The Britz Acoustic Inertial Confinement Fusion Bibliography

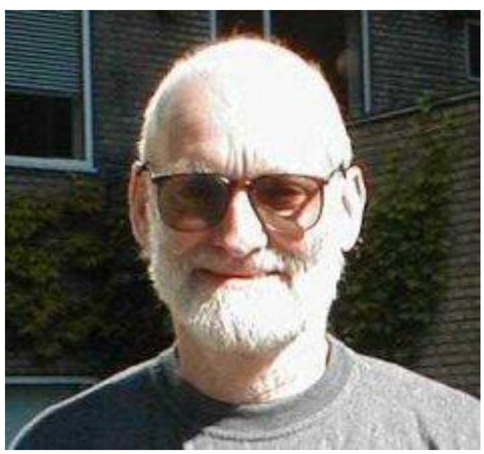
Abstracts of Scientific Journal Articles of Acoustic Inertial Confinement Fusion Including Sonoluminescence and Bubble Fusion

Primary Sort by Year; Secondary Sort by Last Name of First Author

Published by *New Energy Times and Steven B. Krivit's LENR Reference Site*
https://newenergytimes.com/

Dieter Britz, a professor of chemistry at the University of Aarhus in Denmark, kept track of papers published on the subjects of Acoustic Inertial Confinement Fusion including Sonoluminescence and Bubble Fusion.

For each paper, Britz created a database record and wrote an abstract, summarizing the paper from his perspective. His scope included English, German, Swedish, Italian, and to a limited extent, Russian-language journals.



Dieter Britz

Dieter Britz, Ph.D. (Sydney Univ. NSW 1967)
Dipl. Comp. Sci. (Newcastle Univ. NSW 1985)
Dr.scient. (Aarhus Univ. 2007)
From 1.1.2010, Emeritus (formally retired)

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% No. of entries: 34
@article{S.Arak2003,
 author    = {V.~H. Arakeri},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence and bubble fusion},
 journal   = {Curr. Sci.},
 volume    = {85},
 number    = {7},
 year      = {2003},
 pages     = {911--916},
 keywords  = {Review},
 annote    = {"Sonoluminescence (SL), the phenomenon of light emission from
 nonlinear motion of a gas bubble, involves an extreme degree of energy
 focusing.  The conditions within the bubble during the last stages of the
 nearly catastrophic implosion probably parallel the efforts aimed at
 developing inertial confinement fusion.  A limited review on the topic of SL
 and its possible connection to bubble nuclear fusion is presented here.  The
 emphasis is on looking for a link between the various forms of SL obsd.  and
 the severity of bubble collapse or implosion.  A simple energy anal. is also
 presented to enable the search for an appropriate parameter space and an
 exptl. technique for achieving energy densities required for triggering
 fusion reactions within the bubble". (Direct quote from Chem. Abstr. AN
 2003:940105)}
}

@article{S.Barb1994,
 author    = {B.~P. Barber and C.~C. Wu and R. Lofstedt and P.~H. Roberts
              and S. Putterman},
 title     = {Sensitivity of sonoluminescence to experimental parameters},
 journal   = {Phys. Rev. Lett.},
 volume    = {72},
 year      = {1994},
 pages     = {1380--1383},
 annote    = {"Light-scattering measurements have enabled the authors to det.
 that the transition to sonoluminescence is characterized by a bifurcation in
 the dynamics of a trapped pulsating bubble.  These expts. also reveal that
in
 the sonoluminescence (SL) state, changes in bubble radius of only 20\% are
 assocd. with factors of 200 in the intensity of emitted light.  This
 sensitivity of SL suggests that it originates from the kind of singular
 behavior that arises from the implosion of a shock wave.  Theor.
 extrapolations of this model to energy scales for fusion are discussed."
 (CAN 120:256429)}
}

@article{S.Belg2000,
 author    = {F. Belgiorno and S. Liberati and M. Visser and D.~W. Sciamma},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence: two-photon correlations as a test of
              thermality},
 journal   = {Phys. Lett. A},
 volume    = {271},
 year      = {2000},
 pages     = {308--313},
 annote    = {This paper addresses the question of whether the light emitted
 from a bubble under sonoluminescence conditions reflects, via its spectrum,
 high temperatures or whether this is an artifact due to the Casimir effect.
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 This has been previously suggested (see S.Eber1996).  Here the authors
 attempt to find criteria that might enable one to distinguish one cause from
 the other, by experiment.}
}

@article{S.Delg2002,
 author    = {G.~A. Delgadino and F.~J. Bonetto and R.~T. {Lahey Jr}},
 title     = {The relationship between the method of acoustic excitation
              and the stability of single bubble sonoluminescence for
              various noble gases},
 journal   = {Chem. Eng. Commun.},
 volume    = {189},
 number    = {6},
 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {786--802},
 annote    = {When a gas bubble is properly excited it will oscillate and may
 undergo implosions during which the gas in the bubble can become so
 compressed that a plasma is formed, resulting in the emission of photons.
 That is, light pulses may occur during implosions.  This phenomenon was
known
 of for >60 yr and is called sonoluminescence.  It is of great interest to
 scientists and engineers for high temp. chem. reactions, remediation of
 contaminated liqs. and, more recently, the possibility of thermonuclear
 fusion.  Measurements using mixed frequency ultrasonic bubble excitation
were
 performed for different dissolved noble gases at various temps.  The
 transient radius of the bubble was measured using Mie scattering and
 sonoluminescence (i.e., photon) emission was detected using two
 photomultipliers, which were band pass filtered to be sensitive to different
 parts of the emission spectrum.  The redn. in the ambient radius was
 identified as being directly related to bubble stability (i.e., the smaller
 the ambient radius, the less likely is the bubble to break up).  In addn.,
 the apparent lower frequency between strong implosions (i.e., the longer
time
 for interfacial perturbations to damp) is also important.  Interestingly,
 while the intensity of the light emissions was directly related to the
 amplitude of the imposed excitation pressure, the corresponding av. gas
 temp. was unaffected. CAN 2002:589397)}
}

@article{S.Eber1996,
 author    = {C. Eberlein},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence as quantum vacuum radiation},
 journal   = {Physical Rev. Lett.},
 volume    = {76},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {3842--3845},
 annote    = {The author introduces the problems with the theories so far
 proposed to explain the phenomenon of ultrasound-induced periodic
 sonoluminescence, where flashes of apparent black-body radiation implying
 temperatures of some of tens of thousands Kelvin, are emitted. Her theory
 rests on a suggestion by Schwinger and the Unruh effect, being that a mirror
 (the bubble walls) uniformly accelerated in vacuum emits such radiation.
This
 idea is quantified and leads to results consistent with observations. An
 experiment is finally suggested to test the theory: to check for x-rays in
 that part of the spectrum to which water is transparent; real black body
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 radiation should produce some of this, while the Unruh effect forbids
 them. Another test involves anisotropic emission from elongated bubbles.}
}

@article{S.Flan2005,
 author    = {D.~J. Flannigan and K.~S. Suslick},
 title     = {Plasma formation and temperature measurement during
              single-bubble cavitation},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {434},
 year      = {2005},
 pages     = {52--55},
 annote    = {Single-bubble sonoluminescence (SBSL) results from the extreme
 temperatures and pressures achieved during bubble compression; calculations
 have predicted the existence of a hot, optically opaque plasma core with
 consequent bremsstrahlung radiation.  Recent controversial reports claim the
 observation of neutrons from deuterium-deuterium fusion during acoustic
 cavitation.  However, there has been previously no strong experimental
 evidence for the existence of a plasma during single- or multi-bubble
 sonoluminescence.  SBSL typically produces featureless emission spectra that
 reveal little about the intra-cavity physical conditions or chemical
 processes.  Here we report observations of atomic (Ar) emission and
extensive
 molecular (SO) and ionic (O2+) progressions in SBSL spectra from
concentrated
 aqueous H2SO4 solutions.  Both the Ar and SO emission permit spectroscopic
 temperature determinations, as accomplished for multi-bubble
sonoluminescence
 with other emitters.  The emissive excited states observed from both Ar and
 O2+ are inconsistent with any thermal process.  The Ar excited states
 involved are extremely high in energy (>13 eV) and cannot be thermally
 populated at the measured Ar emission temperatures (4,000-15,000 K); the
 ionization energy of O2 is more than twice its bond dissociation energy, so
 O2+ likewise cannot be thermally produced.  We therefore conclude that these
 emitting species must originate from collisions with high-energy electrons,
 ions or particles from a hot plasma core.}
}

@article{S.Fuku1993,
 author    = {K. Fukushima},
 title     = {Is sono-fusion to be a possible mechanism for cold fusion?},
 journal   = {Frontiers Science Series},
 volume    = {4},
 year      = {1993},
 pages     = {609--612},
 annote    = {The phenomenon of sono-luminescence has recently appeared
 before the footlights.  Recently, direct measurement of the temp. of a hot
 spot created in a liq. by applying a supersonic field was carried out and
 very large values, T apprx. 0.5 eV, were obtained.  It seems therefore, to
 be an urgent problem to det. the upper bound for temps. and densities
 realizable in the hot spot, in connection with cold fusion.  The authors
 calc. it by using the bubble dynamics thus far developed by many authors and
 they est. the fusion rate per bubble. (Direct quote from Chem. Abstr.  CAN
 119:211893).}
}

@article{S.Gyul2002,
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 author    = {B. Gyula},
 title     = {Bubble fusion: second part of a scientific tragicomedy},
 journal   = {Termeszet Vilaga May},
 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {228--229},
 note      = {In Hungarian},
 annote    = {Comment on SL fusion.}
}

@article{S.Haug1996,
 author    = {A. Haug and H. H{\o}gaasen},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence in heavy water},
 journal   = {Phys. Scripta},
 volume    = {54},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {197--199},
 keywords  = {Experimental, sonoluminescence, neutrons, res-},
 submitted = {09/1995},
 published = {08/1996},
 annote    = {The authors repeated the sonoluminescence experiment,
succeeding
 in achieving a stable luminescent bubble in the flask centre, as have
others.
 This worked also in heavy water saturated with argon, and when deuterium was
 injected.  Some simple radiation detectors around the flask failed to show
 signs of fusion taking place. They conclude that this is not a useful energy
 source.}
}


@article{S.Levi2006,
 author    = {M.~T. Levinsen},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence},
 journal   = {Gamma (Copenhagen, Denmark)},
 volume    = {141},
 year      = {2006},
 pages     = {27--32},
 annote    = {"The mechanisms pertaining to Multi Bubble Sonoluminescence and
 Single Bubble Sonoluminescence are discussed.  Advances and new results for
 the surprisingly strong light emission from sulfuric and phosphoric acids as
 well as possible fusion reactions receive consideration". (Direct quote from
 Chem. Abstr. AN 2006:373760)}
}

@article{S.Lohs2005,
 author    = {D. Lohse},
 title     = {Cavitation hots up},
 journal   = {Nature},
 volume    = {434},
 year      = {2005},
 pages     = {33--34},
 annote    = {Largely a comment on the paper by Flannigan and Suslick in the
 same issue of the journal, Lohse remarks on the high temperatures that these
 authors have shown to exist within collapsing bubbles. There is also some
 historical stuff, going back to 1917.}
}
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@article{S.Maso1991,
 author    = {T.~J. Mason and J.~P. Lorimer},
 title     = {On the origin of sonoluminescence and sonochemistry.
              Comments.  Particle fusion in an ultrasonic field
               - a cautionary note.},
 journal   = {Ultrasonics},
 volume    = {29},
 number    = {5},
 year      = {1991},
 pages     = {417.},
 annote    = {"A polemic related to the work of K. S. Suslick et al. (ibid.
 1990, 28, 280).  Fused particles of Zn and Ni powders can be fused together
 before subjected to sonication". (Direct quote from Chem. Abstr.
116:181684)}
}

@article{S.Moss1996,
 author    = {W.~C. Moss and D.~B. Clarke and J.~W. White and D.~A. Young},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence and the prospects for table-top
              micro-thermonuclear fusion},
 journal   = {Phys. Lett. A},
 volume    = {211},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {69--74},
 annote    = {Hydrodynamic simulations of a collapsing bubble show that pure
 D2 cannot exhibit picosecond sonoluminescence, because of its large sound
 speed.  The addn. of D2O vapor lowers the sound speed and produces calcd.
 results consistent with expts.  A pressure spike added to the periodic
 driving amplitude creates temps. that may be sufficient to generate a very
 small no. of thermonuclear D-D fusion reactions in the bubble. CAN
 124:157641)}
}

@article{S.Ohta2003a,
 author    = {T. Ohta},
 title     = {On the molecular kinetics of accoustic cavitation and the
              nuclear emission},
 journal   = {Int. J. Hydrogen Energy},
 volume    = {28},
 year      = {2003},
 pages     = {437--443},
 annote    = {The author goes through some mathematics and comes to a
 possible bubble temperature of $10^9$ K or 100 keV, enough to cause
 fusion. This is without any heat loss; but the heating is very fast, and
 acetone has only 1/4 the heat conductance of water.}
}

@article{S.Ohta2003b,
 author    = {T. Ohta},
 title     = {Criteria for nuclear emission by bubble implosion},
 journal   = {Int. J. Hydrogen Energy},
 volume    = {28},
 year      = {2003},
 pages     = {1011--1014},
 keywords  = {Theory},
 annote    = {Ohta theorises about SL fusion, considering bubble size, heat
 losses, and other factors. The conclusion is that bubble fusion is unlikely
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 but perhaps not impossible.}
}

@article{S.Ohta2004,
 author    = {T. Ohta},
 title     = {Life cycle of cavitation bubble for the nuclear emission},
 journal   = {Int. J. Hydrogen Energy},
 volume    = {29},
 year      = {2004},
 pages     = {529--535},
 keywords  = {Theory},
 annote    = {More theory on SL fusion, exploring some parameters. The
 temperature in a collapsing bubble could "easily" reach $10^8$ K if only
 losses were not as they are. As in previous studies by the same author, SL
 fusion seems unlikely but must be studied further.}
}

@article{S.Prev1995,
 author    = {T.~V. Prevenslik},
 title     = {Ultrasound induced and laser enhanced cold fusion chemistry},
 journal   = {Nucl. Sci. Techniques},
 volume    = {6},
 year      = {1995},
 pages     = {198--203},
 keywords  = {Theory, ultrasound, res+},
 submitted = {02/1995},
 published = {11/1995},
 annote    = {The author first presents the standard theory of
sonoluminescence
 (SL), which says that for fusion to result from the collapse of gas bubbles
 under these conditions, the collapsing bubbles must be precisely spherical;
 since they will not be, the standard theory rules out fusion. The author
then
 develops his own theory, in which 10 eV ultraviolet is generated by SL, and
 this in turn may stimulate fusion, if helped by visible and IR photons in
the
 bubbles.}
}

@article{S.Prev1996,
 author    = {T.~V. Prevenslik},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence: an IRaser creating cold fusion neutrons?},
 journal   = {Nucl. Sci. Tech.},
 volume    = {7},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {157--160},
 keywords  = {Theory, sonoluminescence, res-},
 submitted = {04/1996},
 published = {08/1996},
 annote    = {Prevenslik goes through some theory of SL, to see whether
 sufficiently high energies might be attained upon bubble collapse to cause
 fusion. The IRaser theory predicts energies up to about 2 keV, lower than
the
 10 keV needed for fusion; the author suggests however, that UV laser
 enhancement applied externally might do the trick.}
}
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@article{S.Prev1997,
 author    = {T.~V. Prevenslik},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence: microwaves and cold fusion},
 journal   = {Nucl. Sci. Tech.},
 volume    = {8},
 year      = {1997},
 pages     = {94--97},
 keywords  = {Theory, sonofusion, microwaves, res+, no FPH/Jones ref.},
 submitted = {01/1997},
 published = {05/1997},
 annote    = {The author continues his theoretical work on sonoluminescence,
 which he believes may be accompanied by cold fusion. He states that
 microwaves may be generated and cause some cold fusion, though not
 much. However, high power pulsed microwaves aimed at the bubbles might
 increase the cold fusion rate. He suggests research using MW sources at 1.35
 GHz, pulse width of 1 ns and a rep rate of $10^4$ Hz. }
}

@article{S.Prev1998,
 author    = {T.~V. Prevenslik},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence: fusion at ambient temperature?},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {34},
 year      = {1998},
 pages     = {128--136},
 keywords  = {Theory, suggestion, res+, no FPH/Jones ref.},
 submitted = {03/1996},
 published = {09/1998},
 annote    = {Prevenslik has previously written about SL, and carries the
 argument further here, developing his Planck theory to explain it. Multiple
 bubble SL (MBSL) produces pancake-shaped collapses which are much more
 energetic than SBSL, which collapse spherically. Some fusion events in D2O,
 at energies of up to and beyond 10 keV are not impossible, he concludes.}
}

@article{S.Prev1999,
 author    = {T.~V. Prevenslik},
 title     = {Sonoluminescence: physics of fusion at ambient temperature
              in the Planck theory},
 journal   = {Fusion Technol.},
 volume    = {36},
 year      = {1999},
 pages     = {309--314},
 keywords  = {Theory, sonofusion, res0},
 annote    = {The author applies his Planck theory of sonoluminscence,
 arriving at rather high energy during bubble collapse - up to keV levels,
and
 there might be tails at up to 10 keV, enough for some dd fusion to take
 place. He notes that there would be only microjoules of heat, but there
 should be measurable neutron fluxes. No reference to Eberlein (1996,
 Peripherals), who believes that the apparently high temperatures in the
 bubbles are an artifact due to accelerating bubble walls.}
}

@article{S.Prev2000,
 author    = {T.~V. Prevenslik},
 title     = {On the possibility of a cavity QED cold fusion cell},
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 journal   = {Indian J. Pure Appl. Phys.},
 volume    = {38},
 year      = {2000},
 pages     = {155--157},
 keywords  = {Theory, sonoluminescence, res+},
 submitted = {11/1999},
 published = {03/2000},
 annote    = {How cold dd fusion can be initiated is explained by the Planck
 theory of  sonoluminescence (SL), as  previously outlined by the  author.
The
 energy derives  from collapsing bubbles, and  extends up to  soft x-rays.
The
 theory does  require testing,  however. Such tests  are planned at  the
Bhaba
 site in Bombay.}
}

@article{S.Robe1996,
 author    = {P. H. Roberts and C.~C. Wu},
 title     = {Structure and stability of a spherical implosion},
 journal   = {Phys. Lett. A},
 volume    = {213},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {59--64},
 annote    = {Similarity solns. and stability for strong spherical implosions
 are studied for both ideal and van der Waals gases.  When the van der Waals
 excluded vol. is sufficiently large, a new type of soln. is found and the
 shock may be linearly stable.  Implications for inertial confinement fusion
 and sonoluminescence are discussed. CAN 124:325817)}
}

@article{S.Seif2002,
 author    = {C.~F. Seife},
 title     = {Nuclear fusion and storm in a beaker},
 journal   = {Recherche},
 volume    = {345},
 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {29--31},
 note      = {In French},
 annote    = {A review on cold fusion with sonoluminescence. CAN 2002:595882}
}

@article{S.Seif1996,
 author    = {W. Seifritz},
 title     = {Ein neuer Weg zur Nutzbarmachung der Kernfusion?
             (A new way of using nuclear fusion?)},
 journal   = {Atomwirtschaft Atomtech.},
 volume    = {41},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {729--730},
 note      = {In German},
 keywords  = {Theory, polemic, res-},
 published = {11/1996},
 annote    = {The author responds to claims that the high temperatures
 inferred from the light flashes given off in sonoluminescence (SL)
 experiments might allow fusion.  SL is not fully understood and is an
 interesting phenomenon in its own right.  He imagines the most favourable
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 conditions: a D/T mixture in the bubble and sound focussing to raise the
 temperature from the observed $10^4$ K to the $10^8$ K (equivalent to
several
 keV) required. Even under these conditions, there would not be sufficient
 heating up by the released alpha particles, to sustain the fusion
 reaction. So SL fusion is not possible and speculation in this direction can
 lead to SL itself to get the same bad reputation as F\&P-type cold fusion.}
}

@article{S.Shap2002,
 author    = {D. Shapira and M. Saltmarsh},
 title     = {Nuclear fusion in collapsing bubbles-is it there? An attempt
              to repeat the observation of nuclear emissions from
              sonoluminescence},
 journal   = {Phys. Rev. Lett.},
 volume    = {89},
 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {104302/1--104302/4},
 annote    = {We have repeated the expt. of Taleyarkhan et al. [Science 295,
 1868 (2002)] in an attempt to detect the emission of neutrons from d-d
fusion
 during bubble collapse in deuterated acetone.  Using the same cavitation
 app., a more sophisticated data acquisition system, and a larger
scintillator
 detector, we find no evidence for 2.5-MeV neutron emission correlated with
 sonoluminescence form collapsing bubbles.  Any neutron emission that might
 occur is at least 4 orders of magnitude too small to explain the tritium
 prodn. reported in Taleyarkhan et al. as being due to d-d fusion.  Proper
 allowance for random coincidence rates in such expts. requires the
 simultaneous measurement of the count rates in the individual detectors.  AN
 2002:641793)}
}

@article{S.Suga1996,
 author    = {V.~I. Sugakov},
 title     = {Conditions for inducing, dynamics, and manifestation of
              atom acceleration in nonequilibrium crystals},
 journal   = {Ukr. Fiz. Zh.},
 volume    = {41},
 year      = {1996},
 pages     = {834--839},
 note      = {In Ukrainian},
 annote    = {The conditions are discussed of inducing, dynamics, and exptl.
 manifestation of atom acceleration in a system characterized by a double-
well
 potential along a crystal row.  A numerical modeling of at.  collisions in
 such system is carried out.  An anal. of the energy losses, which affect the
 energy of accelerating atoms, is given.  The possible existence is shown of
a
 double-well potential in the vicinity of a dislocation core at high external
 mech. loads; the dislocation motion is accompanied by a creation of
 high-energy atoms (accelerons).  Using the conception of accelerons,
 different anomalous phenomena in crystals are explained: luminescence of
 metals under strong mech. load, acoustoluminescence of semiconductors and
 dielecs., anomalous mass transfer under impulse loading of metals, and cold
 nuclear fusion. CAN 126:109170)}
}
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@article{S.Tale2002,
 author    = {R.~P. Taleyarkan and C.~D. West and J.~S. Cho
              and R. T. {Lahey Jr.} and R. I. Nigmatulin and R.~C. Block},
 title     = {Evidence for nuclear emissions during acoustic cavitation},
 journal   = {Science},
 volume    = {295},
 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {1868--1873},
 annote    = {The team caused cavitation in deuterated acetone at 0 degrees
C,
 and monitored for gamma and neutron emissions, suspecting that the high
 compression upon caviation of the bubbles might cause fusion of deuterons,
 beause of the high temperatures presumably reached upon bubble collapse (but
 see the paper by Eberlein 1996). There was a noticable radioactive emission
 rate with cavitationwith deuterated acetone but not with normal acetone used
 as a control. So the conclusion is that fusion took place.}
}

@article{S.Tale2004,
 author    = {R.~P. Taleyarkhan and J.~S. Cho and C.~D. West
              and R.~T. {Lahey Jr.} and R.~I. Nigmatulin and R.~C. Block},
 title     = {Additional evidence of nuclear emissions during
              acoustic cavitation.},
 journal   = {Phys. Rev. E},
 volume    = {69},
 year      = {2004},
 pages     = {036109/1--036109/11},
 annote    = {Time spectra of neutron and sonoluminescence emissions were
 measured in cavitation expts. with chilled deuterated acetone.
Statistically
 significant neutron and gamma ray emissions were measured with a calibrated
 liq.-scintillation detector, and sonoluminescence emissions were measured
 with a photomultiplier tube.  The neutron and sonoluminescence emissions
were
 found to be time correlated over the time of significant bubble cluster
 dynamics.  The neutron emission energy was less than 2.5 MeV and the neutron
 emission rate was up to $\approx 4 \times 10^5$ n/s.  Measurements of
tritium
 prodn. were also performed and these data implied a neutron emission rate
due
 to D-D fusion which agreed with what was measured.  In contrast, control
 expts. using normal acetone did not result in statistically significant
 tritium activity, or neutron or gamma ray emissions. (Direct quote from
 Chem. Abstr. AN 2004:297619). But see Erratum, S.Tale2005.}
}

@article{S.Tale2005,
 author    = {R.~P. Taleyarkhan and J.~S. Cho and C.~D. West
              and R.~T. {Lahey Jr.} and R.~I. Nigmatulin and R.~C. Block},
 title     = {Erratum: Additional evidence of nuclear emissions during
              acoustic cavitation, [Phys. Rev. E 69, 036109 (2004)]},
 journal   = {Phys. Rev. E},
 volume    = {71},
 year      = {2005},
 pages     = {019901/1.},
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 annote    = {The labeling was incorrect for the bottom portion of Figure
7(a),
 i.e., for normal acetone C3H6O.  The PNG region should be cited as occurring
 between 5 and 20 ms, not 10-25 ms.  The measured neutron counts "before" the
 first collapse were found to be essentially the same (with and without
 cavitation) for both C3D6O and C3H6O. (Quote from Chem. Abstr. AN
 2005:218184)}
}

@article{S.Tale2008,
 author    = {R.~P. Taleyarkhan and J. Lapinskas and Y. Xu and J.~S. Cho
             and R.~C. Block and R. T: {Lahey Jr.} and R.~I. Nigmatulin},
 title     = {Modeling, analysis and prediction of neutron emission spectra
             from acoustic cavitation bubble fusion experiments},
 journal   = {Nucl. Eng. Design},
 volume    = {238},
 year      = {2008},
 pages     = {2779--2791},
 annote    = {Another paper by the Taleyarkhan group on SL fusion. There has
 been some controversy about this work, culminating in charges of scientific
 misconduct.  Taleyarkhan was however cleared. Here, the team examines
 theoretically how well the results of previous experiments fit with
 expectation, for example the neutron measurements. There have been articles
 critical of the Taleyarkhan team's work, but this paper concludes that these
 other authors have neglected important aspects of bubble nuclear fusion and
 associated phenomena.}
}

@article{S.Thom2002,
 author    = {J.~L. Thomas and Y. Forterre and M. Fink},
 title     = {Boosting sonoluminescence with a high-intensity ultrasonic
pulse
             focused on the bubble by an adaptive array},
 journal   = {Phys. Rev. Lett.},
 volume    = {88},
 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {074302/1--074302/4},
 annote    = {Single-bubble sonoluminescence was characterized by a great
 concn. of energy during the collapse of a gas bubble, which gives photons
 from low-frequency ultrasound.  The narrow stability domain of
 sonoluminescence has limited previous attempts to reinforce this inertial
 confinement to generate photons of higher energy or to ignite a nuclear
 fusion reaction.  The authors present a new exptl. approach where an
 ultrasonic pulse of high frequency is adaptively focused on the bubble
during
 the collapse.  Using an array of eight transmitters, a pressure pulse of 0.7
 MPa doubles the flash intensity; this technique can easily be extended to
 higher pressure.  AN 2002:111044)}
}

@article{S.Wang,
 author    = {L. Wang},
 title     = {Latest experiment on neutron detection and acoustic
cavitation},
 journal   = {Wuli},
 volume    = {31},
 number    = {5},
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 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {272--274},
 note      = {In Chinese},
 annote    = {A review.  The latest expts. on neutron detection and acoustic
 cavitation in microsize bubbles including a brief history of acoustic
 cavitation and sonoluminescence, and their relation with thermal nuclear
 fusion and "cold fusion" are considered. (Direct quotee from Chem. Abstr. AN
 2002:884435)}
}

@article{S.Ying2002,
 author    = {C. Ying},
 title     = {Recent developments in the study of acoustic cavitation
              and related experiment on nuclear emission},
 journal   = {Wuli},
 volume    = {31},
 number    = {8},
 year      = {2002},
 pages     = {490--495},
 note      = {In Chinese},
 annote    = {A review with 10 refs. on the recent developments in the study
 of acoustic cavitation and related expt. on nuclear emission including the
 discovery, study and application of multiple-bubble acoustic cavitation
since
 the 20's of the last century, esp. to the realization of a stable single
 bubble and following exptl. and theor. studies of acoustic cavitation
 including studies of the extreme conditions (high temp., high pressure and
 high d.)  inside a cavitation bubble and the mechanism of its
 sonoluminescence, and expt. by Taleyarkhan R P et al. on nuclear emission by
 acoustic cavitation.  (Direct quote from Chem. Abstr. AN 2003:188513)}
}
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