How can We Eliminate Radiation from Radioactive Materials ?

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ABSTRACT

There is an urgent need to eliminate radioactive contamination arising from the Fukushima nuclear disaster on March 11, 2011. Methods for stabilizing radioactive materials are generally believed to require high energy levels, such as those that occur during nuclear fusion and also they only use popular absorbent for the nuclear materials. We, however, report a progressive ideas and experimental data in 6 months-period for deactivating radionuclides, independently of their half-lives. The theoretical approaches are consisted of two ideas; (1) the interaction between photons from the caesium(Cs) and the particle of $<H^{+}$--$e^{-}>$ (we call the Infoton) can perform around the geometrical potential formed by them at very short distance and for very short time. In this scheme the Infotons that emit a long-wavelength (such as approx. 1 mm or THz) can resonate with the photon energies from Cs. (2) we apply one of group theories to the Infotons, and show that stable elements such as barium(Ba), lanthanum(La), and cerium(Ce) should be generated from the radioactive elements (Cs in our case). The Infoton can be generated by the specially-treated water through a process. We experimentally confirmed reduction of radioactivity using the water or the container activated with the water involving the Infoton. We showed that the contaminated soils produced a 60% decrease in radioactivity after 42 hours. This reduction has persisted during 6 months, after which the level of radioactivity was 13% of its original value, for instances. Furthermore, the presence of these elements (Ba, La, and Ce) in the treated soils or their extracts was indeed demonstrated experimentally by induction-coupled plasma mass spectroscopy (and also ICP-AES) and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy. We name this process of reduction for radioactivity a long-wavelength synthesis (LOWS) in other word a low-energy method.