-0.04845867
	8	18	0.205	2	-0.11235883
F	9	19	100	1	-0.04652849
Ne	10	20	90.48	0	0.04507147
	10	21	0.27	1	0.03548645
	10	22	9.25	2	0.02590142
Na	11	23	100	1	0.03999359
Mg	12	24	78.99	0	0.05408576
	12	25	10	1	0.04450074
	12	26	11.01	2	0.03491572
Al	13	27	100	1	0.04900789
Si	14	28	92.223	0	0.06310006
	14	29	4.685	1	0.05351503
	14	30	3.092	2	0.04393001
P	15	31	100	1	0.05802218
S	16	32	94.99	0	0.07211435
	16	33	0.75	1	0.06252933
	16	34	4.25	2	0.05294430
	16	36	0.01	4	0.03377426
Cl	17	35	75.76	1	0.06703648
	17	37	24.24	3	0.04786643
Ar	18	36	0.3365	0	0.08112865
	18	38	0.0632	2	0.06195860
	18	40	99.6003	4	0.04278855
K	19	39	93.2581	1	0.07605077
	19	40	0.0117	2	0.06646575
	19	41	6.7302	3	0.05688072
Ca	20	40	96.941	0	0.09014294
	20	42	0.647	2	0.07097289
	20	44	0.107	2	0.06195860

	18	40	99.6003	4	0.04278855
K	19	39	93.2581	1	0.07605077
	19	40	0.0117	2	0.06646575
	19	41	6.7302	3	0.05688072
Ca	20	40	96.941	0	0.09014294
	20	42	0.647	2	0.07097289
	20	43	0.135	3	0.06138787
	20	44	2.086	4	0.05180284
	20	46	0.004	6	0.03263280
	20	48	0.187	8	0.01346275
Sc	21	45	100	3	0.06589502
Ti	22	46	8.25	2	0.07998719
	22	47	7.44	3	0.07040216
	22	48	73.72	4	0.06081714
	22	49	5.41	5	0.05123211
	22	50	5.18	6	0.04164709
V	23	50	0.25	4	0.06532429
	23	51	99.75	5	0.05573926
Cr	24	50	4.345	2	0.08900148
	24	52	83.789	4	0.06983143
	24	53	9.501	5	0.06024641
	24	54	2.365	6	0.05066138
Mn	25	55	100	5	0.06475356
Fe	26	54	5.845	2	0.09801577
	26	56	91.754	4	0.07884573
	26	57	2.119	5	0.06926070
	26	58	0.282	6	0.05967568
Co	27	59	100	5	0.07376785
Ni	28	58	68.0769	2	0.10703007
	28	60	26.2231	4	0.08786002
	28	61	1.1399	5	0.07827500
	28	62	3.6345	6	0.06868997
	28	64	0.9256	8	0.04951992
Cu	29	63	69.15	5	0.08278214
	29	65	30.85	7	0.06361210
Zn	30	64	48.268	4	0.09687431
	30	66	27.975	6	0.07770427
	30	67	4.1	7	0.06811924
	30	68	19.024	8	0.05853422

	30	70	0.631	10	
Ga	31	69	60.108	7	0.03936417
	31	71	39.892	9	0.07262639
Ge	32	70	20.38	6	0.05345634
	32	72	27.31	8	0.08671856
	32	73	7.76	9	0.06754851
	32	74	36.72	10	0.05796349
	32	76	7.83	12	0.04837846
As	33	75	100	9	0.02920842
Se	34	74	0.89	6	0.06247064
	34	76	9.37	8	0.09573285
	34	77	7.63	9	0.07656281
	34	78	23.77	10	0.06697778
	34	80	49.61	12	0.05739276
	34	82	8.73	14	0.03822271
Br	35	79	50.69	9	0.01905266
	35	81	49.31	11	0.07148493
Kr	36	78	0.355	6	0.05231488
	36	80	2.286	8	0.10474715
	36	82	11.593	10	0.08557710
	36	83	11.5	11	0.06640705
	36	84	56.987	12	0.05682203
	36	86	17.279	14	0.04723700
Rb	37	85	72.17	11	0.02806696
	37	87	27.83	13	0.06132918
Sr	38	84	0.56	8	0.04215913
	38	86	9.86	10	0.09459139
	38	87	7	11	0.07542135
	38	88	82.58	12	0.06583632
Y	39	89	100	11	0.05625130
Zr	40	90	51.45	10	0.07034347
	40	91	11.22	11	0.08443564
	40	92	17.15	12	0.07485062
	40	94	17.38	14	0.06526559
	40	96	2.8	16	0.04609554
Nb	41	93	100	11	0.02692550
Mo	42	92	14.77	8	0.07935776
	42	94	9.23	10	0.11261998
	42	95	15.9	11	0.09344993
	42	96	16.68	12	0.08386491
	42	97	9.56	13	0.07427989
	42	98	24.19	14	0.06469486

					0.05510984
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Mo	42	92	14.77	8	0.11261998
	42	94	9.23	10	0.09344993
	42	95	15.9	11	0.08386491
	42	96	16.68	12	0.07427989
	42	97	9.56	13	0.06469486
	42	98	24.19	14	0.05510984
	42	100	9.67	16	0.03593979
Tc	43	97		11	0.08837206
	43	98		12	0.07878703
	43	99		13	0.06920201
Ru	44	96	5.54	8	0.12163428
	44	98	1.87	10	0.10246423
	44	99	12.76	11	0.09287920
	44	100	12.6	12	0.08329418
	44	101	17.06	13	0.07370916
	44	102	31.551	14	0.06412413
	44	104	18.62	16	0.04495408
Rh	45	103	100	13	0.07821630
Pd	46	102	1.02	10	0.11147852
	46	104	11.14	12	0.09230847
	46	105	22.33	13	0.08272345
	46	106	27.33	14	0.07313843
	46	108	26.46	16	0.05396838
	46	110	11.72	18	0.03479833
Ag	47	107	51.839	13	0.08723060
	47	109	48.161	15	0.06806055
Cd	48	106	1.25	10	0.12049282
	48	108	0.89	12	0.10132277
	48	110	12.49	14	0.08215272
	48	111	12.8	15	0.07256770
	48	112	24.13	16	0.06298267
	48	113	12.22	17	0.05339765
	48	114	28.73	18	0.04381262
	48	116	7.49	20	0.02464258
In	49	113	4.29	15	0.07707484
	49	115	95.71	17	0.05790480
Sn	50	112	0.97	12	0.11033706
	50	114	0.66	14	0.09116701
	50	115	0.34	15	0.08158199

	50	116	14.54	16	
	50	117	7.68	17	
	50	118	24.22	18	
	50	119	8.59	19	
	50	120	32.58	20	
	50	122	4.63	22	
	50	124	5.79	24	
Sb	51	121	57.21	19	
	51	123	42.79	21	
Te	52	120	0.09	16	
	52	122	2.55	18	
	52	123	0.89	19	
	52	124	4.74	20	
	52	125	7.07	21	
	52	126	18.84	22	
	52	128	31.74	24	
	52	130	34.08	26	
I	53	127	100	21	
Xe	54	124	0.0952	16	
	54	126	0.089	18	
	54	128	1.9102	20	
	54	129	26.4006	21	
	54	130	4.071	22	
	54	131	21.2324	23	
	54	132	26.9086	24	
	54	134	10.4357	26	
	54	136	8.8573	28	
Cs	55	133	100	23	
Ba	56	130	0.106	18	
	56	132	0.101	20	
	56	134	2.417	22	
	56	135	6.592	23	
	56	136	7.854	24	
	56	137	11.232	25	
	56	138	71.698	26	
La	57	138	0.0888	24	
	57	139	99.9112	25	
Ce	58	136	0.185	20	
	58	138	0.251	22	
	58	140	88.45	24	
	58	142	11.114	26	
Pr	59	141	100	23	

	57	139	99.9112	25	0.01728178
Ce	58	136	0.185	20	0.06971405
	58	138	0.251	22	0.05054400
	58	140	88.45	24	0.03137395
	58	142	11.114	26	0.01220390
Pr	59	141	100	23	0.04546612
Nd	60	142	27.153	22	0.05955829
	60	143	12.173	23	0.04997327
	60	144	23.798	24	0.04038824
	60	145	8.293	25	0.03080322
	60	146	17.189	26	0.02121820
	60	148	5.756	28	0.00204815
	60	150	5.638	30	-0.01712190
Pm	61	145		23	0.05448042
	61	146		24	0.04489539
	61	147		25	0.03531037
Sm	62	144	3.083	20	0.08774263
	62	147	15.017	23	0.05898756
	62	148	11.254	24	0.04940254
	62	149	13.83	25	0.03981751
	62	150	7.351	26	0.03023249
	62	152	26.735	28	0.01106244
	62	154	22.73	30	-0.00810761

Eu	63	151	47.81	25	0.04432466
	63	153	52.19	27	0.02515461
Gd	64	152	0.2	24	0.05841683
	64	154	2.18	26	0.03924678
	64	155	14.8	27	0.02966176
	64	156	20.47	28	0.02007674
	64	158	24.84	30	0.00090669
	64	160	21.86	32	-0.01826336
Tb	65	159	100	29	0.01499886
Dy	66	156	0.056	24	0.06743113
	66	158	0.095	26	0.04826108
	66	160	2.329	28	0.02909103
	66	161	18.889	29	0.01950601
	66	162	25.475	30	0.00992098
	66	163	24.896	31	0.00033596
	66	164	28.26	32	-0.00924907
Ho	67	165	100	31	0.00484311
Er	68	162	0.139	26	0.05727537
	68	164	1.601	28	0.03810532
	68	166	33.503	30	0.01893528
	68	167	22.869	31	0.00935025
	68	168	26.978	32	-0.00023477
	68	170	14.91	34	-0.01940482
Tm	69	169	100	31	0.01385740
Yb	70	168	0.13	28	0.04711962
	70	170	3.04	30	0.02794957
	70	171	14.28	31	0.01836455
	70	172	21.83	32	0.00877952
	70	173	16.13	33	-0.00080550
	70	174	31.83	34	-0.01039053
	70	176	12.76	36	-0.02956057
Lu	71	175	97.41	33	0.00370165
	71	176	2.59	34	-0.00588338
Hf	72	174	0.16	30	0.03696386
	72	176	5.26	32	0.01779382
	72	177	18.6	33	0.00820879
	72	178	27.28	34	-0.00137623
	72	179	13.62	35	-0.01096126
	72	180	35.08	36	-0.02054628
Ta	73	180	0.01	34	0.00313092
	73	181	99.988	35	-0.00645411
W	74	180	0.12	32	0.02680811
	74	182	26.5	34	0.00763806

	72	179	13.62	35	-0.01096126
	72	180	35.08	36	-0.02054628
Ta	73	180	0.01	34	0.00313092
	73	181	99.988	35	-0.00645411
W	74	180	0.12	32	0.02680811
	74	182	26.5	34	0.00763806
W	74	183	14.31	35	-0.00194696
	74	184	30.64	36	-0.01153199
W	74	186	28.43	38	-0.03070203
	75	185	37.4	35	0.00256019
Re	75	187	62.6	37	-0.01660986
	76	184	0.02	32	0.03582240
Os	76	186	1.59	34	0.01665236
	76	187	1.96	35	0.00706733
Os	76	188	13.24	36	-0.00251769
	76	189	16.15	37	-0.01210272
Os	76	190	26.26	38	-0.02168774
	76	192	40.78	40	-0.04085779
Ir	77	191	37.3	37	-0.00759557
	77	193	62.7	39	-0.02676562
Pt	78	190	0.014	34	0.02566665
	78	192	0.782	36	0.00649660
Pt	78	194	32.967	38	-0.01267345
	78	195	33.832	39	-0.02225847
Pt	78	196	25.242	40	-0.03184349
	78	198	7.163	42	-0.05101354
Au	79	197	100	39	-0.01775132
Hg	80	196	0.15	36	0.01551090
	80	198	9.97	38	-0.00365915
Hg	80	199	16.87	39	-0.01324418
	80	200	23.101	40	-0.02282920
Hg	80	201	13.18	41	-0.03241422
	80	202	29.86	42	-0.04199925
Hg	80	204	6.87	44	-0.06116930
	81	203	29.524	41	-0.02790708
Tl	81	205	70.476	43	-0.04707712
	82	204	1.4	40	-0.01381491
Pb	82	206	24.1	42	-0.03298495

	82	207	22.1	43	-0.04256998
	82	208	52.4	44	-0.05215500
Bi	83	209	100	43	-0.03806283
Po	84	208		40	-0.00480061
	84	209		41	-0.01438564
At	85	210		40	-0.00029346
Rn	86	211		39	0.01379871
Fr	87	212		38	0.02789088
	87	222		48	-0.06795936
	87	223		49	-0.07754439
Ra	88	226		50	-0.08262226
	88	228		52	-0.10179231
Ac	89	227		49	-0.06853009
Th	90	232		52	-0.09277802
Pa	91	231		49	-0.05951580
	91	233		51	-0.07868585
U	92	234	0.0054	50	-0.06459368
	92	235	0.7204	51	-0.07417870
	92	238	99.2742	54	-0.10293377
Np	93	236		50	-0.06008653
	93	237		51	-0.06967155
Pu	94	238		50	-0.05557938
	94	239		51	-0.06516441
	94	240		52	-0.07474943
	94	241		53	-0.08433445
	94	242		54	-0.09391948
	94	244		56	-0.11308953
Am	95	241		51	-0.06065726
	95	243		53	-0.07982731
Cm	96	240		48	-0.02739504
	96	242		50	-0.04656509
	96	243		51	-0.05615011
	96	244		52	-0.06573514
	96	245		53	-0.07532016
	96	246		54	-0.08490518
	96	247		55	-0.09449021
	96	248		56	-0.10407523
	96	249		57	-0.11366026
	96	250		58	-0.12324528
Bk	97	247		53	-0.07081301
	97	249		55	-0.08998306
Cf	98	248		52	-0.05672084

	96	248	56	-0.10407523
	96	249	57	-0.11366026
	96	250	58	-0.12324528
Bk	97	247	53	-0.07081301
	97	249	55	-0.08998306
Cf	98	248	52	-0.05672084
	98	249	53	-0.06630587
	98	250	54	-0.07589089
	98	251	55	-0.08547591
	98	253	57	-0.10464596
Es	99	252	54	-0.07138374
	99	254	56	-0.09055379
Fm	100	252	52	-0.04770655
	100	254	54	-0.06687660
	100	257	57	-0.09563167

**Table I. Masses of Isotopes (u)****Table Notes**

- 1) All calculated and observed mass values are in u, rather than amu. The average ratio of calc/obs = .9998.
- 2) The mass defect for elements with atomic number < 10 is multiplied by 2/3 and subtracted in the M\_A\_calc\_u column--so the mass defect column does not have the 2/3 factor for these elements.
- 3) Observed atomic mass values come from Ref. [5], pp. 11-56 to 11-209. This reference appears to be the most authoritative. But it's interesting to see the considerable differences between this source and, say, Ref. [6], among others. Ref. [5] says that Fe<sup>56</sup> has a mass of 55.934938 u, whereas Ref. [6] says it's 55.939395. The Reciprocal System calculation in the table is 55.903357, which is .9994 of the value from Ref. [5]. Ref. [5] is newer than Ref. [6], so the direction of the observations is toward the Reciprocal System value.
- 4) O<sup>16</sup> should be precisely 16 amu = 15.9949152 u. In the table, the value is calculated to be 16.010357 u. C<sup>12</sup> should, of course, be precisely 12 u, but in the table the value is calculated to be 12.007768 u. If this value is multiplied by .999353085 we would obtain the precise value, but then the average ratio of calc/obs for the isotopes tabulated would change to .9992. Regardless, the linear equation provided by the Reciprocal System is clearly a vast improvement over the bizarre nonlinear empirical equation provided by conventional theory.

The Appendix at the end of the paper provides the empirical proof that the level of the ambient neutrino flux is directly tied to isotopic mass.

## 2. Average Lifetimes and Half-Lives

Larson describes alpha radioactivity as follows (Ref. [7], p. 192):

"In an ordinary explosion, the action begins at one or more points in the aggregate and is propagated outward in space from these points at a high velocity. Each atom of the aggregate remains in its original state until the progress of the action reaches the location in space which this atom occupies, whereupon it suddenly disintegrates. The explosion as a whole therefore takes the form of a series of individual explosions at different locations in space initiated successively by an agency propagated through space at a finite velocity. In a radioactive explosion, the action begins at one or more points in the aggregate and is propagated outward in time from these points at a high inverse velocity (that is, slowly). Each atom of the aggregate remains in its original state until the progress of the action reaches the location in time which this atom occupies, whereupon it suddenly disintegrates. The explosion as a whole therefore takes the form of a series of individual explosions at different locations in time initiated successively by an agency propagated through time at a finite velocity. Aside from substituting time for space, this description of the radioactive explosion is identical with the preceding description of the ordinary explosion."

Because we do not know, *a priori*, the coordinate time locations of the atoms of a radioactive solid, we must make use of the probability relations to describe the situation. Any work on radioactivity (such as Ref. [8], pp. 79-80), includes these equations, which we'll summarize here. If, in a radioactive substance, there are  $N$  radioactive atoms present at time  $t$ , then the number of disintegrations per second (measured, say, by a Geiger counter) is expressed as

$$A := \frac{d}{dt} N \quad \text{disintegrations/sec}$$

or

$$A := \lambda \cdot N \quad \text{disintegrations/sec}$$

where  $\lambda$  is the radioactive decay constant, in  $\text{sec}^{-1}$ .

If at  $t = 0$ , there are  $N_0$  atoms present, then the above equation can be solved for  $N$ :

$$N := N_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t}$$

Likewise, if at  $t = 0$  there are  $A_0$  disintegrations per second, there will be

$$A := A_0 \cdot e^{-\lambda \cdot t} \quad \text{disintegrations/sec}$$

at  $t$ . The average lifetime of an atom of the substance is then

$$\tau := \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \text{sec}$$

This is the theoretical time which we would like to determine. But the half-life is more commonly used, and it's actually a "group" phenomenon. The half-life is the time required to reduce the amount of radioactive material by a factor of 2. Thus

$$\frac{A}{A_0} := \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} := e^{-\lambda \cdot t_{.5}}$$

$$t_{.5} := \frac{\ln(2)}{\lambda} \quad t_{.5} := \frac{.693}{\lambda}$$

Most of the radioactivity tables in the scientific literature list half-lives, rather than average lifetimes. Therefore it's necessary to multiply these values by 1.443 to obtain the average lifetime, which is the real theoretical quantity.

$$\tau := \frac{t_{.5}}{.693} \quad \tau := 1.443 \cdot t_{.5}$$

Many attempts have been made to calculate the half-life of the radioactive atoms, but none have truly succeeded. Ref. [9] gives a good review of the attempts to find an empirical equation; the authors themselves come up with this:

$$\log(t_{.5}) := 1.5372 \cdot Z \cdot Q_\alpha^{-.5} - .1607 \cdot Z - 36.573$$

where  $Q_\alpha$  is the energy of the emitted alpha particle, in MeV. The CRC Handbook, Ref. [5], p. 11-56, gives the Heisenberg approximation:

$$t_{.5} := \frac{4.56 \cdot 10^{22}}{\Gamma(Q_\alpha)} \quad \text{sec}$$

Neither of these relations work very well, as can be proved by doing a few spot checks.

Alpha radioactivity involves the emission of an alpha particle, so the first step in a Reciprocal System calculation is to determine the value of the secondary mass changed to energy; the primary mass is conserved. The secondary mass of the helium atom is (from Eq. (26c)):

$$m_{s\_He} := .001930186 \cdot 2 \quad m_{s\_He} = 0.003860372 \quad u$$

The change in the secondary mass from the parent atom (atomic number Z) to the daughter atom (atomic number Z - 2) is (from Eq. (26b)):

$$\delta m_s := (.004507147 \cdot Z - .009585024 \cdot G) - [.004507147 \cdot (Z - 2) - .00958024 \cdot G] - m_{s\_He} \quad (27a)$$

The Z's and G's cancel, which leaves

$$\delta m_s := .004507147 \cdot 2 - m_{s\_He} \quad \delta m_s = 0.005153922 \quad u \quad (27b)$$

Converting to energy, we have

$$\text{conv}_{\text{u\_to\_MeV}} := 931.494061$$

$$Q_s := \delta_m \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{u\_to\_MeV}} \quad Q_s = 4.800847734 \text{ MeV} \quad (27c)$$

This should be the energy of the emitted alpha particle. But: the empirical data show that for various isotopes the energy ranges from 2 MeV to 8 MeV, so the calculation gives us a value in the middle of the range. Some other factor must be involved, and it seems clear that the magnetically-charged neutrinos entrained within the substance can provide both an energy source or sink, as necessary. The energy of the daughter atom will be neglected in the following analysis.

In any Reciprocal System expression involving time, the natural unit of time,  $t_u$ , must be used.

$$t_u := 1.520655 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ sec}$$

This will necessarily prefix the equation for  $\tau$ . Also: the greater the rotational mass of the isotope,  $2Z$ , the longer the average lifetime; but the greater the number of isotopic charges,  $G$ , the shorter the average lifetime. And: given that average lifetimes can range over more than 14 orders of magnitude, there is no doubt that an exponential equation is necessary. The correct natural unit value of energy to use as divisor is that found from two atomic electric time units and two atomic electric charge units--the essential composition of an alpha particle:

$$Q_u := (2 \cdot E_u + 2 \cdot C_u) \cdot \text{conv}_{\text{u\_to\_MeV}} \quad Q_u = 1.700366946 \text{ MeV} \quad (28)$$

Putting all this together, we have

$$\tau := t_u \cdot e^{\left[ \left[ \frac{2 \cdot Z}{\frac{Q_s + G \cdot x}{Q_u}} - G \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ sec} \quad (29)$$

$x$  is the value of the unknown amount of energy supplied to the alpha particle by each of the entrained magnetically-charged neutrinos. Normally these neutrinos are moving at speed  $c$ , just like uncharged electrons, in all directions (randomly). And just as energy may be imparted to or taken from the electrons, energy may be imparted to or taken from the neutrinos--but currently we do not have a theoretical expression for the amount available. If  $\tau$  is known experimentally, then  $x$  may be calculated, as follows (in function format):

$$x(Z, G, Q_s, \tau) := \frac{-Q_s \cdot G^2 - 2 \cdot Q_s \cdot G \cdot \ln\left(\frac{\tau}{t_u}\right) - Q_s \cdot \ln\left(\frac{\tau}{t_u}\right)^2 + 4 \cdot Z^2 \cdot Q_u}{G \cdot \left(G^2 + 2 \cdot G \cdot \ln\left(\frac{\tau}{t_u}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{\tau}{t_u}\right)^2\right)} \quad (30)$$

The value of  $Q_s + G \cdot x$  may then be compared with the observed decay energy (which is slightly more than the alpha particle energy).

For Po, Z = 84, and G ranging from 42 to 50, we have the following calculations for x (using t<sub>5</sub> data from Ref. [5]):

$$Z := 84$$

average lifetime	isotopic charge	MeV per neutrino	Calculated Q	Q <sub>obs</sub>
$\tau := 1.195776 \cdot 10^7 \cdot 1.443$	G := 42	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.012074661$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.0121 = 5.309047734$	5.407
$\tau := .516 \cdot 1.443$	G := 43	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.066606718$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.0666 = 7.664647734$	7.594
$\tau := .298 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1.443$	G := 44	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.143091702$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.1431 = 11.097247734$	8.953
$\tau := 3.7 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1.443$	G := 45	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.115497478$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.1155 = 9.998347734$	8.537
$\tau := 163.6 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 1.443$	G := 46	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.08578913$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.0858 = 8.747647734$	7.833
$\tau := 1.780 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 1.443$	G := 47	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.068043902$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.0680 = 7.996847734$	7.526
$\tau := .145 \cdot 1.443$	G := 48	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.045612689$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.0456 = 6.989647734$	6.906
$\tau := 1.53 \cdot 1.443$	G := 49	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.033790743$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.0338 = 6.457047734$	6.662
$\tau := 182.4 \cdot 1.443$	G := 50	$x(Z, G, Q_S, \tau) = 0.017395665$	$Q_S + G \cdot 0.0174 = 5.670847734$	6.114

(Q<sub>obs</sub> is the observed total decay energy, in MeV; it is slightly more than the observed  $\alpha$ -energy.) The Reciprocal System Data Base will allow the user to enter the value of G (and of course already has Z) for any isotope; knowing  $\tau$  or t<sub>5</sub>, one can obtain the required neutrino energy to obtain that time. Eventually, of course, we will be able to figure out the value of x theoretically and so will have a precise method to calculate  $\tau$  and t<sub>5</sub>. That the calculated Q are close to Q<sub>obs</sub> provides an *indirect* proof of the validity of Eq. (29). Other isotopic series have similar results. Energy interchanges with the ambient neutrino flux bring the energy of the entrained magnetically-charged neutrinos back to the normal value for the daughter isotope.

## Conclusion

From the principles of the Reciprocal System, the mass of the subatoms and the mass of numerous isotopes of the elements are computed and compared to observation, with good agreement. The masses, mass defects, and secondary masses are all computed using *linear* equations. Primary mass is conserved in radioactive transformations, but secondary mass may be converted to energy. A new equation for average lifetime of a radioactive atom, and thus the half-life of a radioactive substance, is derived and applied to the Po series of isotopes; other series are similar. Agreement of theory to experiment is shown to be good.

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## Appendix: Observational Evidence of the Relationship of Neutrinos to Isotopes

Davide Castelvecchi, *Science News*, 09 November 2008

Physicists are stirred by claims that the sun may change what's unchangeable - the rate of radioactive decay. It's nuclear physics 101: Radioactivity proceeds at its own pace. Each type of radioactive isotope, be it plutonium-238 or carbon-14, changes into another isotope or element at a specific, universal, immutable rate. This much has been known for more than a century, since Ernest Rutherford defined the notion of half-life--the time it takes for half of the atoms in a radioactive sample to transmute into something else. So when researchers suggested in August that the sun causes variations in the decay rates of isotopes of silicon, chlorine, radium and manganese, the physics community reacted with curiosity, but mostly with skepticism.

Physicists have responded with curiosity and skepticism to reports that the sun causes variations in the decay rates of some isotopes. In one experiment, a team at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., was monitoring a chunk of manganese-54 inside a radiation detector box to precisely measure the isotope's half-life. At 9:37 p.m. on December 12, 2006, the instruments recorded a dip in radioactivity. At the same time, satellites on the day side of the Earth detected X-rays coming from the sun, signaling the beginning of a solar flare. The sun's atmosphere was spewing out matter, some of which would reach Earth the day after. Charged particles would contort the planet's magnetic field, disrupt satellite communications and pose a threat to astronauts on the International Space Station. But that dip in the manganese-54 radioactivity was not a coincidental experimental fluke, nor was it the solar flare discombobulating the measurements, the Purdue researchers claim in a paper posted online ([arxiv.org/abs/0808.3156](http://arxiv.org/abs/0808.3156)). In West Lafayette the sun had set while X-rays were hitting the atmosphere on the other side of the globe, and the electrically charged matter that created electromagnetic disturbances worldwide was still in transit. After a solar flare has begun, "the charged particles arrive several hours later," points out theorist Ephraim Fischbach, coauthor of the paper with his Purdue colleague Jere Jenkins. In a separate paper, also posted online in August, Fischbach, Jenkins and their collaborators compared puzzling and still unexplained results from two separate experiments from the 1980s - one on silicon-32 at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, N.Y., and the other on radium-226 done at the PTB, an institute that sets measurement standards for the German federal government. Both experiments had lasted several years, and both had seen seasonal variations of a few tenths of a percent in the decay rates of the respective isotopes.

A change of less than a percent may not sound like a lot. But if the change is real, rather than an anomaly in the detector, it would challenge the entire concept of half-life and even force physicists to rewrite their nuclear physics textbooks. In those experiments, the decay rate changes may have been related to Earth's orbit around the sun, the Purdue team says. In the Northern Hemisphere, Earth is closer to the sun in the winter than in the summer. So the sun may have been affecting the rate of decay, possibly through some physical mechanism that had never before been observed. For example, the researchers say, the sun

constantly emits neutrinos, subatomic particles produced in the nuclear reactions that power the sun. Neutrinos can move through the entire planet without being stopped, so the sun could affect radioactivity day and night. The closer to the sun, the denser the shower of neutrinos. Or the sun may emit fewer neutrinos during a solar flare, which would explain the December 2006 event. Most physicists are dubious. For one thing, neutrinos interact negligibly with matter, so it's not clear how they would affect radioactivity. But some physicists take the results seriously and are searching old data for previously unnoticed effects. If the variations turn out to be genuine, theories may need revision, or new theories may be needed. "There's no known theory that will predict something like this," says theoretical physicist Rabindra Mohapatra of the University of Maryland in College Park.

[Yes, there is: the Reciprocal System! There can be minor fluctuations in the magnetic ionization flux of the neutrinos.]

If the results are confirmed, and nuclear decay is not immutable, perhaps physicists could find a way to speed it up to help get rid of waste from nuclear power plants. Such results might revise models of what goes on in the sun or change understanding of phenomena such as supernovas. Since neutrinos travel much faster than dangerous charged particles, using radioactive samples to detect solar flares when they first begin could prevent damage to satellites--and perhaps even save lives of astronauts. Some atomic nuclei are unstable, either because they are too big or they don't have the right balance of protons and neutrons. Unstable nuclei decay by releasing different kinds of radiation, including energetic subatomic particles. For example, in beta radiation an excess neutron turns into a proton and spews out an electron--a beta particle--and an antineutrino. With an additional proton, the nucleus transmutes into a different element. If a nuclide--a particular isotope of a given element--has a half-life of, say, one year, then after one year there will be half of it left. All atoms of a given nuclide are identical, and a one-year half-life means that each nucleus has a 50 percent chance of decaying over one year. If it doesn't decay this year, it won't be any more likely to decay next year - the odds will still be 50-50. Half-lives are universal constants, as any physics textbook can attest. "Since Rutherford we've taken it as [a given] that decay rates are the way they are and nothing can change them," Jenkins says.

PTB data for radium-226 and Earth-sun distance. Researchers use radioactive materials in a wide variety of applications where it's useful to know the half-life with decent precision - the classic example being carbon-14, used in carbon dating of fossils. Usually, the half-life of a nuclide is measured in experiments that last just days or weeks. But for certain nuclides longer measurements are needed. Between 1982 and 1986, a team led by David Alburger of Brookhaven monitored the radioactivity of silicon-32. The isotope's half-life was known to be at least 60 years, so researchers needed a long time to measure it with any precision. At the same time, the team monitored a chlorine-36 sample. Chlorine-36 has a half-life of more than 300,000 years, so a sample's radioactivity stays virtually unchanged for a long time and can be used to spot any spurious fluctuations. To their surprise, the researchers found that both samples had rates of decay that varied with the seasons, by about 0.3 percent. The samples were kept at constant temperature and humidity, so the changing seasons should have had no effect on the experiment. The team tried all the fixes it could to get rid of the fluctuations, but, in the end, decided to publish the results. No other lab tried to

repeat the experiment, and the anomaly remained unexplained. "People just sort of forgot about it, I guess," says Alburger, who retired shortly after the results came out. Unbeknownst to Alburger, researchers at PTB in Germany had also found yearly oscillations in a decay rate, in a 15-year experiment on radium-226. (Two of those years overlapped with the Brookhaven experiment.) Now Fischbach and his collaborators' comparison shows that the oscillations are in sync. Well, almost: Mysteriously, the peaks and troughs of the two oscillations seem shifted with respect to each other, by about a month. Alburger says that the correlation between the patterns seen in his team's data and the PTB's is very convincing. "What causes it is the real question," one that nuclear physicists should now look into, he says. Mohapatra agrees that the effect looks genuine. But, he warns, genuine-looking effects are often later revealed as statistical flukes or the result of subtle defects in measuring technique. Still, he adds, "it's interesting enough that people in the nuclear field should go back and look at old data." Take two Peter Cooper of the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill., recently did just that. He obtained and analyzed data from the Cassini mission to Saturn. Deep-space probes usually generate power from the heat emitted by a chunk of radioactive material - plutonium-238 for the Cassini spacecraft. Cassini journeyed as close to the sun as Venus and then far back to Saturn, spanning a much wider range of distances from the sun than Earth does during its yearly orbit. If the sun had an effect on plutonium decay, the fluctuations would have been much more substantial than those seen in Earth-bound experiments. As a result, Cooper reasoned, Cassini should have measured substantial changes in its generator's output. It didn't. (His paper is posted online at arxiv.org/abs/0809.4248.) Meanwhile, Eric Norman of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in California reanalyzed data from experiments on radioactive americium, barium, silver, titanium and tin, and found no seasonal variations, he says. Fischbach is unfazed. Each nuclide, he notes, requires a different amount of energy to be nudged into decaying, and that the type of decay - be it alpha, beta or gamma radiation - may also play a role. "It's possible that plutonium is inherently less sensitive than radium," he says. More recently, Fischbach found what he says is more evidence for his case. Exhibit A: An experiment on tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, which his collaborators are running at Purdue, may be measuring a seasonal effect, he says. Exhibit B: A 1990 paper by Kenneth Ellis of Baylor College of Medicine in Houston reported seasonal variations in plutonium-238 radioactivity in a calibration experiment for a radiotherapy machine. But Fischbach, Jenkins and their colleagues have a lot of convincing to do, says Hamish Robertson of the University of Washington in Seattle. "There's no physical basis for the decay rates to vary with anything, let alone with the Earth-sun distance," he says. Neutrinos in particular seem a very unlikely explanation to most physicists. Neutrinos only interact via the weak nuclear force, which has very short range, points out Boris Kayser, a neutrino theorist at Fermilab. And ordinary matter is mostly empty space. So detecting neutrinos is notoriously hard, Kayser explains. "Unless the detector is very big, so that it gives the neutrino many chances to come close to one of its particles, the neutrino will just go sailing right through it." Fischbach, though, says that perhaps neutrinos have a small electromagnetic interaction. While they have no electric charge, neutrinos carry a magnetic field. Instead of one neutrino giving a rare kick to one nucleus, a single neutrino could be giving "a small electromagnetic kick to a lot of nuclei," potentially tipping the unstable ones into decaying. Fischbach admits that he hasn't finished calculations to show that this would be possible. The Purdue scientists are planning more experiments. In the end, the burden of proof will be on them, Cooper says. "Every experimentalist knows that the apparatus, or at least your understanding of it, is always at fault until demonstrated otherwise," he says. It's likely that seasonal weather caused the anomalies, he says, but admits that future work could prove him wrong. "Nature is really unmoved by what I, or anyone else, believes."