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Decontamination Mix

The deco-mix is an experimental mixture of minerals for speeding up the self-rehabilitation process of isotopes. The mix is contributing to the shortening of the half life-time of isotopes. The deco-mix has been prepared for the acceleration of the rehabilitation of isotopes with *alpha* and *beta* radiation. It helps to the decontamination of the contaminated and collected soil at the *Fukushima* site.
The deco-mix can also be used at other sites and for other decontamination purposes.

Isotopes mean: The mass-energy balance of the proton-electron-neutron processes within the elementary structure has been disrupted.
In the case of *beta radiation* the no-balance may happen in various ways, but the main point is that the mass-energy balance of the cycle is destroyed.

either $\frac{dm}{dt_n^{isotope}} < (or) > \frac{dm}{dt_n}$ or $\frac{dm}{dt_p^{isotope}} > (or) < \frac{dm}{dt_p}$

This is damage of the *Strong Interrelation*, the balance of the mass-energy-mass… endless transformation.

$$\frac{dmc^2}{dt_p\varepsilon_p}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{i^2}{c^2}}\right) \neq \left|\frac{dmc^2}{dt_n\varepsilon_n}\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{i^2}{c^2}}-1\right)\right|$$

If the proton intensity at the start is:	$\frac{dmc^2}{dt_p\varepsilon_p}$	and the neutron process intensity at the end (at inflexion point) is:	$\frac{dmc^2}{dt_n\varepsilon_n}\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}$
the difference between the intensities of the proton and neutron processes of the cycle is the electron process:			$\left\lvert\frac{dmc^2}{dt_i\varepsilon_e}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right)\right\rvert$

Fermi formula describes the proton-neutron-electron relation (without calculating with the quantum entropy part.)

At the inflexion point: $\frac{dm}{dt_p} = \frac{dm}{dt_n}$; since $dt_o = dt_p = dt_n$

and the intensity difference in general is addressed by $\varepsilon_e = \frac{\varepsilon_p}{\varepsilon_n}\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}$

The *Fermi* decay is: $n \to p + |e| + |\upsilon|$,

which is equivalent to $n \to p + |\beta| + |\upsilon|$

In the case of the disruption of the balance, value of β obviously depends on the polarity, on the positive (*positron*) or the negative (*electron*) signs of the deviation of the decay (balance).
The *neutrino* or *antineutrino* parts are possible supplementary corrections to the balance.
The inflexion point of the neutron and proton processes is of the same $\lim(dm/dt_o) = 0$ intensity, the transition between accelerating collapse and expansion.
This point cannot give solution to the balance problem; neither the proton process nor the neutron processes need correction.
The only possible point for the correction is the electron stage.

As corrective action, an isotope with this kind of damaged balance either provides or takes *blue shift* – in conventional terms: either *releases* or *takes* electron(s) from others.

Releasing *positrons* – improves the relation against proton process intensity increase (when the energy generation of the isotope is more than that of the normal standard proton-neutron relation of the element);
Taking *electrons* from aside – improves the relation against neutron process intensity increase (since the collapse needs more electron energy process drive than that is available within the standard element).

There are no flying mass particles – electrons (or positrons) released or receipt by isotopes – in *beta* radiation. Releasing (positrons) or taking electrons means impacting the *Quantum Membrane* by electron process. *Quantum Membrane* transfers the impact and *beta* radiation either provides electron process intensity impact to other elements (β^+) or takes electron process intensity impact from other elements (β^-).

The single impact is: $\frac{dmc^2}{dt_i\varepsilon_e}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right)$ = electron *blue shift*

At combined *blue shift* effect the time system is the same but the result is
- either of higher frequency:

$$beta = x\cdot\frac{dmc^2}{dt_i\varepsilon_e}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right) = \frac{dmc^2}{\frac{dt_i}{x}\varepsilon_e}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right);$$

- or higher mass impact of the same electron process frequency:

$$beta = x\cdot\frac{dmc^2}{dt_i\varepsilon_e}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right) = \frac{dxmc^2}{dt_i\varepsilon_e}\left(1-\sqrt{1-\frac{(c-i)^2}{c^2}}\right);$$

No difference, both are of intensive destruction impact.

Consequence of *fission*, *alpha* and *gamma* radiation may destroy the standard intensity relation, causing with that *beta* radiation.

Isotopes are natural components of the infinite chain of elementary cycles. Going through endless mass-energy-mass-…transformation, elements produce *beta* isotopes. Standard proton-neutron process intensity relations are formulating as result of *natural* progress.

The significance of this type of radiation is that this is not just about the electron process rather the proton and proton processes as well.
The damaged proton/neutron balance means that
- with the release of *positrons* there is also a proton process intensity surplus (independently is there any need for it or not);
- with the *electron blue shift* demand of the neutron there is also a proton process cover need for the completeness of the elementary cycle.

Electron and proton processes are connected.
The impact of *beta* radiation is equivalent either to the *loss* on proton process intensity (β^-) or the effect of the *blue shift* and possible proton process interference (β^+).
For this reason the impact of the electron radiation (β^-) is more damaging.
The relation of *beta* radiation to the *Strong Interrelation* makes the effecting distance so limited and short.

Figure 1 demonstrates the natural richness in isotopes. As example, *Carbon* has 15, *Caesium* has 39 isotopes.

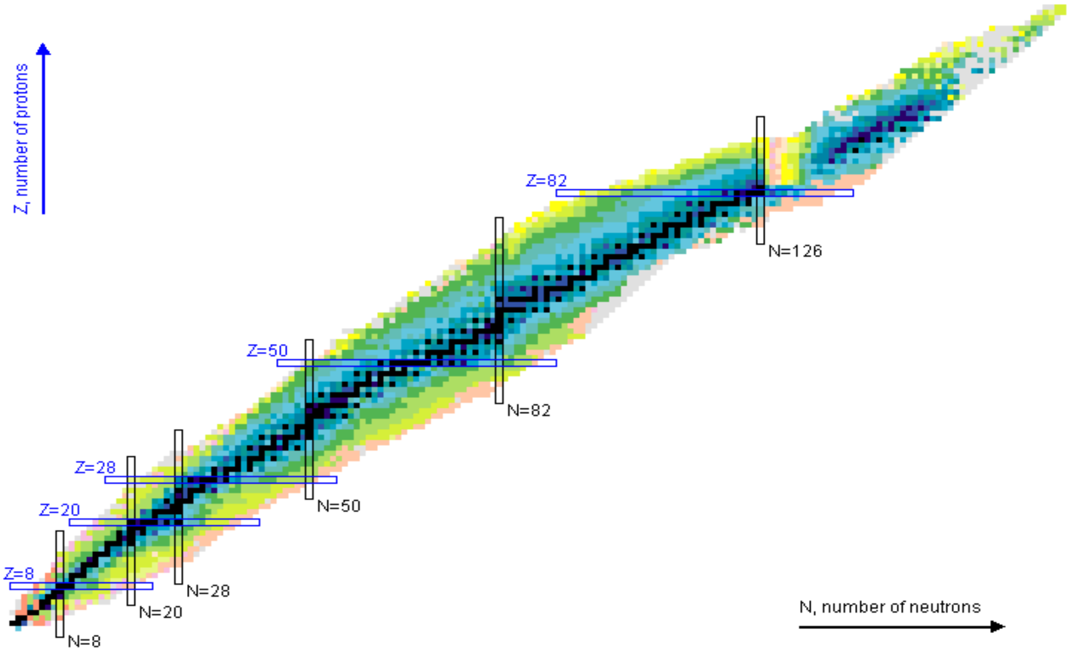

Figure 1

(Source: Wikipedia)

Elements with standard and balanced consolidated proton-neutron process intensity relation status are the ones on the straight line within the range of data, all with the characteristics of isotopes statuses.

(In the region toward the end with heavy elements the diagram is not precise, because of the missing or not available by measurement data.)

The support is to speed up the self-rehabilitation process of isotopes especially of *Cs-137*.

The task is shortening the half-life time of isotopes, to have impact on the elementary processes and find a certain composition of elements with proton process dominance.

The speeding up means, the neutron process of the isotope will be impacted and driven by the electron process of the donor element. The electron process impact will be covered by the available proton process intensity of the donor.

The first stage of the elementary communications is the intensification of the neutron and proton processes of the components.

Donor elements provide plus quantum energy, which will be transformed into neutron collapse. The full collapse is exploring this energy surplus. The proton process of the isotope after the inflexion point will start with this additional energy intensity – which previously was not part of the energy balance of the isotope.
[Meaning: The quantum energy is provided by the electron process of the donor and the intensity balance of the intensity demand of the neutron process of the isotope is covered by the proton process intensity of the donor element.]

The recovery process ensures the isotope returns back to their normal balanced status.

In the case of an isotope with β^- radiation, the missing electron *blue shift* drive to the neutron collapse will be provided by the donor elements with proton process dominance and electron *blue shift* surplus. The supporting element will also be providing the *proton process cover* to the neutron collapse of the isotope.
This way, the elementary process of the isotope will be accelerated: The intensity of the electron process drive of the donor is forcing the process ahead with higher speed than that would be followed from the elementary characteristics of the isotope itself. In the meantime the existing and available normal *blue shift* drive of the isotope – even of less intensity – will be utilised (by the isotope itself or by others) as part of the harmony principle of the communication.
β^- isotopes have neutron process intensity surplus with atomic weight more than the standard stable element.

In the case of β^+ isotope with energy surplus, the acceleration of the neutron collapse helps to use the *blue shift* surplus of the isotope by other elements of the mix with *blue shift* deficit.
In this case the donor elements of the mix will be driving the neutron collapse of the isotope with their electron drive and proton process cover. At the same time the isotope will be forced to provide its available *blue shift* drive and *proton process intensity cover* to the neutron process dominant element of the mix, and with that utilising the increased surplus and cover the neutron collapse with its own proton process intensity surplus, reason of the positron radiation.
β^+ isotopes have proton process intensity surplus with atomic weight less than the standard stable element.

This variance in the needed effect is the reason the deco-mix is composition of elements close to the status of absolute balance of proton and neutron intensity, like *O, Ni, C, S, Ca, Si* from one side and *Mg, Al, K, P, Cl, Na, F, Ti* from the other.

The communication of the elements of the rehabilitating mix and the isotope will have later – at close to the completion – the stage, when the neutron dominant elements of the mix and the isotope will prevail and ensure the natural proton and neutron process intensity balance of the composition in full. But to that stage the rehabilitation of the isotope should have already been completed and the energy status of the element corresponds to its normal standards.

Rehabilitation of a*lpha* isotopes is similar to the case with β^+ isotopes. The increased electron *blue shift* surplus and proton intensity dominance will be taken by the elements of the mix.

Rehabilitation of *gamma* isotopes is similar to the β^- case: Donors of the mix will be providing the supporting electron process *blue shift* surplus and proton coverage.