

Creation of matter waves with water

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Abstract: Water is shown to create two-dimensional matter waves with soluble chemicals via an alternate chemical dissolution method that is extremely simple and can be done instantaneously by anyone with water and a pure soluble chemical compounds. I have included many images because I know what I am disclosing sounds too good to be true or unbelievable to the modern world of science. Through experimentation of matter waves it is realized that they form opposite motion as opposed to dissolved ions in water indicating that water can hold two distinct phases of matter at once, I am calling these vertical (which is normal dissolved ions) and horizontal (matter waves) phases of matter in water. Matter waves are visible as a quantum fluid having quantum circles made out of what looks like very thin strings. Ions, vertical phase of matter, in water can mix with matter waves generating a new type of chemical reaction.

Introduction:

Water has many unique properties, it is essentially a world of its own having the ability to transform into all three phases of matter naturally. For some reason modern mankind has missed a second dissolution ability caused by normal everyday water with normal everyday soluble minerals, or as they call them, “chemicals”. An easy way to approach this is to understand that solid matter and liquid water are direct opposites of one another and their mutual interaction causes a completely natural effect forming a natural product

Matter Waves:

When water is still, it acts naturally on matter in order to cause an equilibrium of two opposite natural objects, a solid and a liquid, forming what appears to be none other than a *matter wave*. Matter waves are the in-between form of solid and liquid, much like supercritical fluid is between a gas and a liquid[1]. Matter waves have visible circular strings and is not capable of vertical motion, only horizontal motion. Vertical motion means water has been stirred creating dissolved ions, when not stirred matter assumes a horizontal form and any stirring causes the matter wave to dissipate into ions.

Freezing dissolved ions shows vertical ice, meaning, the water which froze with dissolved ions has apparent vertical disposition, matter waves on the other hand do not freeze with an ordinary home freezer, they stay in their liquid state. I call them matter waves because it is the best description for this quantum liquid. It is not solid, not dissolved inside water as ions, but instead, matter takes on a certain half fluid-half solid form. I am not sure if it is a Bose-Einstein condensate, through the liquid definitely appears to be a quantum liquid.

Matter waves appear to be two-dimensional atomic systems. Why? Well, regular matter, or a ‘chemical’ is obviously three dimensional, having depth. Matter waves show no depth by normal human observation, they look like hundreds, possibly thousands, of circles made out of thin strings. Matter waves interact with the ions dissolved in water as some sort of chemical reaction. Let’s say $\text{CuSO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ is dissolved in water by stirring, then NaCl is added as salt, the salt turns green while releasing a green matter wave presumably due to the ions causing a chemical reaction to the salt and transferring certain properties to the matter wave. Regular NaCl matter waves are transparent, but the quantum strings are still clearly visible. When soluble chemicals are placed inside water for the formation of a matter wave, one can heat the beaker bottom to facilitate matter wave generation.

Conclusion:

Water has a second dissolution ability that allows it to create matter waves out of soluble chemical compounds. Dissolving ions by stirring is only one method water has, the other is by not stirring, only letting water naturally act on matter. Ions dissolved in water appears as – or +, matter waves may show no distinction, only a single fluid system in-between a solid and a liquid. Matter waves are visible to the human eye as a quantum fluid made out of hundreds of thin circles. Ions in water have vertical motion which is made clear by freeing a solution, the ice has vertical disposition visibly, matter waves do not freeze in a home freezer, they move horizontal, meaning, one can tilt the beaker back and forth, left to right, and slowly in a circle without disruption of the matter wave. Water can have two distinct and separate phases of matter within it at once, vertical matter as dissolved ions, and horizontal matter as a matter wave.



Figure 1A: The formation of a $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ matter wave in a mason jar. When the salt is added (figure 1B) to water and not stirred, there is a natural reaction causing millions of bubbles to be released and the chemical is transformed into its two-dimensional form.

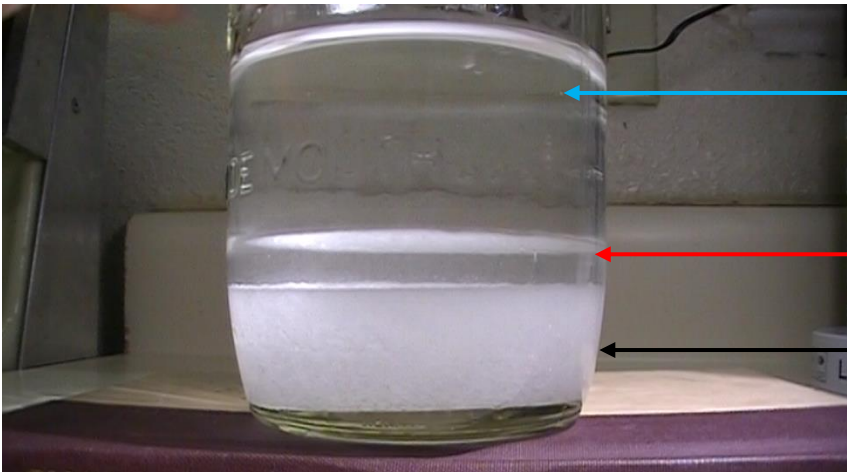


Figure 1B: $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is added to water and not mixed.



Figure 1C: $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Magnesium Sulfate, matter wave. Transparent matter waves are made by white colored salts (the camera cannot pick up on transparent ones very well). Here I show the matter wave with bubbles arising from the solid chemical.

Figure 1D



Water

Matter
Wave

Solid $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$

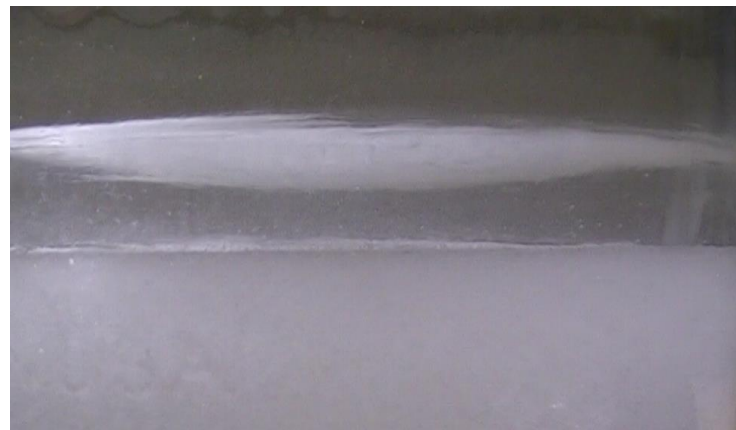


Figure 1E,F: Moving the $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ matter wave to the left, the left image, the right image is close up of matter wave, the camera catches the different light refraction of transparent matter waves in comparison to water which is above the matter wave.



Figure 2A, 2B: Honey matter wave, I try to show the quantum strings.

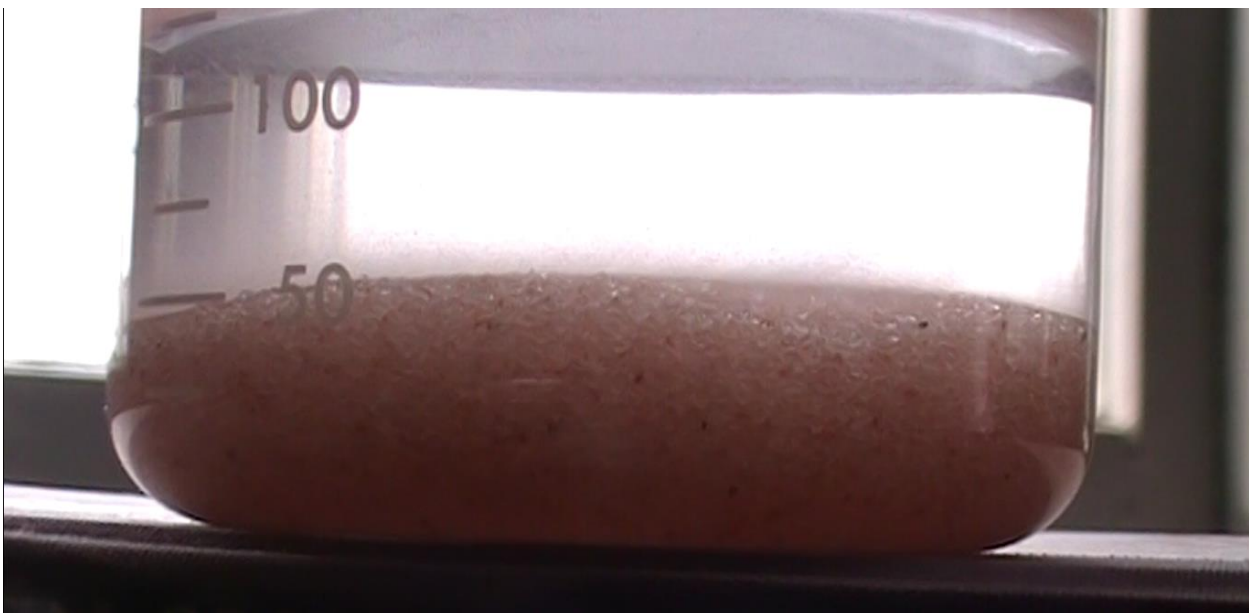


Figure 3A: Himalayan salt in a beaker before the formation of matter wave.

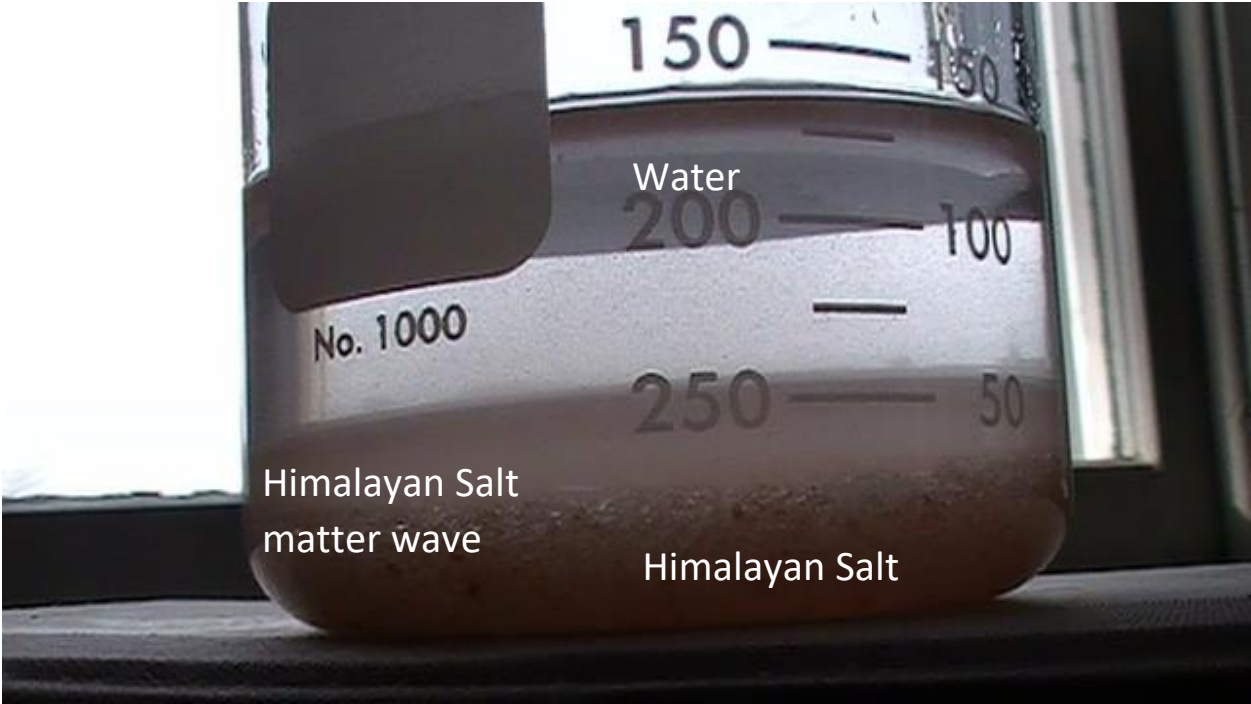


Figure 3B: Himalayan salt matter wave.

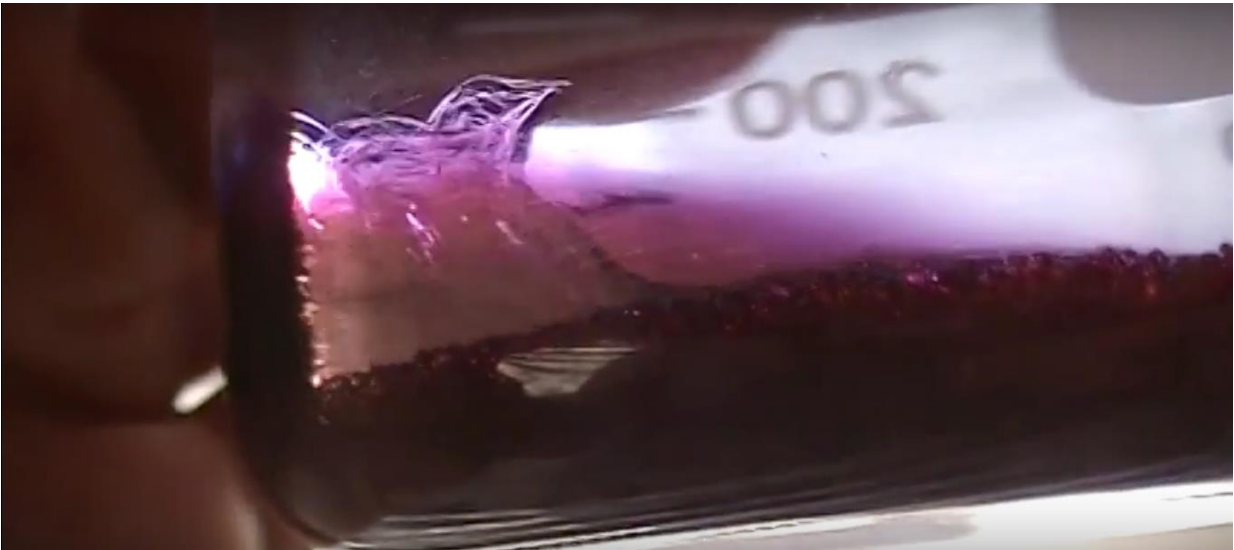


Figure 4A,B,C: Chrome Alum ($\text{KCr}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$) matter wave. The water is the clear part, the chemical solid is at the bottom of the beaker, the matter wave is in motion to the left displaying quantum strings of two-dimensional atomic systems.

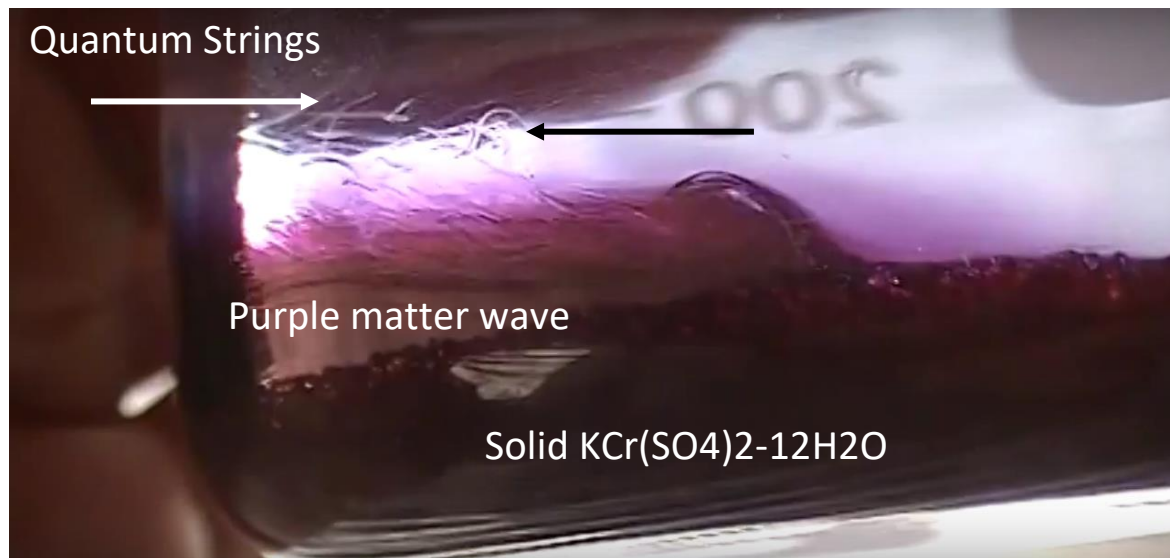




Figure 5: Brown sugar matter wave.

References:

- [1] What are supercritical fluids? University of Leeds
(www1.chem.leeds.ac.uk/People/CMR/whatarescf.html)