

**The Chemist**  
***Guido SPERA***

**The Physicist**  
**Engineer**  
***Andrea***  
***PETRUCCI***

**Laboratories 4th Rgt. Scorpione year 2005**



**On the left Colonel  
*Antonio ARACU*,  
Commander of the 4th Rgt.  
Scorpione.**

**In his right hand a reaction chamber.**

**CNR Laboratories  
Research Area Rome 1  
year 2006**





**CNR Laboratories year 2006.**

**Above the Motto "*Nihil Creatur Omnia Deletur*"**





**On the left**  
**the Physicist**  
***Giovanni***  
***CHERUBINI***  
  
**on the right the**  
**Phisicist Engineer**  
***Andrea PETRUCCI***  
  
**at the Nuclear**  
**Chemical**  
**Bacteriological**  
**Laboratories of the**  
**the Italian Army**  
  
**year 2007**



**On the left the Brigadier  
General**

***Giacinto Costantino***

**Commander of the  
Nuclear Chemical  
Bacteriological Centre of  
the Italian Army**

**year 2007**



A photograph of two men standing side-by-side against a plain grey background. The man on the left is older, with white hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit, light blue shirt, and a red tie with a small white pattern. The man on the right is younger, with grey hair and glasses, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, a patterned tie, and a dark vest. Both are smiling.

**Alberto  
Carpinteri**

**On the left the  
Engineer  
Professor  
Alberto Carpinteri**

**Experiments in  
solids by  
compression  
at Turin  
Polytechnical  
University**

**year 2008**

A photograph of three men standing in a workshop. The man on the left is wearing a dark jacket and has sunglasses on his head. The man in the center is wearing a dark suit and glasses. The man on the right is wearing a dark jacket and has a mustache. They are standing in front of a large window with a grid pattern. The man in the center is holding a small object in his hand.

**Massimiliano  
Monti**

**Valter  
Sala**

**St. Ambrose Project**

**R-1-S Reactor**

**working with Iron rods**

**STARTEC Ltd.**

**Brugherio, Milan**

**year 2009**

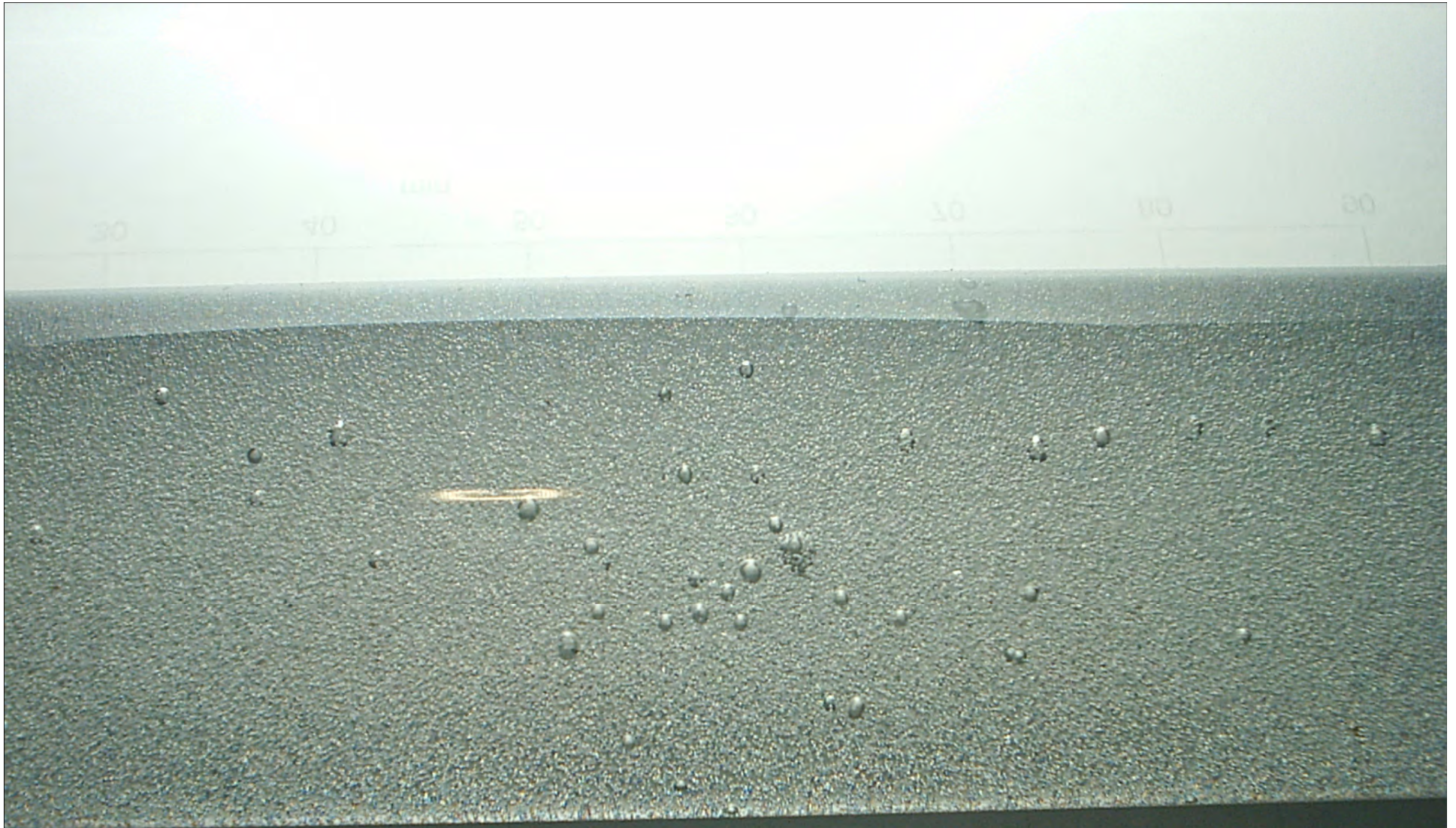


The sonotrode  
cavitator

the main part of  
the ultrasound  
nuclear reactor

The green rings  
are part of the  
cooling system





**The nuclear energy generated by ultrasound reactor is visible as bubbles entrapped in a neutron sensible gel**

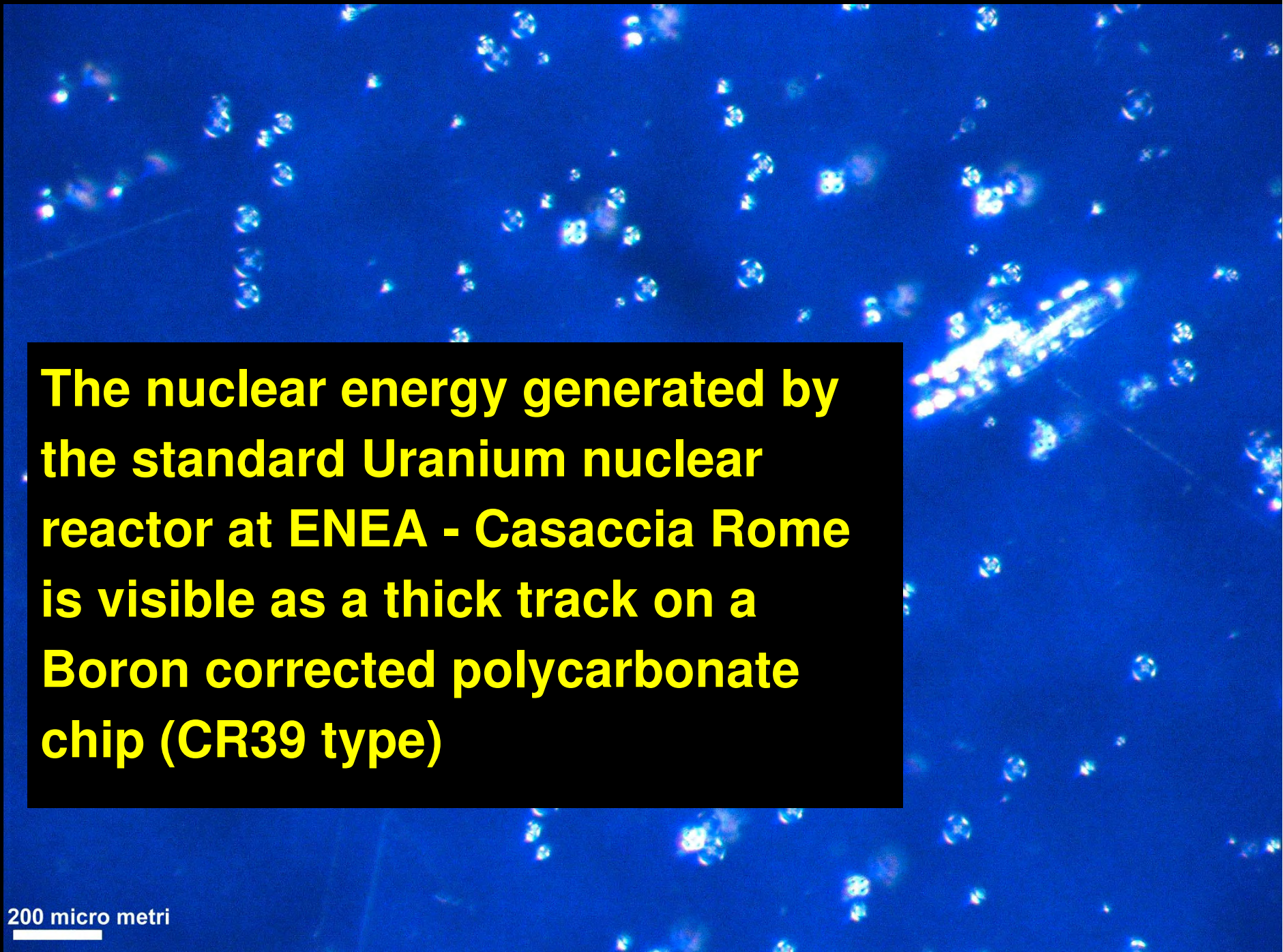
**29/03/2006**



**The nuclear energy generated by the ultrasound reactor is visible as a thick track on a Boron corrected polycarbonate chip (CR39 type)**

200 micro metri



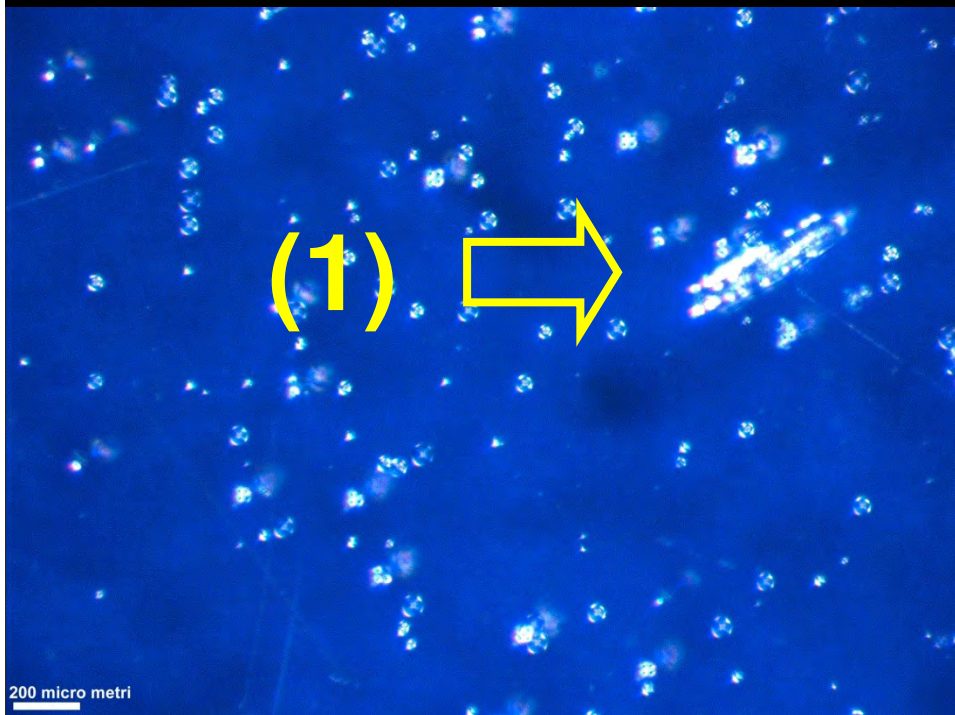
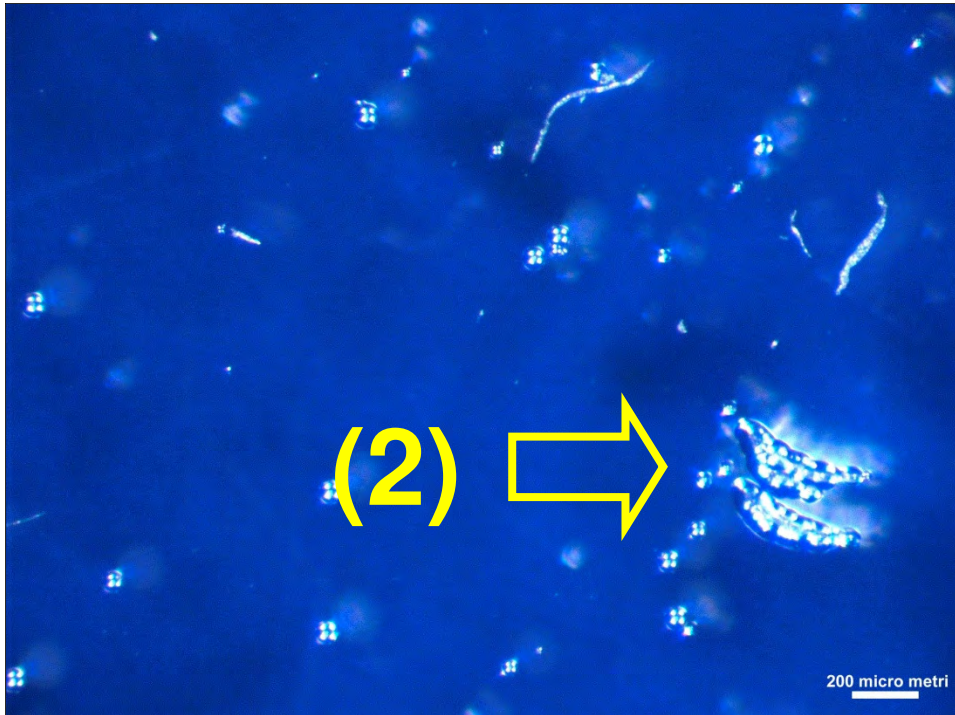


**The nuclear energy generated by  
the standard Uranium nuclear  
reactor at ENEA - Casaccia Rome  
is visible as a thick track on a  
Boron corrected polycarbonate  
chip (CR39 type)**

200 micro metri





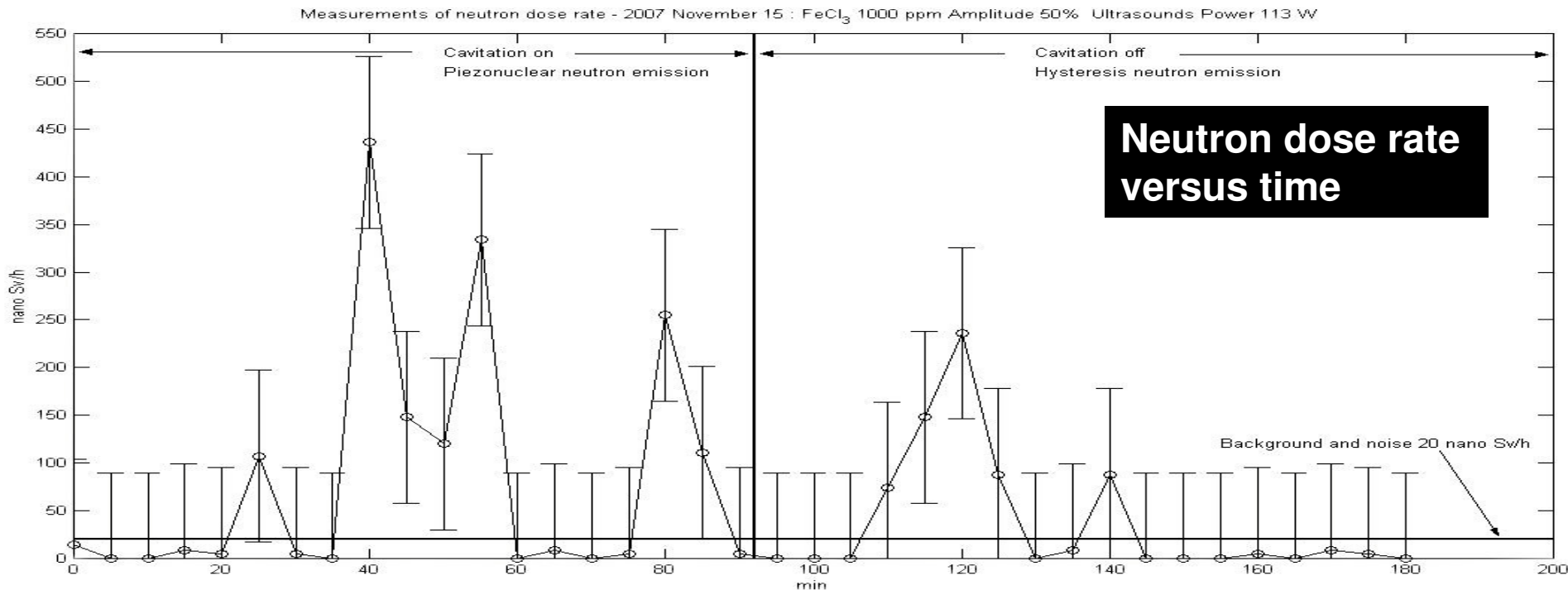
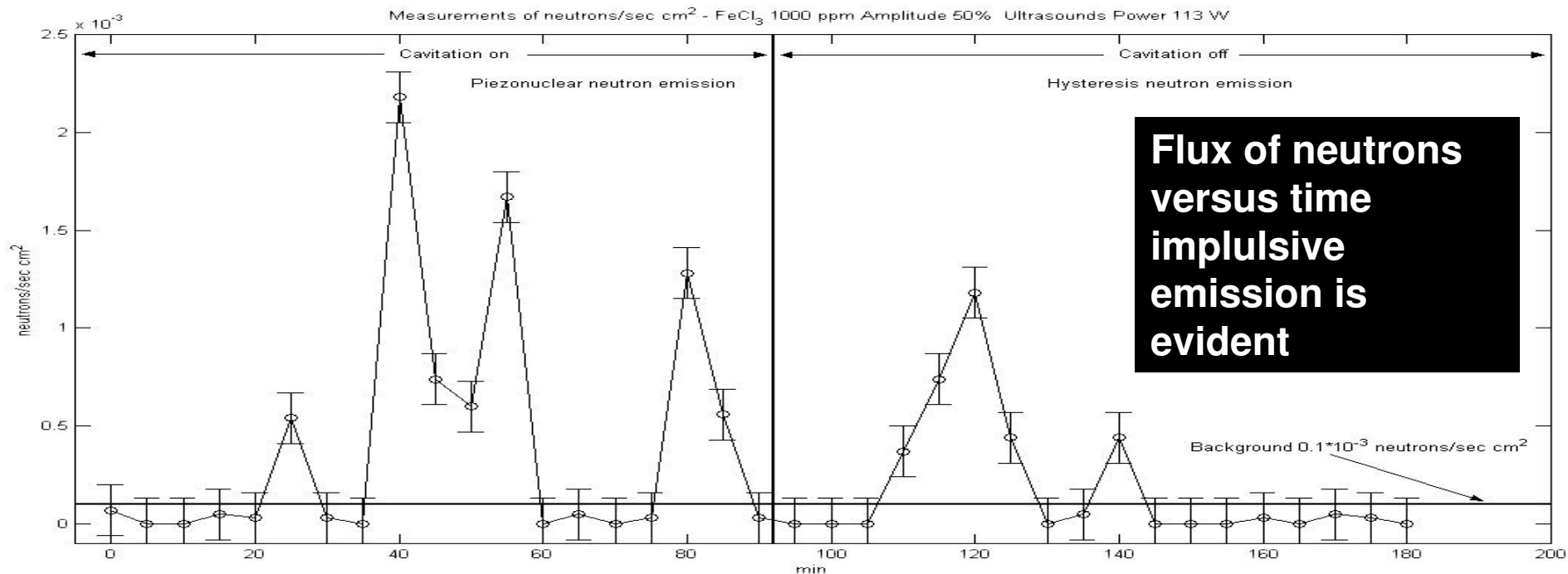


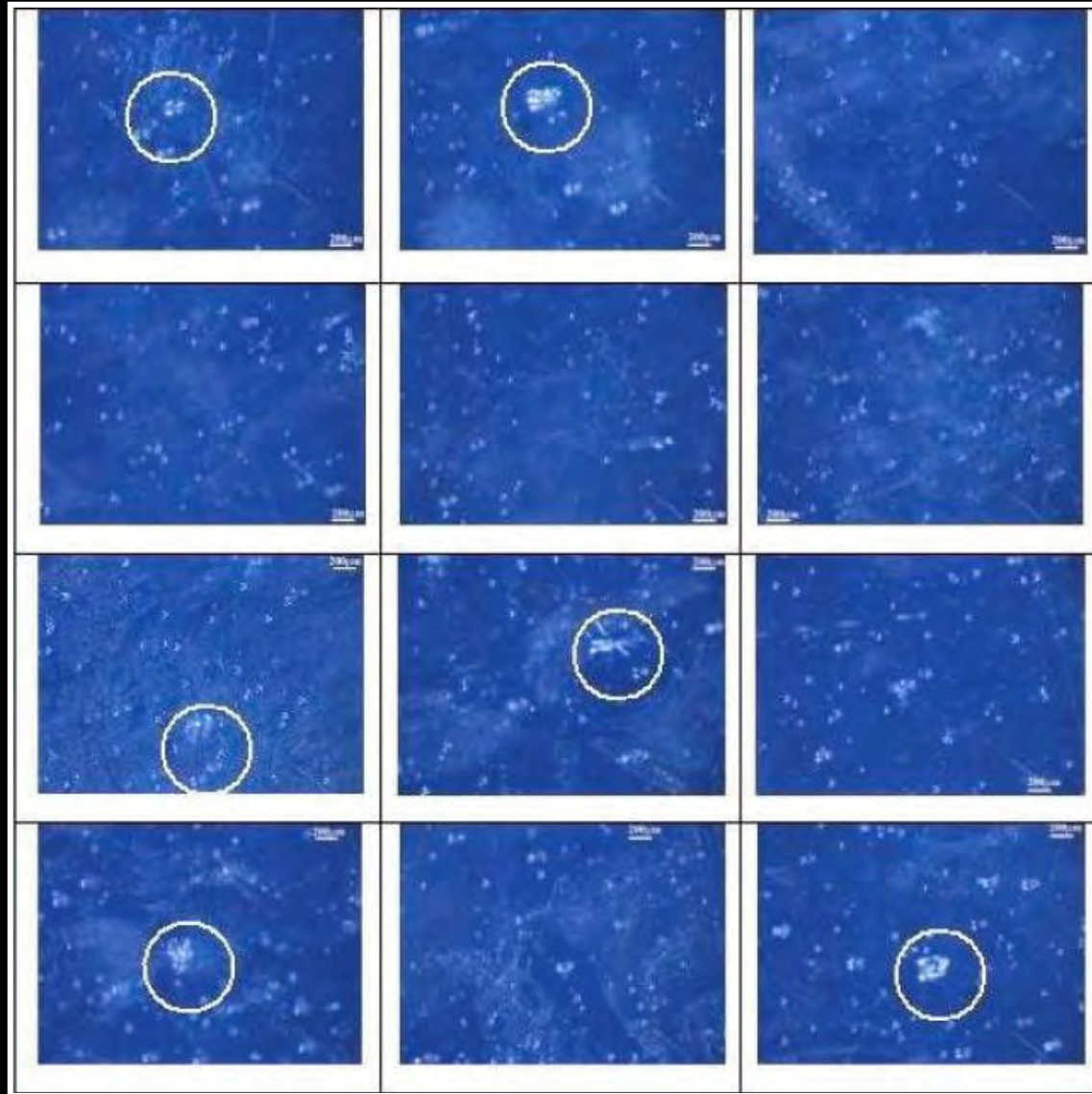
**The energy  
generated by the  
ultrasound reactor**

**(2)**

**is twice as that of  
the energy collected  
by a neutron channel  
of a standard  
Uranium nuclear  
reactor working at 3  
Watts (1)**







**Thorium alpha radiation tracks are highlighted by rings.**

**First column: the four samples of Thorium without ultrasounds.**

**Second and third columns: the eight samples of Thorium with ultrasounds.**

**The ratio of tracks shows that the alpha radiation is halved after 90 minutes of ultrasounds.**

**Moreover in the ultrasounds samples there is no increase of other types of radiation.**



### Analysis of Thorium without Ultrasounds

	<i>Thorium Counts</i>	<i>Thorium Concentration</i>
Sample 1	287±1	0.020±0.01
Sample 3	167±1	0.012±0.01
Sample 4	363±1	0.026±0.01
Mean Value	272±1	0.019±0.01

### Analysis of Thorium with Ultrasounds

	<i>Thorium Counts</i>	<i>Thorium Concentration</i>
Sample 1	231±1	0.016±0.01
Sample 3	57±1	0.004±0.01
Sample 4	79±1	0.006±0.01
Mean Value	122.33	0.009±0.01

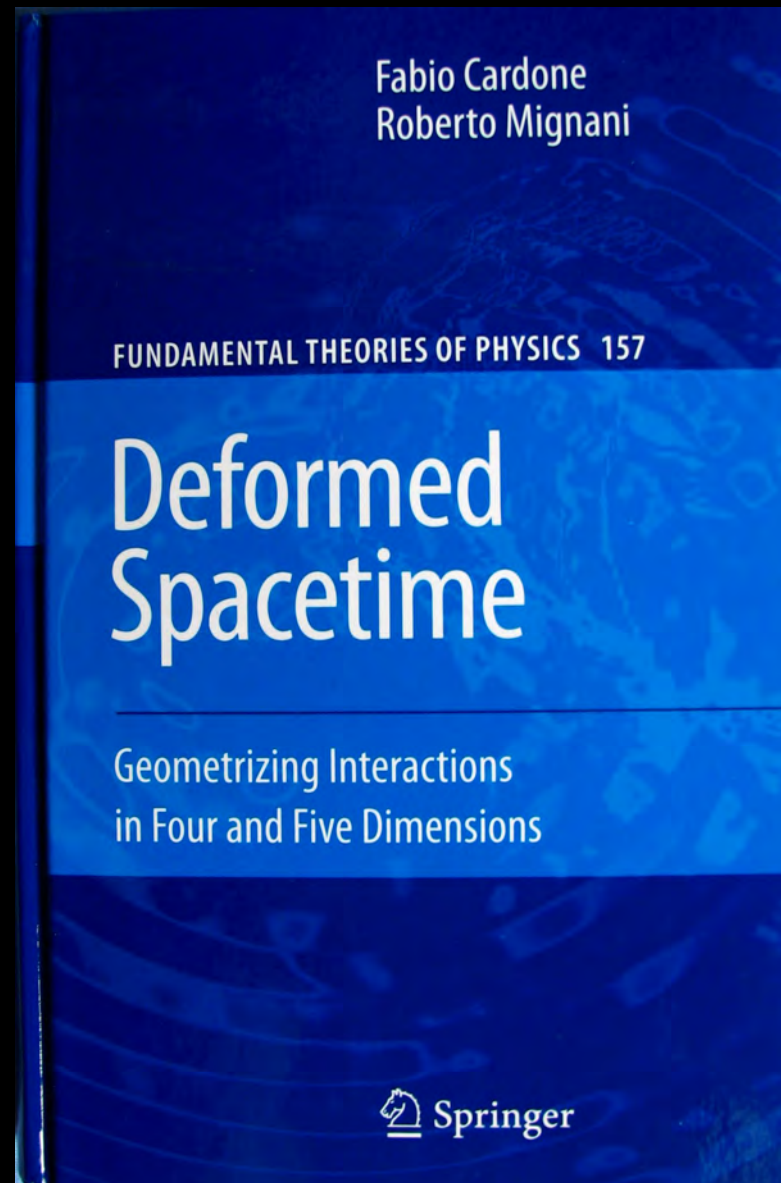
Rapporto tra valori medi del Torio

Con Ultrasuoni  
Senza Ultrasuoni

$\frac{1}{2.2}$

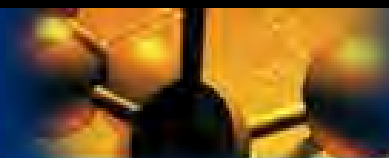
$\frac{1}{2.1}$

**Analysis by a mass spectrometer measuring the counts and the concentrations of Thorium with and without ultrasounds showing that the Thorium amount is halved (*from volume “Deformed Spacetime, chapter 17*)**



**Cover of the book “Deformed Spacetime” published in Germany in 2007.  
In this year the ultrasound nuclear reactor was shown in Italy for the first time.**



**Rif. CNR:** 1741**Data deposito:** 02/10/2006**N° deposito:** RM 2006A 000520**Titolarità:** 100% CNR**Inventori:** F. Cardone**Istituto:** ISTITUTO PER LO STUDIO DEI MATERIALI NANOSTRUTTURATI

**Titolo:** Apparecchiatura e procedimento per l'abbattimento della radioattività di materiali radioattivi mediante reazioni piezonucleari indotte da ultrasuoni e cavitazione.

**Descrizione:** L'invenzione si riferisce ad un apparato ed un processo per ridurre la radioattività di elementi naturali e/o artificiali per mezzo di reazioni piezonucleari (ref. Deformed Spacetime, Springer 2007, cap.i 16, 17) generate mediante insonazione o sonicazione caritativa usando un trasduttore elettromeccanico che lavori al di sopra della soglia minkowskiana delle forze nucleari (ref. Energy and Geometry, World Scientific 2004, cap.i 10,11)

**Usi:** Il principale campo di applicazione dell'invenzione è nella riduzione della attività radioattiva nelle sostanze naturali e artificiali e nella trasformazione dei rifiuti radioattivi in sostanze inerti. Utile per l'industria nucleare, lo smaltimento dei rifiuti nucleari, processi di decontaminazione radioattiva, processo di dismissione nucleare.

**Vantaggi:** Il principale vantaggio dell'invenzione è la trasformazione delle sostanze e dei rifiuti radioattivi in sostanze inerti in un tempo 10.000 volte inferiore al tempo naturale di dimezzamento radioattivo (ref. Deformed Spacetime, Springer 2007, cap. 11)

**Parole-chiave:** Eliminazione scorie nucleari, riduzione radioattività, reazioni piezonucleari, Deformed Spacetime, Energy and Geometry, industria nucleare, smaltimento dei rifiuti nucleari, processi di decontaminazione radioattiva, processo di dismissione nucleare, Fabio Cardone.

**Inventore di riferimento:** Cardone Dott. Fabio

**Data Estensioni (PCT):** 08/02/2007

**N° Estensioni (PCT):** PCT/IT2007/000080

**Abstract of the first patent owned by the National Research Council about the quenching of radioactive materials by ultrasound nuclear reactions, see the web site [www.dpm.cnr.it](http://www.dpm.cnr.it)**

**Rif. CNR:** 1739**Data deposito:** 02/10/2006**N° deposito:** RM 2006 A 000524**Titolarità:** 100% CNR**Inventori:** F. Cardone**Istituto:** ISTITUTO PER LO STUDIO DEI MATERIALI NANOSTRUTTURATI**Titolo:** Apparecchiatura e procedimento per la produzione di neutroni mediante ultrasuoni e cavitazione di sostanze.**Descrizione:** L'invenzione si riferisce ad un apparato ed un processo per la produzione di radiazione neutronica in dosi che possono essere mantenute in condizioni non pericolose per gli esseri viventi, partendo da elementi stabili mediante reazioni piezonucleari (ref. Deformed Spacetime, Springer 2007, cap.i 16, 17) generate per mezzo di cavitazione ultrasonica usando un trasduttore elettromeccanico che lavori al di sopra della soglia minkowskiana delle forze nucleari (ref. Energy and Geometry, World Scientific 2004, cap.i 10,11)**Usi:** Il principale campo di applicazione dell'invenzione è nella produzione della radiazione neutronica per usi industriali quali la produzione di reazioni nucleari indotte da irraggiamento neutronico e l'analisi di materiali. Utile per l'industria nucleare, le prove di materiali, l'industria per la difesa.**Vantaggi:** I principali vantaggi dell'invenzione sono che i neutroni vengono prodotti da sostanze stabili non radioattive con un processo elettromeccanico che può essere iniziato e fermato a volontà e la loro dose può essere regolata cambiando il rapporto geometrico tra la camera di cavitazione ed il sonotrodo che produce gli ultrasuoni (ref. Deformed Spacetime, Springer 2007, cap. 17)**Parole-chiave:** Industria nucleare, prove di materiali, reazioni piezonucleari, soglia di minkowski delle forze nucleari, defence industry, Deformed Spacetime, Energy and Geometry, produzione di radiazione neutronica, industria nucleare, smaltimento dei rifiuti nucleari, processi di decontaminazione radioattiva, processo di dismissione nucleare, Fabio Cardone.**Inventore di riferimento:** Cardone Dott. Fabio**Data Estensioni (PCT):** 08/02/2007**N° Estensioni (PCT):** PCT/IT2007/000081

**Abstract of the second patent owned by the National Research Council  
about the neutron production by ultrasound nuclear reactions, see the  
web site [www.dpm.cnr.it](http://www.dpm.cnr.it)**



**Rif. CNR:** 1740**Data deposito:** 02/10/2006**N° deposito:** RM 2006 A 000522**Titolarità:** 100% CNR**Inventori:** F. Cardone**Istituto:** ISTITUTO PER LO STUDIO DEI MATERIALI NANOSTRUTTURATI**Titolo:** Processo e impianto per la produzione di reazioni piezonucleari endotermiche ed esotermiche mediante ultrasuoni e cavitazione di sostanze.**Descrizione:** L'invenzione si riferisce ad un processo ed un impianto per la produzione di reazioni piezonucleari endotermiche ed esotermiche mediante la cavitazione ultrasonica di opportune sostanze (ref. Deformed Spacetime, Springer 2007, cap.11). Nel caso di reazioni esotermiche vi è la produzione di vapore che è poi convogliato ad una turbina per la produzione di energia meccanica. Nel caso di reazioni endotermiche, vi è consumo di energia elettrica per la generazione di reazioni piezonucleari che producono sostanze utili.**Usi:** Il principale campo di applicazione dell'invenzione è nella costruzione di reattori nucleari ultrasonici a due stadi per la produzione di energia meccanica e sostanze utili come materie prime partendo da liquidi non radioattivi. Utile per produzione di energia e produzione di materie prime.**Vantaggi:** Il principale vantaggio dell'invenzione è di fare uso di liquidi non radioattivi di facile e comune reperimento nei quali vengono generate reazioni piezonucleari mediante cavitazione ultrasonica.**Parole-chiave:** Industria per la produzione di energia, Produzione di materie prime, reattore nucleare ultrasonico, reazioni piezonucleari endotermiche-esotermiche, industria nucleare, smaltimento dei rifiuti nucleari, processi di decontaminazione radioattiva, processo di dismissione nucleare, Deformed Spacetime, Fabio Cardone.**Inventore di riferimento:** Cardone Dott. Fabio**Data Estensioni (PCT):** 13/03/2007**N° Estensioni (PCT):** PCT/IT2007/000183

**Abstract of the third patent owned by the National Research Council about the endothermic and esothermic piezonuclear reactions for making an ultrasound reactor, see the web site [www.dpm.cnr.it](http://www.dpm.cnr.it)**



**Marble Samples P1 e P2**

**Granite Samples P3 e P4**

**Before compression up to breaking**





**Hydraulic press  
used for  
compressing  
Marble and Granite  
samples up to  
breaking**



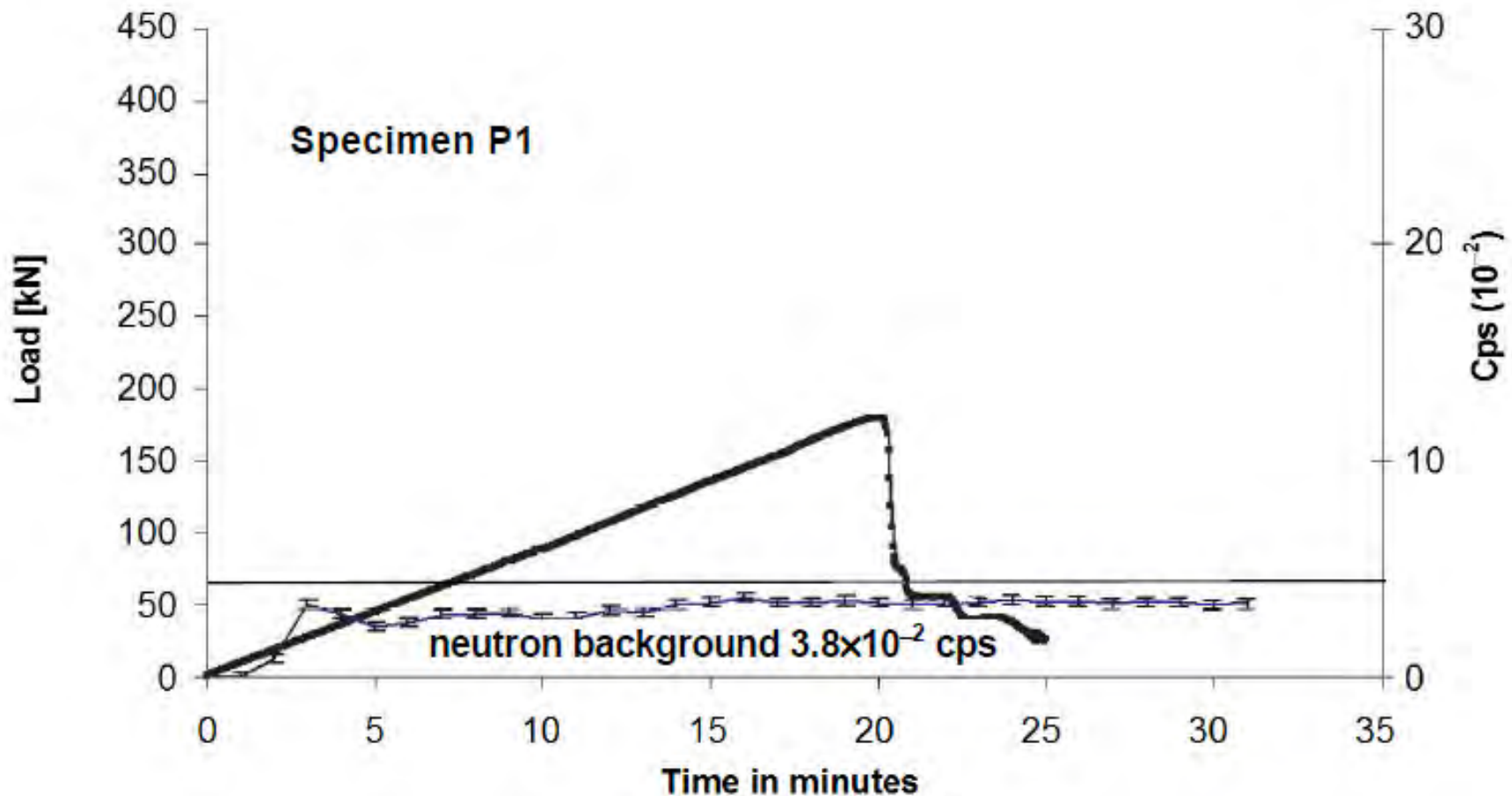


**Picture of the Marble samples after soft fracture**



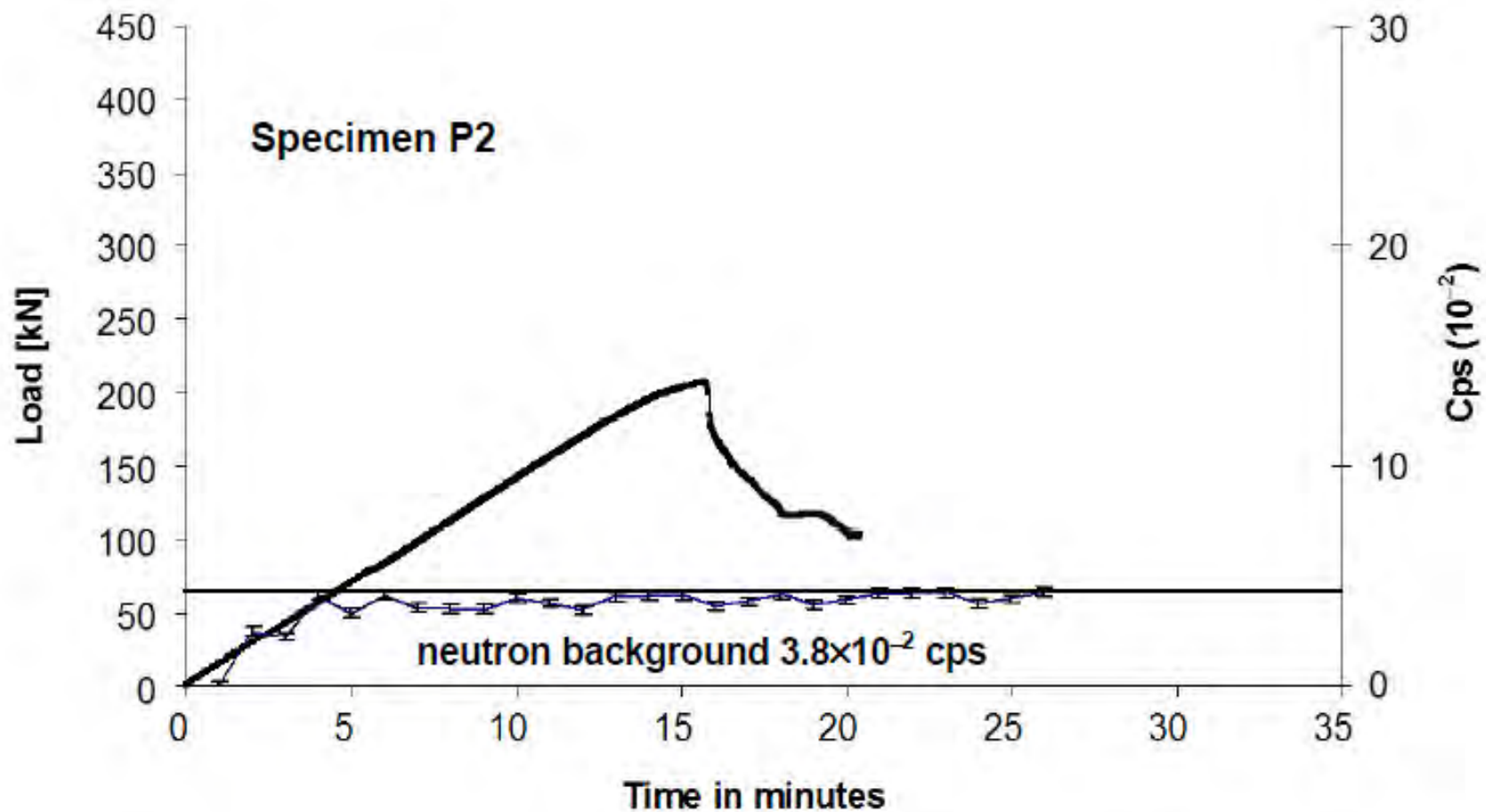


**Granite Samples after brittle fracture**



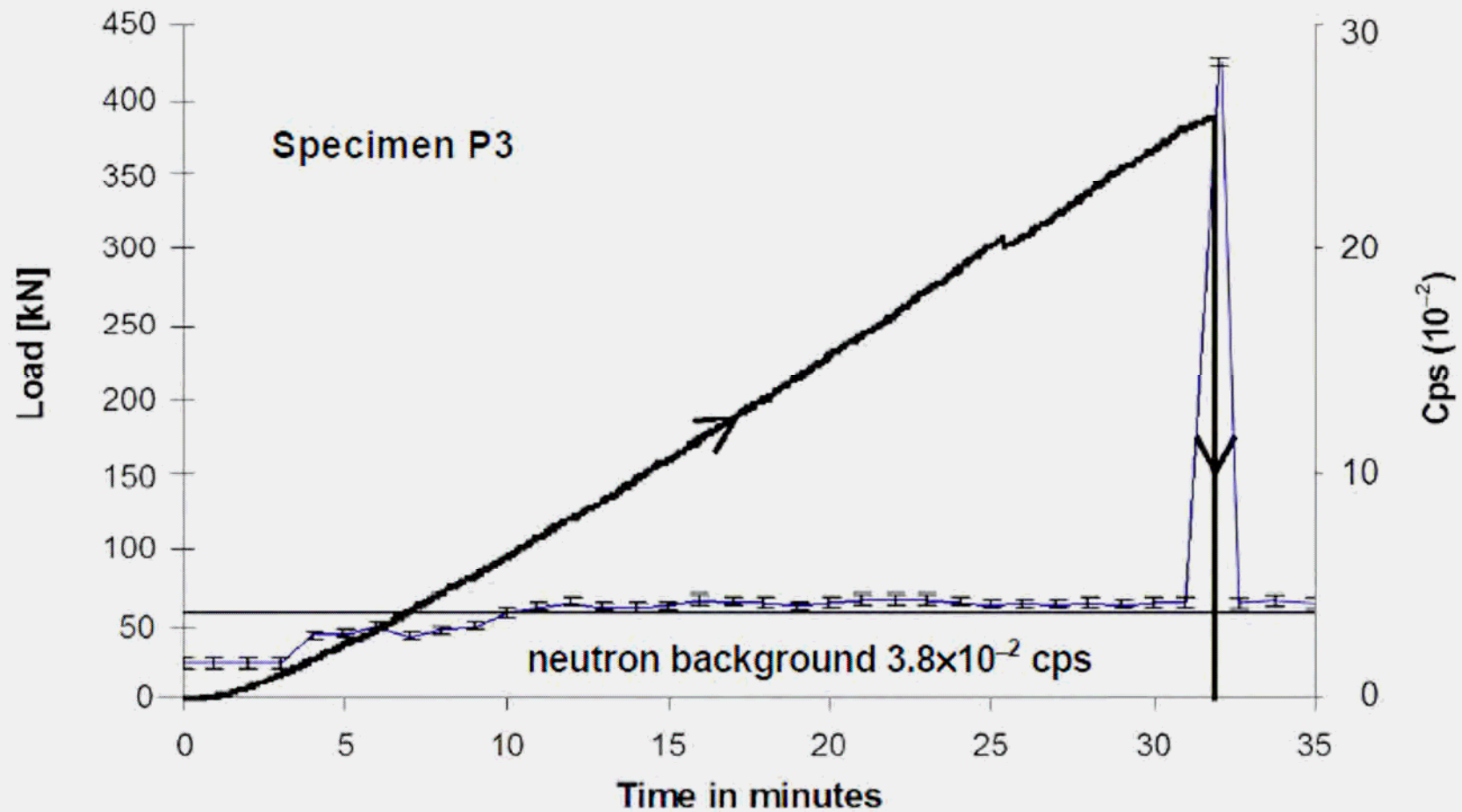
**Applied force and neutron counts versus time**  
**Marble sample P1**





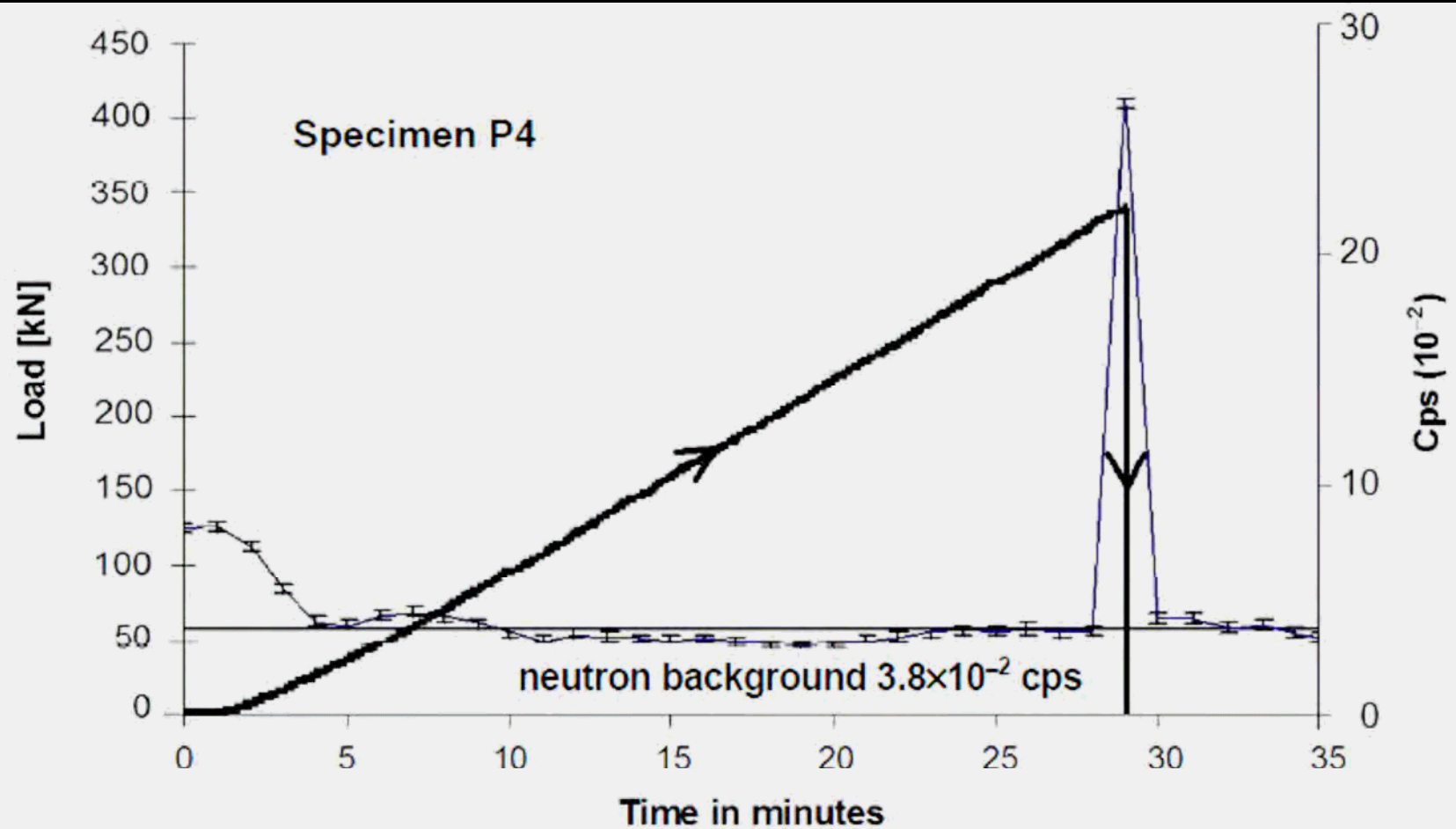
**Applied force and neutron counts versus time**

**Marble sample P2**



**Applied force and neutron counts versus time**  
**Granite sample P3**





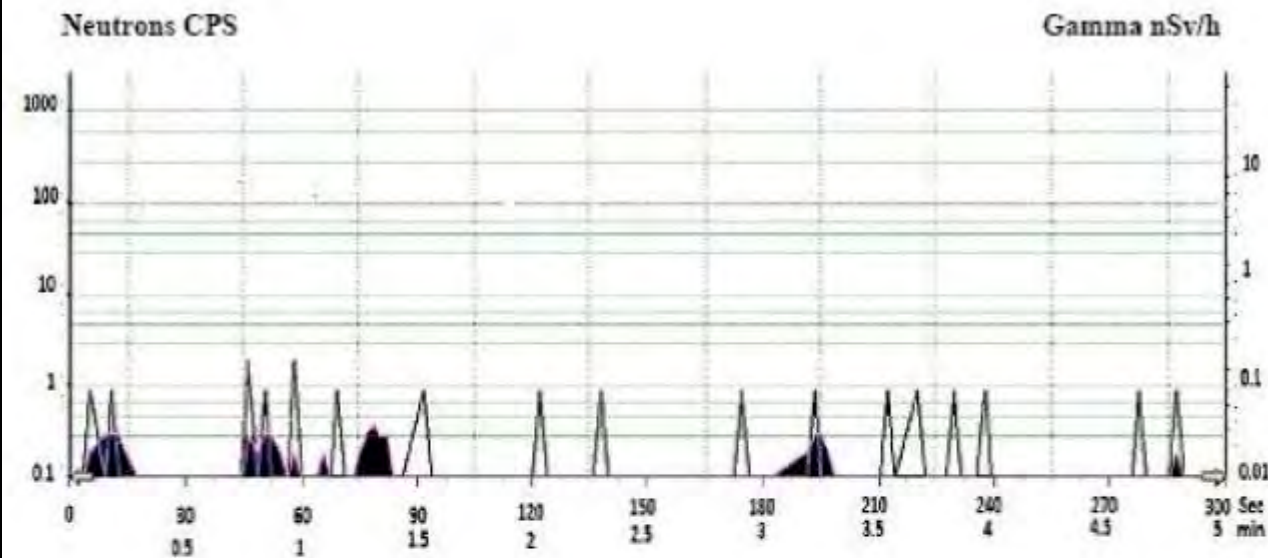
**Applied force and neutron counts versus time**

**Granite sample P4**

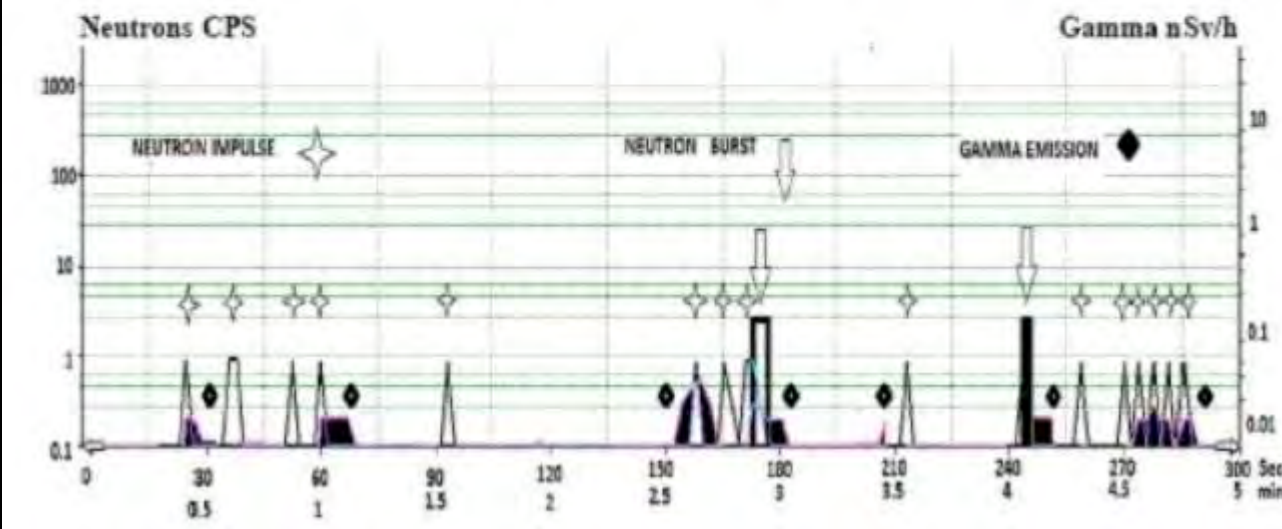


**St. Ambrose Project**  
**R-1-S Reactor owned by STARTEC**  
**confinement chamber and driving-control system**





Background  
neutron counts and  
gamma dose rate  
versus time.  
Time interval  
5 minutes



Neutron counts and  
gamma dose rate  
versus time,  
during  
the application of  
ultrasounds (20 KHz  
19 Watts) to an Iron  
rod (500 gr).  
Time interval  
5 minutes

Background  
neutron energy  
spectrum in the  
laboratory.

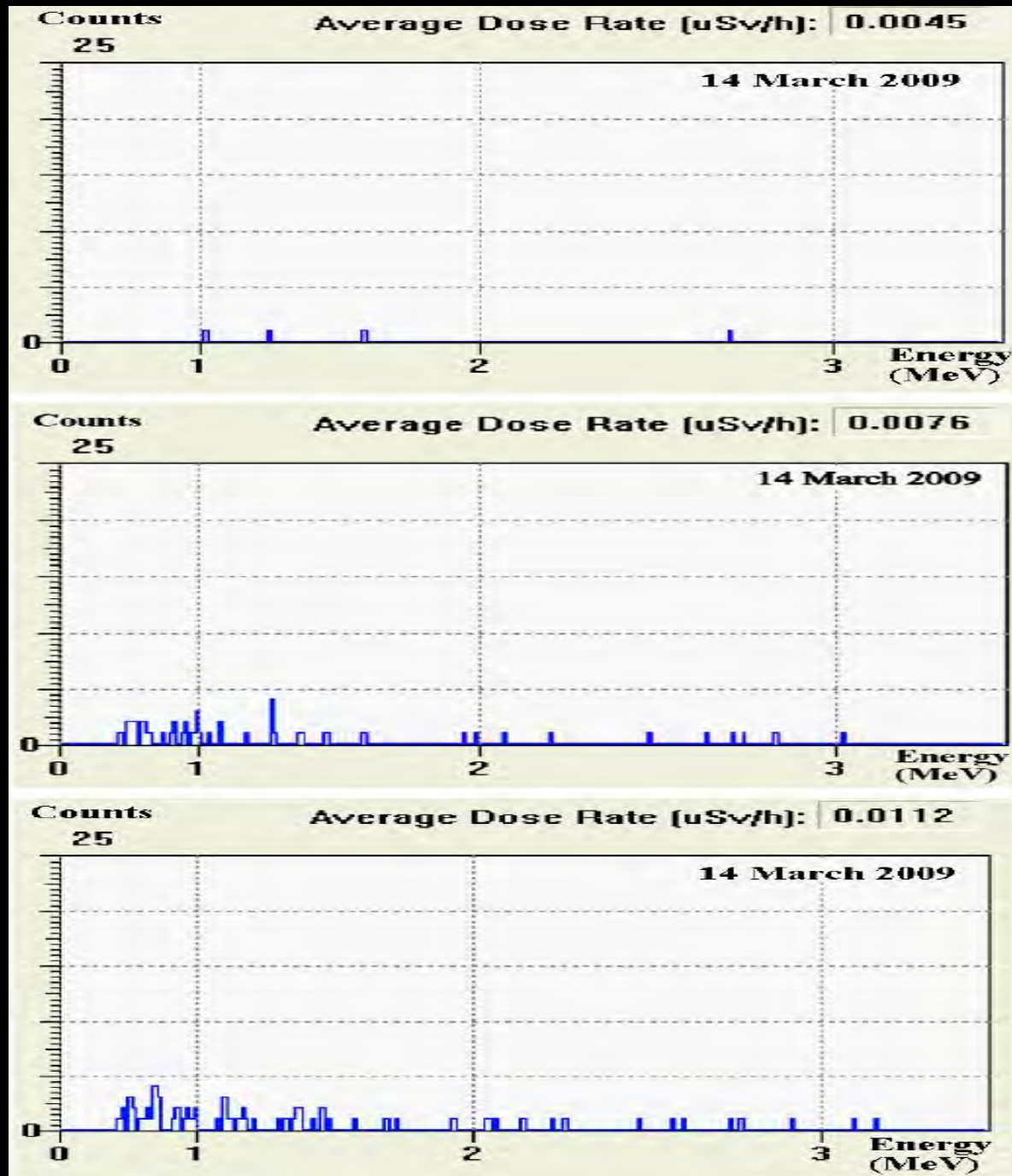
Time interval 60 mins

Neutron energy  
spectrum for a  
synthesized Iron rod  
under ultrasounds.

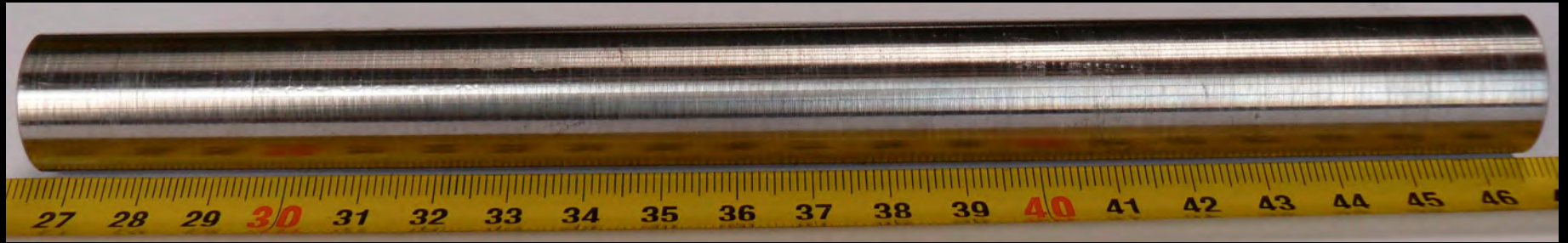
Time interval 60 mins

Neutron energy  
spectrum for a  
stainless steel rod  
under ultrasounds.

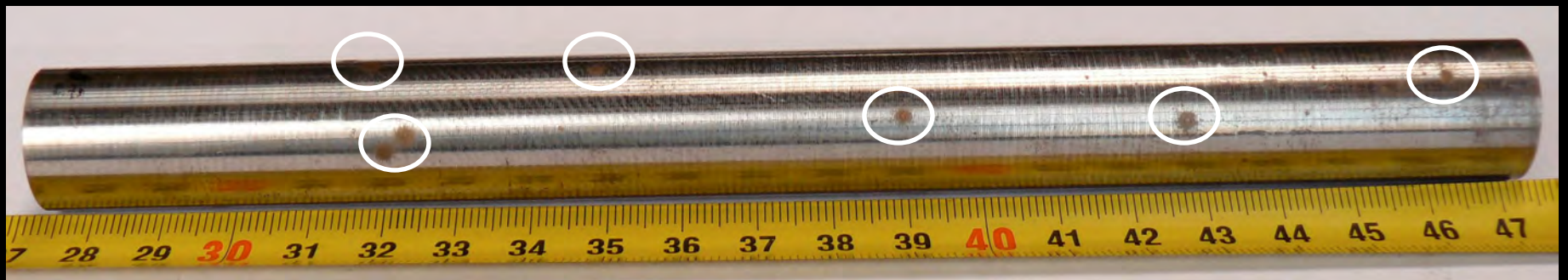
Time interval 60 mins



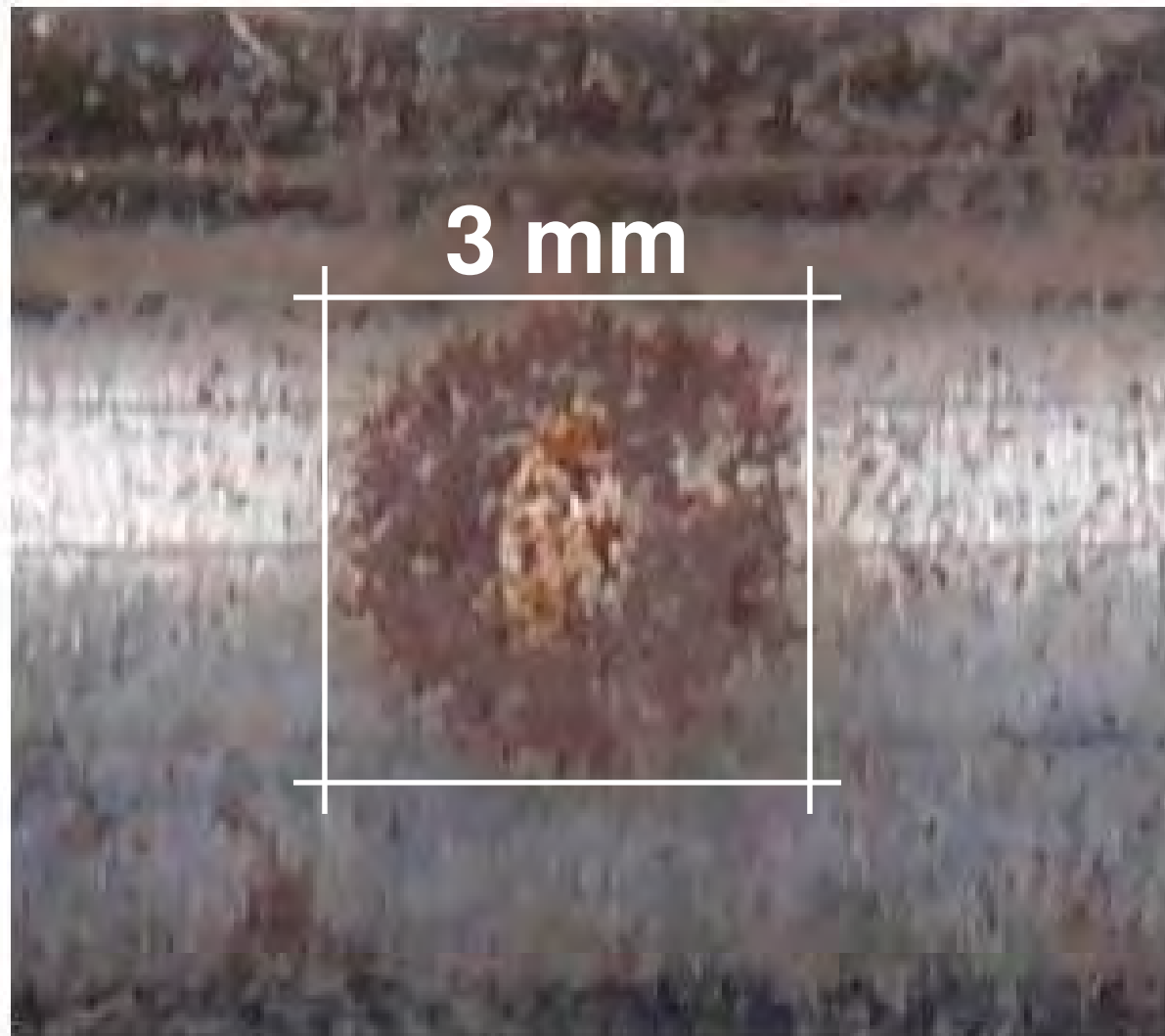




**Stainless steel rod before the application of ultrasounds**



**Stainless steel rod after 60 minutes of application of ultrasounds (19 Watt). Eight damaged zone are visible due to the emission of neutron bursts.**



**Magnification of one of the damaged zones due to the neutron burst emission**



## Without Ultrasuonds

•	<u>Element</u>	<u>Weight %</u>
•	C Carbon	2.37
•	Si Silicon	0.21
•	Mn Manganese	0.66
•	Fe Iron	91.92
•	W Wolframium	0.53
•	Dy Dysprosium	4.12
•	Cr Chrome	0.18

## With Ultrasuonds

•	<u>Element</u>	<u>Weight %</u>	
•	<u>C</u> <u>Carbon</u>	<u>19.80</u>	←
•	<u>O</u> <u>Oxigen</u>	<u>29.27</u>	←
•	Na Sodium	1.20	
•	Mg Magnesium	0.19	
•	Al Aluminium	0.53	
•	Si Silicon	0.49	
•	S Sulfur	0.27	
•	Cl Chlorine	1.61	
•	K Potassium	0.54	
•	Ca Calcium	0.68	
•	Mn Manganese	0.47	
•	<u>Fe</u> <u>Iron</u>	<u>44.45</u>	←
•	W Wolframium	0.50	

## Piezonuclear neutrons

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## ABSTRACT

We report the results of neutron measurements carried out during the application of ultrasounds to isolated specimens containing only stable elements like Iron and Chlorine, without any other radioactive source of any kind. These measurements, carried out by CR39 detectors and a Boron Trifluoride electronic detector, evidenced the emission of neutron pulses. These pulses stand well above the electronic noise and the background of the laboratory where the measurements were carried out.

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## Piezonuclear decay of thorium

Fabio Cardone<sup>a,b</sup>, Roberto Mignani<sup>b,c,d,e</sup>, Andrea Petrucci<sup>a</sup><sup>a</sup> Istituto per lo Studio dei Materiali Nanostrutturati (ISMI-CNR), Via dei Torricelli 22/A, 00185 Roma, Italy<sup>b</sup> CNR, Istituto Nazionale di Alta Matematica “F. Severi”, Camp. Universitario, IV/A, 00185 Roma, Italy<sup>c</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica “E. Fermi”, Università degli Studi “Tor Vergata”, Via della Ricerca Scientifica, 00133 Roma, Italy<sup>d</sup> INFN, Sezione di Roma, Italy

## ARTICLE INFO

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## ABSTRACT

We show that cathodism of a solution of thorium-232 in water induces an acceleration, at a rate  $10^4$  times faster than the natural radioactive decay would do. This result agrees with the alteration of the secular equilibrium of thorium-234 obtained by a Russian team via explosion of uranium foils in water and solutions. These evidences further support some preliminary clues for the possibility of piezonuclear reactions (namely nuclear reactions induced by pressure waves) obtained in the last ten years.

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## Piezonuclear neutrons from fracturing of inert solids

F. Cardone<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Carpinetti<sup>c,\*</sup>, G. Lucidogna<sup>a</sup><sup>a</sup> Istituto per lo Studio dei Materiali Nanostrutturati (ISMI-CNR), Via dei Torricelli 22/A, 00185 Roma, Italy<sup>b</sup> Dipartimento di Fisica “E. Fermi”, Università degli Studi “Tor Vergata”, Via della Ricerca Scientifica, 00133 Roma, Italy<sup>c</sup> Department of Structural Engineering and Geotechnical Engineering of Torino, Corso Duca degli Abruzzi 24, 10129 Torino, Italy

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## ABSTRACT

Neutron emission measurements by means of helium-3 neutron detectors were performed on solid test specimens during crushing failure. The materials used were marble and granite, selected as they present a different behaviour in compression failure (i.e., a different brittleness index) and a different iron content. All the test specimens were of the same size and shape. Neutron emissions from the granite test specimens were found to be of about one order of magnitude higher than the natural background level at the time of failure. These neutron emissions should be caused by nucleosynthesis or piezonuclear reactions that occurred in the granite, but did not occur in the marble.  $\text{Fe}^{56} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{64} + 2$  neutrons. The present natural abundance of aluminium (7–8% in the Earth crust), which is less favoured than iron from a nuclear point of view, is possibly due to the above piezonuclear fusion reaction. Despite the apparently low practical relevance of the results presented in this letter, it is useful to present them in order to give an outlet to the possibility to repeat the experiment.

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## Keywords:

Piezonuclear emission  
Piezonuclear reaction  
Radio emitting failure  
Stress field analysis  
Material characterization