

Antimatter

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Abstract

Current knowledge of antimatter has been a road block for the real understanding of antimatter. Currently antimatter is generated with high energy devices (colliders and proton guns). Used energies are just too big. Excited anti-particle's are very hard to handle.

ToEbi and Antimatter

The Theory of Everything by illusion [1] gives deeper knowledge and tools for cheap antimatter "production". The key is spinning orientation of particle. Based on ToEbi, matter and antimatter particles push each other away (III Law). That information alone opens huge opportunities. Rotation phenomenon extends itself on stellar objects as well. Different spin directions between galaxies explains why Universe has an increasing expansion rate, in other words, no need for dark energy.

Because of different spin directions, matter and antimatter won't contact and annihilate too easily. The weak spot of particles is their rotation axis poles. Normally protons (or electrons) push each other away when they are brought close together rotation axis poles head on (with aligned axis orientation).

But in case of (electron-positron) proton-anti-proton there will be pulling force experienced. Because of the lacking supportive repulsion on rotation axis poles, proton and anti-proton will contact and annihilate.

It's very common

Currently anti-protons are produced with a particle colliders and proton guns. After impact there is a chance that particle involved has been flipped upside down in other words particle has transformed into a anti-particle. Also pair production creates anti-particles. Because of used energy capturing an anti-particle is a tricky thing to do. Input energy is captured in form of increased rotation frequency of released particles. These energetic particles are extremely reactive (III Law of ToEbi).

Good news is that we don't have to create antimatter. It's everywhere! For example, at room temperature hydrogen gas and water contains roughly 25% so called para-hydrogen and para-water. It means that another proton in hydrogen diatomic molecule is spinning to the opposite direction.

According to ToEbi, it means that this diatomic molecule is composed from matter (hydrogen atom) and antimatter (anti-hydrogen atom). Annihilation of these atoms is prevented by orbiting electron and positron, these two create big enough repulsion between Hydrogen and anti-Hydrogen atom. The reason why electron and positron won't annihilate in diatomic hydrogen molecule is because of their rotation axis are parallel. Based on The Third Law of ToEbi electron and positron experience pushing force in para-hydrogen molecule.

Solid material block contains also antimatter! It all depends on its atoms nucleus spin orientation. Electrons involved in a solid matter crystal structure prevents nearby matter and antimatter nucleus to annihilate. Because a constant disturbances (in normal conditions) at the nucleus level those potential annihilation positions are extremely short lived.

At this point we can settle the answer to the question whether antimatter falls up or down? Based on Third Law of ToEbi, particle and its anti-particle generates pushing force. But the dominating factor is Earth's FTE movement. Particle's spin orientation doesn't matter because it's always aligned (or heading to alignment) with Earth's (smoothed) surface and hence experiences pulling force against Earth's FTE flux (which hasn't any horizontal orientation).

Rouvari Effect

Based on ToEbi, different particle spin direction combined with pole-to-pole contact causes annihilation. We can use magnets to re-order valence electrons flow and spin into a same direction.

Take two pieces of ferromagnetic material and apply rectangular magnet on them in the following manner. Brush around those material pieces contact edges (not contact faces) with magnet's center area on wider side between magnetic poles.

Put those pieces into a container where they can't switch their positions during the process. Orientation of those pieces is crucial. Turn another piece 180 degrees before putting it into a container. In that way, those valence electrons are moving and spinning into a different direction.

Based on ToEbi, when we bring those moving valence electrons close enough they will annihilate. Inner electrons of atoms generate some resistance on contact area so there won't be instant annihilation of electrons. Little bit of shaking will do the trick and valence electrons can contact and annihilate.

It's advisable to do the experiment in a vacuum chamber with cleaned contact surfaces (oxide film removed). In order to maximize annihilation remove also free electrons from the surfaces. Container for those metal pieces must be covered with foil in order to prevent false readings caused by magnetic pulses from metal piece collisions during the shake up.

If you have an access to lab scale equipment you might manage to build such high quality setup that there is no need for shaking, just put those pieces gently together and measure the emitted radiation.

Extended Rouvari Effect

Extended Rouvari Effect means annihilation of protons and neutrons in addition to an electron annihilation. Once again the key to success emerges from ToEbi. In order to create annihilation we need at least two pieces of solid and preferably crystal defect free material.

In addition to the requirements above there is few other things needed. Used nuclear shape should be a box like. Box like shape maximizes the contact area during the process.

Last and the most important issue which must be taken care is the spin orientation of atom nucleus in these solid pieces. Nuclear spin orientation must be parallel between both pieces, at least on contact surfaces. Again, by rotating another piece 180 degrees we “generate” antimatter. Some force is needed to introduce protons and neutrons to “anti-protons” and “anti-neutrons”. Naturally I haven’t done any tests regarding Extended Rouvari Effect. Released energies are too great to handle with homemade equipments.

Even a tiny surface area contains a huge amount protons and neutrons. Even in case where only tiny fraction of these particles annihilate there will be a massive amount of energy released. Also, there is a possibility for further nuclear reactions because of those multiple occuring annihilation.

The best option as an experiment material is **cobalt**. It has a non-zero nuclear spin which enables external control over nucleus spin orientation.

References

- [1] Kimmo Rouvari, <http://www.vixra.org/abs/1211.0027>