

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 same massed particles. Based on ToEbi, matter and antimatter particles push each other away (II Law of ToEbi). That information alone opens huge opportunities. Spinning phenomenon extends itself on stellar objects as well. Different spinning directions between galaxies explains why Universe has an increasing expansion rate, in other words, no need for dark energy.

Because of different spinning 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-particles are produced with a particle colliders and proton guns. After impact there is plenty of a very high energy particles with different spinning orientations. With magnetic traps after collision point it's possible to catch "anti-particles". These very high energy particles are extremely reactive due to increased spinning rate.

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 electrons, which create big enough repulsion between hydrogen and anti-hydrogen atom.

Solid material block contains also antimatter! It all depends on its atoms nuclear 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 nuclear 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 Second 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 has a very weak horizontal orientation).

Rouvari Effect

Rouvari effect means generating kind of beta radiation with proper alignment of free electrons. When the opposite spin direction electrons approach each other spin axis head-on they won't repel each other immediately due to lack of repulsion. They can come much closer than electrons having an arbitrary spin orientation. At certain point most of these approaching electrons change their spin orientation which causes a huge repulsive force between electrons. The result is ejecting high velocity electron.

Rouvari effect can be verified very easily. Magnetize few metal pieces in such a way that contact surfaces have free electrons spin axis perpendicular to the contact surface. Put those pieces into a container (tube) where they can't change their orientation. Every metal piece should have a neighbouring metal piece with the opposite electron spin direction. Mild shaking of the container causes collisions of those metal pieces hence those wanted electron approaches.

Extended Rouvari Effect

Extended Rouvari Effect means annihilation of protons and neutrons by manipulating their spin direction and orientation. Easiest element to handle in order to create proton annihilation might be ordinary tap water. It readily contains 25% water molecules which contain annihilation ready protons.

In normal conditions those two protons are not aligned in away which allows them to annihilate. However, with certain technique it's possible to gain wanted, annihilation allowing, spin orientation.

References

- [1] Kimmo Rouvari, <http://www.vixra.org/abs/1211.0027>
- [2] Kimmo Rouvari, <http://www.vixra.org/abs/1307.0165>