

Coulomb Explosions I

Electric LENT III

VOLUME 84, NUMBER 12 PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS 20 MARCH 2000

Nuclear Fusion Driven by Coulomb Explosions of Large Deuterium Clusters

J. Zweiback¹, R. A. Smith², T. E. Cowan¹, G. Hays¹, K. B. Wharton¹, V. P. Yanovsky¹, and T. Ditmire¹,

1. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, P.O. Box 808, L-477, Livermore, California 94550

2. Blackett Laboratory, Imperial College of Science, Technology, and Medicine, London, United Kingdom SW7 2BZ

(Received 14 December 1999)

With two deuterons coming from different clusters, J. Zweiback et. al. observe the fusion reaction by detecting the neutron.

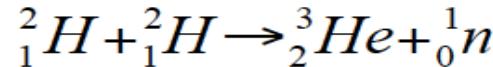
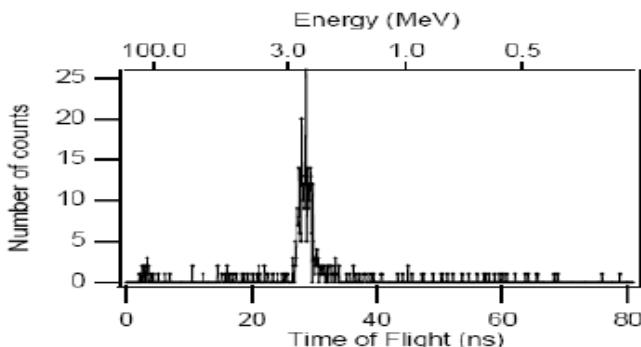
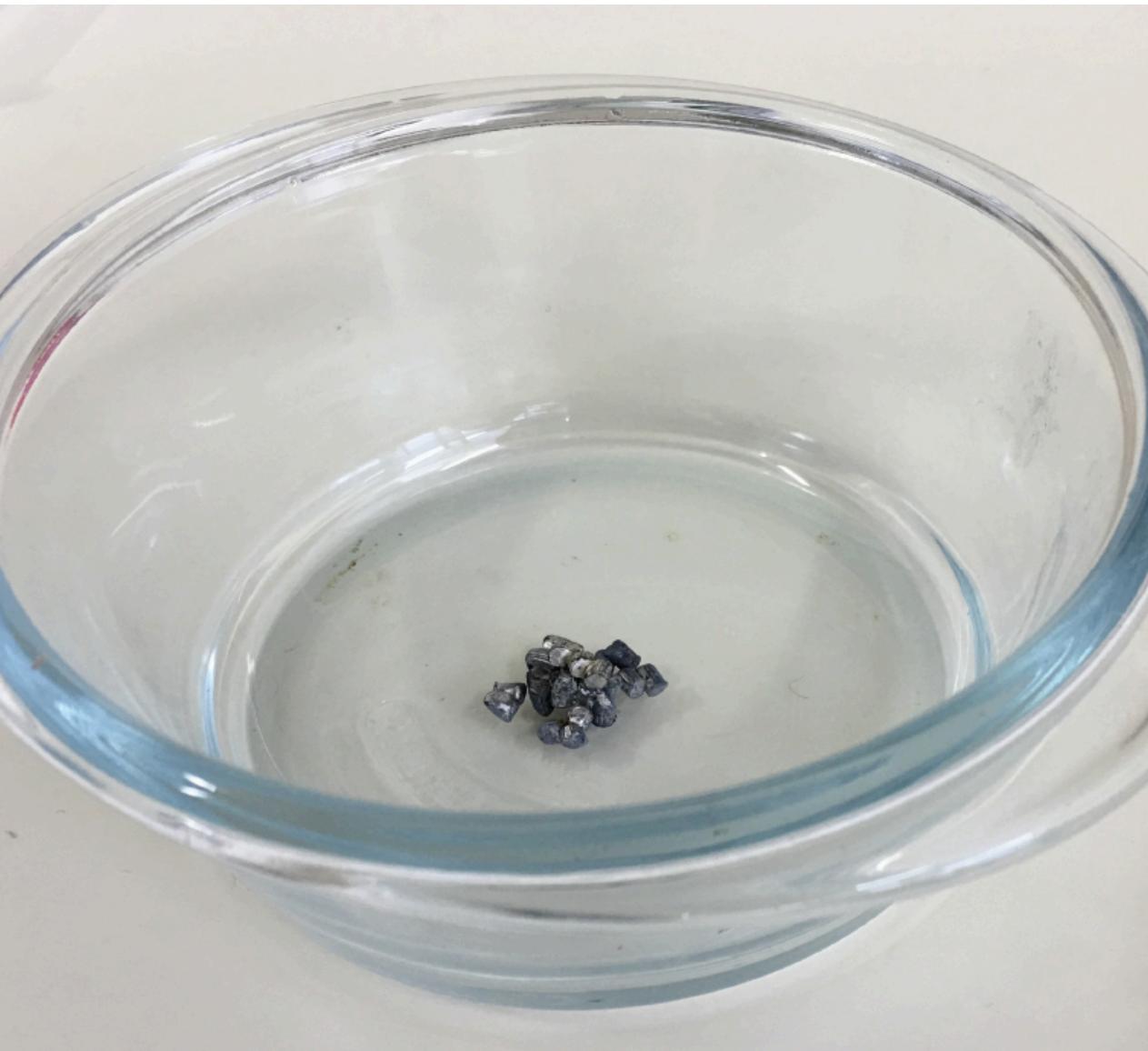


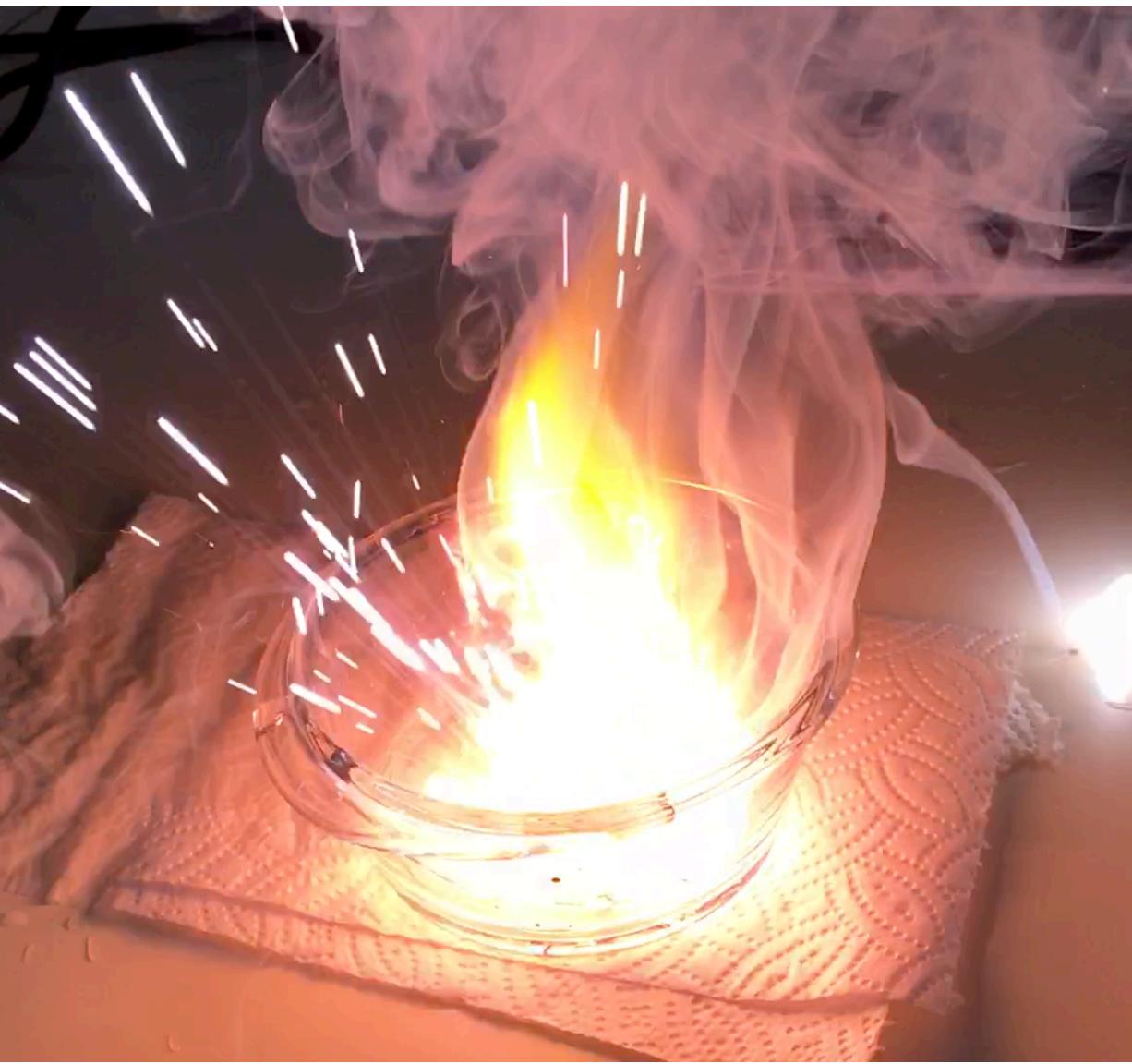
FIG. 1. Neutron time-of-flight spectrum. Neutrons were detected 62 cm from the target using a 7 mm thick plastic scintillator. The peak occurs at 2.45 ± 0.2 MeV, characteristic of DD fusion.

Coulomb Explosions II



Lithium
crystals
before
melting

Coulomb Explosions III



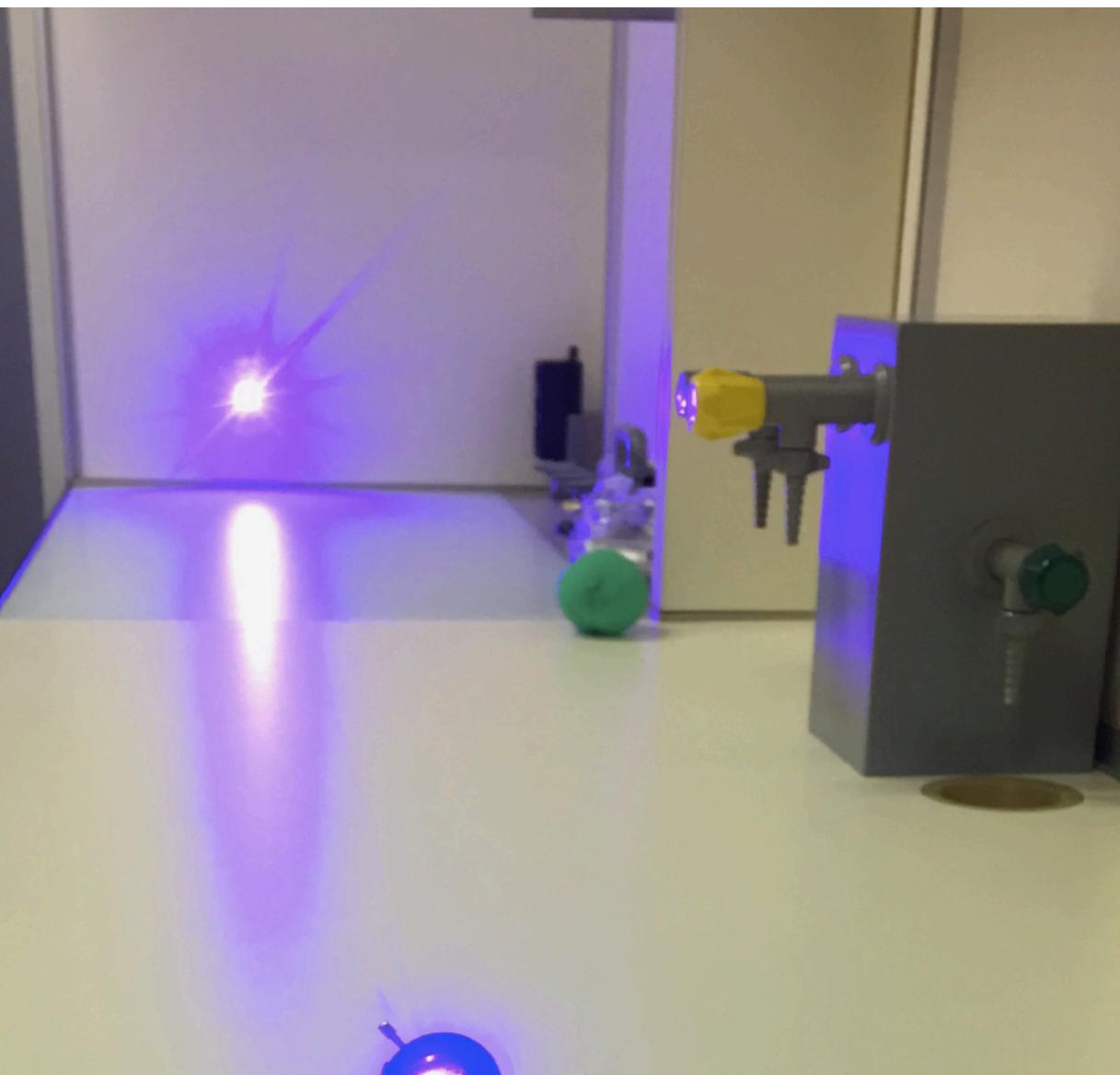
Lithium
Explosion
after melt
and cold
water

Coulomb Explosions IV



Laser optical
Bench setup
I

Coulomb Explosions V



Laser optical
Bench setup
II

Coulomb Explosions VI



Microscope
picture of
Nickel powders
after laser
explosion

Coulomb Explosions VII



Microscope
picture of
Nickel powders
after laser
explosion

Coulomb Explosions VIII



Microscope
picture of
Nickel powders
after laser
explosion

Coulomb Explosions IX



Microscope
picture of
Nickel
powders
after laser
explosion