

Antimatter



Explained

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Published by
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About the author:

Casey Evans is a male computer programming musician with a crazy website on physics located at <https://www.fuion.net>

It is the recommendation of the author that readers do not attempt to duplicate, or attempt to construct any experiments without having the proper training, while also following state and federal laws. The information in this publication is a combination of years of work testing and obtaining results from said experiments. A combination of existing facts, and new ones observed from experimentation over the years. The information in this book is an attempt to explain what was not explained before by current science, and the author attempted to document the theoretical and factual information in this publication.

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Chapter 1

This book is intended to explain the weakly documented world of antimatter and how antimatter interacts with the environment around you. Most of the information in this book will be new to people who follow the current consensus that antimatter is dangerous and expensive. In fact most people today believe that antimatter is the most expensive form of matter that a scientist could create or isolate.

The reality couldn't be farther from the truth.

This book will attempt to educate the reader with the new explanation derived from hands on work, and even the fact that most all of the information presented here is already a common fact in another dimension. The author of this book has spent years experimenting to end up with the results described in this book. This book does not cover all the information this author has to publish, but I have decided to release this information first, which later books or publications will be derived from.

The information in this book is controversial subject matter in a field which is largely dominated by theoretical research which has little to no proof or ability to prove such information is accurate or inaccurate. The findings of this authors research formed what will be explained further in the book as corrections to some of these widespread beliefs. The work based off some of these false assumptions can be disproved using the logic in this book. My goal is not to re-write all science regarding the subject, but to provide an updated explanation with some experiments you can conduct yourself to check my work. This of course should be done while observing state and federal laws in the United States of America.

I am aware that most if not all physics students, and teachers will firmly disagree with the findings of the author of this book. They will make claims that the information is not fact, or even believable fiction. The author is not attempting to start an argument regarding this concept. If you have the resources, and you have the education then the author requests you at minimum construct your own gamma ray emitter. The construction using available materials is not rocket science, and even a child in elementary school should be able to produce a working model.

The information contained in this book is not only a new look at what is possible, but the writer is making an attempt to correct false truths widespread across the planet. Common beliefs that making a working experiment are quite false, and after reading this book the reader would be able to construct a working gamma ray emitter.

More detailed use, manufacture, and experimentation is further in this book.

For now just keep in mind that if you can take a radioactive metal, subject the isotope to electricity you get gamma radiation emitted from the device. There have been a few people who try to use americium as a base metal instead of plutonium and expect to get the same results. The explanation of why this is will be discussed later in the book.

To sum up this whole book you get: Radioactive metal subjected high voltage electricity creates gamma radiation emissions. If that simple fact is true you can use existing logic along with this simple fact to prove to yourself this book is a work of non-fiction rather than fiction.

Chapter 2

What are dimensions, and why do they matter to me?

It is common when discussing theoretical physics that people mention dimensions, different people believe in a different amount or count of dimensions. They have attempted to justify these dimensional theories with physics such as Quantum theory(s), etc. Most of these people accept the current theory as the gospel and will argue for hours about why they are right, and how this book is wrong. This is to be expected as people in general are resistant to change, this includes changes to the educational material they learn from.

A dimension (the words definition) is simply another way of saying measurement. Each measurement is labeled as a number. For example the first of the four dimensions that people are aware of is a measurement of length. This would be the first dimension. The second dimension is a measurement of height. The third dimension is a measurement of depth. The fourth dimension is a measurement of time. These 4 dimensions are what we have been raised to believe are the only dimensions, when in fact there is a 5th dimension which is a measurement of antimatter in our environment.

Explained in detail later is the interaction of everyday matter and antimatter in your environment. Turns out that not only is there a 5th dimension, but being able to modify this measurement enables the researcher to reach out to type of matter that is not only all around people all over the world, but this dimension has copies of matter we observe in our 4 dimensions. Not only is there duplicate matter made of antimatter in the 5th dimension, there is a very large amount of matter in the 5th dimension compared to the matter we observe in our 4 dimensions.

Dimensional theories have been around for years, but they have had little to no physical proof of such a dimension exists. Explanations are often that there are connections between the fabric of space created such dimensions, and thus they released multiple theories of what dimensions “could” be possible.

The dimension discussed in this book (The 5th dimension) is not only existent in theory, it is possible to manipulate the 5th dimension from the 3rd dimension to make the 5th dimension more tangible, and cause the matter which was invisible to us living in the 3rd dimension to be visible to the naked eye.

Now that we understand dimensions, I can start to explain why you have never heard of, or observed such a dimension with your own eyes and equipment.

Chapter 3

Visible and invisible matter explained

Matter as we have come to know it is atoms which we can observe in our environment. Since as far back as we have documented as human beings, matter has always been defined first by a visual / auditory / taste / feel / smell sense which we called matter. As the years pass, more and more measurements, experiments, and experiences are created with such matter. Anyone attempting to describe matter that does not give off light in the visible spectrum (or other known detectable wavelengths such as infrared etc) is usually referring to matter such as a gas, or part of our atmosphere which is a conglomerate of gasses. I am not here to define every persons attempted observations as false, true, existent, or non existent measurements.

What makes matter visible to the average person is that the atoms which make up what a person is viewing have a measurable amount of energy stored in the atoms. Most matter has a baseline measurement of energy we measure changes in the atom from it's "ground state" to it's "excited state". Most interactions we have come to document over the years rely on the simple fact that we are able to measure that which we want to observe and interact with. People are born with eyes, which in short simply takes most if not all light (light marked visible in the electromagnetic spectrum) and converts this light into electrochemical signals which our brains use to create an image of what we are looking at. At least this was the case when I wrote this book. Obviously this ability which most all people have has been used to observe and report what we see. Most people believe almost anything they see in their environment. They trust the "fact" that they are looking right at something, they see what they see, and that is what observed so that is suddenly a "fact" (such as the world being round or not).

Matter in reality has many, many possible states of it's existence. Even in the 5th dimension there are additional sub-measurements that an observer, or researcher in the 5th dimension is aware of. I have decided not to categorize these sub-measurements in my work as additional dimensions. The 5th dimension is based off the technology described in this book. Even though I will be documenting many previously unknowns dealing with said dimension I have chosen to leave the other possible measurements (measurements one can make once they understand this technology) as sub-measurements of the existing 5th dimension.

There is a huge difference in the comparison of matter, to matter which is not visible. Using the gamma ray emitter described in this book gives the reader the ability to not only make matter visible, but also invisible. This invisible matter, which does not give off light in the visible spectrum can be manipulated in a precise way to leave the atoms which make up the object in a new "ground state". After being irradiated with specific wavelengths of gamma radiation matter is no longer giving off light in the visible spectrum, which in turn makes the matter we once viewed to now appear invisible to the same observer.

The matter which you cannot see, which is all over your environment is not only invisible but has different interactions with matter in the 3rd dimension which we are familiar with. In the next chapter I will explain not only how antimatter behaves by itself, and with regular matter. Many researchers seem to believe what they see, and trust that their experiments have not been tampered with. This misplaced trust can lead scientists down a long road attempting to explain what they are observing, meanwhile all the matter which they are not trained to detect passes without detection. Obviously if a whole dimensions measurements are missing, you might form the wrong understanding of what you are researching. In this book I am not going to go into too much detail about the political interactions between all dimensions. This is possibly going to be explained in another book. For now I am writing this book to explain the physics behind antimatter, and how to create and manipulate such matter with the gamma ray emitter explained.

Chapter 4

An atomic model which takes antimatter into account

It is well known to most people with a basic education that an atom consists of particles. We have learned that atoms have a center known as the nucleus, which has surrounding electrons orbiting it. Going even further we have defined that the nucleus consists of quarks. The current belief is that these quarks are the smallest constituents of matter that make up the nucleus. Many people have attempted to work these particles into their explanations of how the nucleus works. The scientific community adopted many mathematical concepts and formulas which help explain not only what the correct comprehension was years ago, but to this current day where quantum studies are commonplace. Over the years scientists have advances in the physics world. New particles, new explanations of how the particles interact, and what happens when atoms are accelerated and then subjected to collisions in an attempt to discover new particles which help extend the current perspective of the quantum world. Large volumes of information describing the interaction of subatomic particles has been developed from this accelerator research. In this chapter I will explain some of the findings I have from my work over the years interacting with all 5 dimensions.

From years of research I have obtained a comprehension of not only what the atom is made of, but adds additional information which I have yet to see elsewhere.

I have found that the atom does not only contain electrons, but also positrons. Contrary to common belief these two particles are what all other particles are made of (with the exception of neutrinos). The nucleus contains a combination of positrons bonded to electrons. These particles are much smaller than quarks as most people in the scientific community know. Yet even here in 2019 about any physicist would not agree with my statement that the nucleus is comprised of these two particles. Everyone in the physics world seems to be stuck on the assumption that the data they obtained from accelerator projects is not only correct, but that matter we encounter everyday in the environment around us is going to interact the same way as it did in the particle accelerator. This is simply not true. The act of accelerating the atoms adds large amounts of kinetic energy to the atoms and particles being accelerated. When the atoms and particles obtain this large increase in kinetic energy they change their interactions with other matter which has not been accelerated.

Wondering why all your antimatter reportedly “annihilates” when it comes in contact with regular matter? The explanation is simple: You have subjected matter to an artificial environment of which makes the matter so unstable that it even gives off gamma radiation when it interacts with regular matter after being subject to the accelerator process. I have spoken with many physicists about antimatter and they all believe the following lies:

Antimatter is unstable, dangerous, visible, and the most expensive matter on earth. They have even attempted to calculate how much money it would cost to manufacture a gram of antimatter. They believe that a gram of antimatter is worth millions of dollars. Not only that but they claim it also costs large amounts of money to manufacture. With the information contained in this book a reader with average intelligence should be able to manufacture equipment which is capable of interacting, converting, and creating antimatter without spending much money to build the project. Costs are in the hundreds of dollars, compared to the multi-million dollar technique to create the same amount of antimatter. The antimatter created using my gamma ray emitter is also stable antimatter. Yes, stable. This means that not only does the antimatter not annihilate, the antimatter has been observed interacting with regular matter without having the negative side-effects encountered when using the accelerator process.

There is no antimatter in X area because we cannot see the matter using the equipment we have come to trust gives us accurate results. That is until we comprehend that the matter we are attempting to observe and interact with is not giving off photon energy in a wavelength scientists are used to working with, and the fact that regular antimatter (with the exception of the nucleus) in fact forms an ionic bond with the matter in our 3 dimensions.

The reality is that antimatter is even more influential in physics than most scientists take note of. Take into consideration that not only are there antimatter atoms (atoms with positrons orbiting the nucleus) but there is in fact antimatter in the atoms we have come to label as regular matter. Yes, even in a basic single atom there is protons and neutrons. What is not common knowledge is that by my research my findings indicate that the proton, and the neutron are comprised of a conglomerate of positrons and electrons. The positron bonds to the electron, and in different concentrations you obtain new particles. These are the particles which are not only negative (electrons) but also positive (positrons) in different amounts.

There is a greater concentration of positrons in the proton which is what gives it the positive charge we have been told it has. The same goes for the neutron. It too is a combination of electrons and positrons. There is a balance between the positrons and electrons in the neutron thus we have come to believe that the neutron is neutral. The neutron is completely neutral because it is not only comprised of charged particles, but an equal amount of electrons and positrons. This makes the neutron neutral. It bonds to charged particles. The reason for a non-charged particle to be attracted to charged particles is that the particles have a form of gravitational interaction. It is this interaction which bonds the charged particle(s) with the neutral particle(s). Many particles have been discovered and the difference in particles is usually mass. The difference in mass is just another particle configuration (count of each type of particle, and balance of charges) which makes up the new particle. Rather than list all the reported particles and explain how they have more or fewer positrons and electrons I am going to move on to ionic atomic bonding between antimatter atoms, and atoms in our dimension which are believed to be regular matter. The atom in our dimension (electrons orbiting the nucleus) and you have the antimatter atoms (positrons orbiting the nucleus). These atoms are subject to ionic atomic bonding when they have similar photon density ratings for the atoms being bonded. The regular atom and the antimatter atoms are attracted to each other because of their overall positive and negative charges. This bond from what I can tell is weak and easily broken when attempted. I am going to include a rough draft of what the atoms look like when described with a modified Bohr model.

Let me take the time to inform the reader that I do not expect the reader to believe what they are reading. I expect them to try to quote mathematical formulas of which they are not even the author. I expect explanations and arguments about how this information is false, and how what they believe currently is somehow a tell all theory of everything.

To these people I would like to ask simple questions to help them come to realization that they may have been misinformed.

How can you observe matter you cannot see, which has interactions with the matter you can see but in such a weak form that your equipment does not detect the invisible matter.

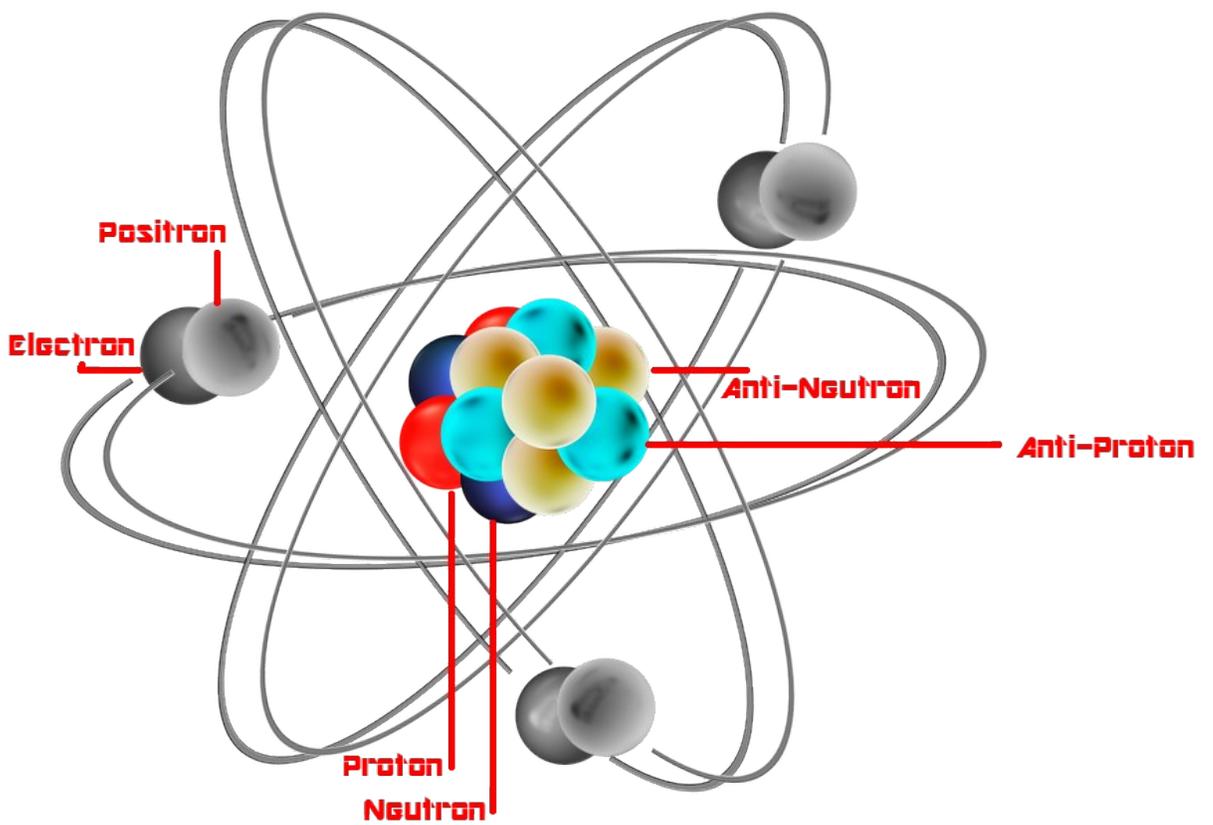
If commonly accepted science says that matter cannot be destroyed, nor created how does matter “annihilate”?

If radioactive atoms give off beta radiation from the unstable nucleus, where do the beta particles come from? This applies to the fact that scientists say that positrons are now also observed being emitted from the nucleus?

How does a neutron decay into a proton by particle emission if the neutron does not contain said particles that are emitted, and how would one particle turn into another if they are not comprised of the same subatomic particles?

How do you know what gamma radiation is capable of when you just blindly report that the radiation is a large chunk of the spectrum, with little to no measurements of what makes up that part of the spectrum. By this I mean how can you say my documentation of large amounts of measurements of the gamma part of the spectrum are invalid, not actual science, and can be proven wrong.

This is a picture created to give a simple understanding of how matter and antimatter atoms not only interact with each other but form a weak ionic bond.



Chapter 5

Photon density and gravitational interaction. A measurement of the fundamental force of which particles interact with.

Next is going to be an attempt to explain the interaction of photons with sub-atomic particles and the atoms that they form. Photons, are a measurement of light packets which get exchanged by sub-atomic particles and atoms. Photons are sometimes falsely labeled as particles, rather than only a packets of energy. People think that the photons are a wave (a wave is a measurement of how that which is being observed travels through a given area). While this is true one should take into consideration that almost all particles that travel throughout space do so in a wave form which can be determined with measurements of how long it takes to get from point-a to point-b, and how many oscillations per second show up in the measurement. Light is also reported to be a particle, which I am sorry to report is not the case. Light is not a particle.

Particles are containers made of an currently unknown substance which have the ability to emit, and absorb photon energy. They have the ability to store this energy in a sort of temporary state of which the effect on the particles or atoms being irradiated are dependent on constant radiation otherwise the observed effect ceases to exist. There is also interactions of photons and sub-atomic particle(s) that are not “temporary”. By this I mean the photon(s) are absorbed by the atom(s) or particle(s) of a specific wavelength of radiation that has lasting effects on said matter. This gives a researcher the ability to change the total amount of photon energy stored in each particle. This is a concept of critical importance. With the ability to control how much energy is in a system under observation one can manipulate matter in ways that are so far-fetched one would surely only believe this concept to be false, and write the information off as a fabrication.

My research documenting the interaction of radiation in the gamma chunk of the spectrum has left me with the ability to create world changing results. I will give examples of this technology being put to work and describe the cool real life applications of such.

Why is photon density so important you might ask? It is because of this concept we obtain the ability to convert matter from one form (regular matter) to another form (antimatter). With the correct wavelength of light a researcher can not only obtain the ability to “create” antimatter, but he or she will have the ability to modify atoms photon density. This concept alone is a major breakthrough in particle physics, and quantum theory that you will probably never read about what I am describing anywhere else.

I am going to squeeze a bit more in this part of the paper about why photon density is so important.

Contrary to all the other research currently available my reporting includes the ability to change how matter (and antimatter) interacts with gravity. Not only can I change the matter in question to interact with the earths gravitational field in ways unheard of before now, but I can explain what creates the gravitational fields observed in nature by scientists and the like. Turns out that photon energy is responsible for the gravity effect. Right now you must be thinking that the earth is dense, and since it is a large dense object it has gravitational effects on other matter in space. That is true, but what I am attempting to explain is with this new technology a researcher can create a gamma ray emitter, use this gamma emitter to emit radiation which will add or remove photon energy from the object which in turn changes how the matter interacts with gravity without having to change anything else in the environment. So how, and why do photon create and alter gravity? Turns out that photon are not only packets of light, but they are polar packets of light. Alone photons can not create gravity, it is only once the photon radiation is absorbed by particles and atoms which constrict the travel of the photons from linear travel to a new path which is simply traveling in a circular path which is the inside of a particle which is a sphere. Photons traveling inside particles change the way the particles interact with other matter. It is possible to increase or decrease the photon density to accomplish feats which were once attributed to holy miracles.

Using the information in this book gives the researcher ability to manipulate matter to accomplish what before this publication was known to be impossible. Below are the results of testing this gamma ray emission technology, with a partial list of what one can accomplish with their new comprehension of the matter at hand.

I was able to observe and document the following interactions with gamma radiation:

The ability to enlarge, and shrink objects like in the movies.
The ability to increase or decrease gravitational interactions of matter.
The ability to convert matter into antimatter, and the ability to convert antimatter into regular matter.
The ability to send positron based transmissions which create a covert channel for sending and receiving data.
The ability to remove photon density to make the object invisible.
The ability to irradiate matter which is not visible and make the matter temporarily visible.
The ability to use this technology to create a new type of TV which is made only of irradiated air.
The ability to decrease the photon density that gives that matter the ability to move through other matter.
The ability to create new defense weapons such as gamma light emitters which have been configured to emit radiation which is destructive for use in the battle field.
The ability to change the temperature of an entire object all at the same time, hot or cold.
The ability to falsify, and plant evidence on or around a subject which as of now is impossible to prove in court.
The ability to induce instant cellular division at a rate which is unheard of elsewhere.
The ability to emit light that was not only in the gamma spectrum, but surprisingly visible.
The ability to create mini blackholes in the lab.
The ability to create force fields which protect matter inside the field.
The ability to create modification to the emitter which bypasses a force field.
The ability to create sub-dimensions in the 5th dimension which are mini artificial environments
The ability to create sci-fi movie style light sabers (the light is a collimated beam of gamma radiation).
The ability to create nano-technology advances by shrinking objects.
The ability to pass a lie detector test in the 3^d dimension with help from the 5th dimension. They can fail a subject with the same method.

Those are just some examples of what my work has observed over the past few years.

Chapter 6

Radiation is the key to future technology, creating a gamma ray emitter.

This book and the research discussed were made possible with this world changing gamma ray emitter technology. Gamma radiation is not always the scary deadly radiation that terrorists use to threaten people with, nor just what the atomic bomb which was created by Einstein. Radiation is all around us, and we have just been limited in our comprehension of how the radiation can be safe and practical for society to have access to so that we may technologically evolve and have the almost limitless possibilities of such an advanced society.

Radioactive materials give off emissions based on their own instabilities and it is this imbalance in the atom which causes radioactivity. Different atoms on the periodic table of elements have different possible isotopes with varying degrees of radioactivity. From what I have come to understand adding too many neutrons in your isotope will cause such a instability. Different configurations of atoms have been manufactured for specific purposes and with each the instabilities that come with such a configuration.

To create a gamma radiation emitter you start with a radioactive metal. Almost all my work with radioactive metals was with the americium which is available to the public, and plutonium. As far as I can tell most everyone in the 5th dimension uses plutonium or possibly radium in the manufacture of their emitters. The emitter takes advantage of the fact that the radioactive metal has an unstable nucleus but yet the isotope is stable to the point that it will not emit dangerous gamma radiation by itself without interaction. Both plutonium and americium have been reported to be stable enough to handle. This makes these metals prime candidates for gamma ray emitters. The problem in our 3 dimensional environment is the availability of the required metal. As far as I am aware there are no public, or legal sources to obtain plutonium. This is a bit upsetting as the reports I got from tests with the plutonium informed me of plutoniums ability to emit gamma radiation of given wavelengths. Some people have argued with me that not only do they not have the ability to obtain the required metal, but they have little experience with the metal being used as a stimulated emitter.

Once I had the information about what the plutonium emitter I searched my environment to find a way to obtain the results that people were getting with their plutonium emitters, but with a metal which is widely available inside the United States. I chose checkout radium. It is a fact that radium gives off radiation, but the degree of instability in the atom causes contamination in the environment as the metal decays. Most people don't want to carry around a device manufactured with a metal which decays into a gas which is also toxic. Then I started research with americium. Americium is also safe enough to work with, and should be able to emit radiation of many wavelengths, making the metal a prime candidate for emitter creation. The americium metal when used in place of plutonium proved to be a disappointment as the americium was failing to emit radiation in the needed wavelengths like plutonium does.

I then decided that I would have to figure out some way of obtaining the same results as the tests with plutonium. This eventually led me to the X-Ray machines we have all over the place. I researched how they were safely emitting the radiation in the X-Ray wavelength. What I found was quite promising as they seemed to be using a non radioactive metal to obtain radiation in the X-Ray wavelength. I then created the modified X-Ray tube, replacing the non radioactive metal tungsten with americium. I then used the fact that my previous research indicated that since I had already determined they had the ability to emit radiation in different wavelengths, based on the changes in voltage that the metal was being bombarded with to create my solution. The answer was simple. Replace the metal, bombard the metal with high voltage electricity, and increase or decrease the voltage to obtain the desired wavelength of gamma radiation. This device should give you the ability to duplicate some if not all the wavelengths produced when using plutonium. I had mixed reports from people using the americium in comparison to the plutonium. People were reporting that yes the americium emitted gamma radiation, but no the experiment did not output gamma radiation in the wavelength required to convert matter from type to another (converting regular to antimatter, and the reverse). I did more research and found that they may have not been using a voltage high enough to emit the desired wavelengths.

It is important to explain the relationship that the changes voltage measurements are directly responsible for the changes in output wavelength. When you take an atom, and bombard that atom with electricity the output of photon energy is directly related to how much kinetic energy the incident electrons that are accelerated by the transformer which are used in the X-Ray tube which was modified. This is true for other systems such as a fluorescent lighting. I originally discovered that the lights in my environment were able to change the output wavelength of the light if there were changes in the input voltage for the light. I then combined the fluorescent lighting results, with the results of the X-Ray tube and found I was able to output radiation of variable wavelengths. This was my answer to the problem of obtaining a metal which could do the same without having to be bombarded with such high voltage. From reports I received people were able to obtain the desired gamma radiation with plutonium at much lower voltage measurements in comparison to the tens of thousands of volts the X-Ray required to obtain similar emissions.

With this information people are now able to manufacture a device that not only emits gamma radiation for use in experiments, but they can do that without having to heavily invest in a metal which is highly restricted and costly even in small amounts.

The amount of plutonium in a gamma emitter is about $\frac{1}{4}$ a gram or less, formed into a rectangular shape which is then powered by a transformer to increase and decrease the voltage to obtain the wavelength of gamma radiation that you required.

The plutonium type emitter is obviously restrictive to researchers who have the resources to obtain the metal, and are able to use such in research without violating state, and or federal laws.

If you are going to be manufacturing the X-Ray americium type keep in mind that the most widely available source of the metal are smoke detectors sold in the store. Problem with this metal is that they oxidize the metal before putting the americium in the smoke detector. Oxides of metals have a history of making a metal less conductive, which creates a problem for anyone attempting to use this as their source of metal. The metal should be converted from americium dioxide to just americium. The americium is then used to replace the tungsten metal in the X-Ray tube. You now have the task of creating a source of electricity which allows you to output electricity in different voltages (remember with this type of emitter high voltage is required, yes this means anywhere from 10k-40k voltage or more).

I will leave the reader with the quest of finding what voltages for each emitter emit what wavelengths. Make sure when conducting your experiments you take into consideration that if you use the X-Ray gamma emitter that the higher the voltage the higher the heat the metal is subject to. If you crank up the voltage past a certain point you may experience melting of the metal. Take into consideration the melting point of the metal.

Don't be discouraged if you do not obtain the exact wavelengths you are looking for early on in your research. If you are able to emit any gamma radiation by subjecting a radioactive metal with electricity, then you can modify that experiment by changing the voltage to obtain other measurements of gamma radiation.

With the information in this chapter you should be able to create a gamma ray emitter, and have the ability to build the technology reported in chapter 5.

I have large amounts of information I wanted to include in this book, but I feel it is more important to see what type of feedback I get from the community regarding this publication.

Thanks for reading,
Casey Evans.