By Gene Kidman

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Quantum of Matsumoto’s Blackholes

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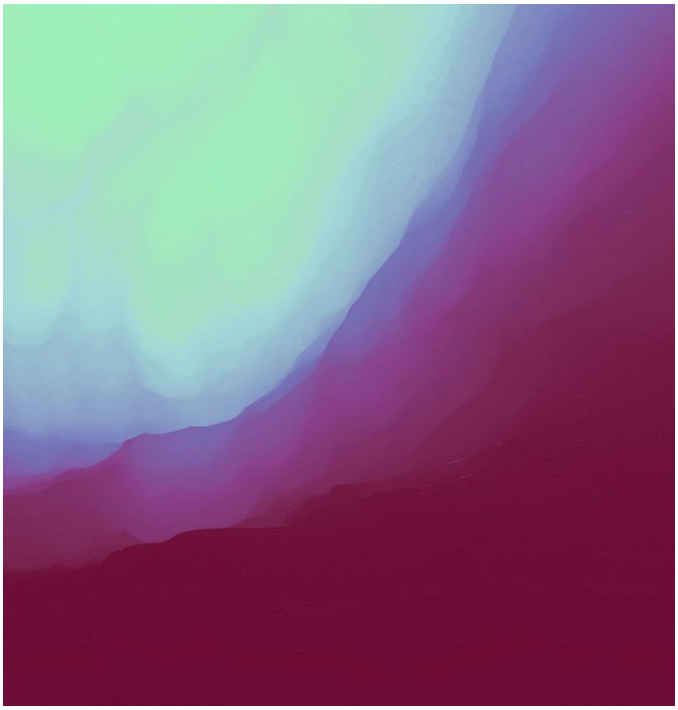
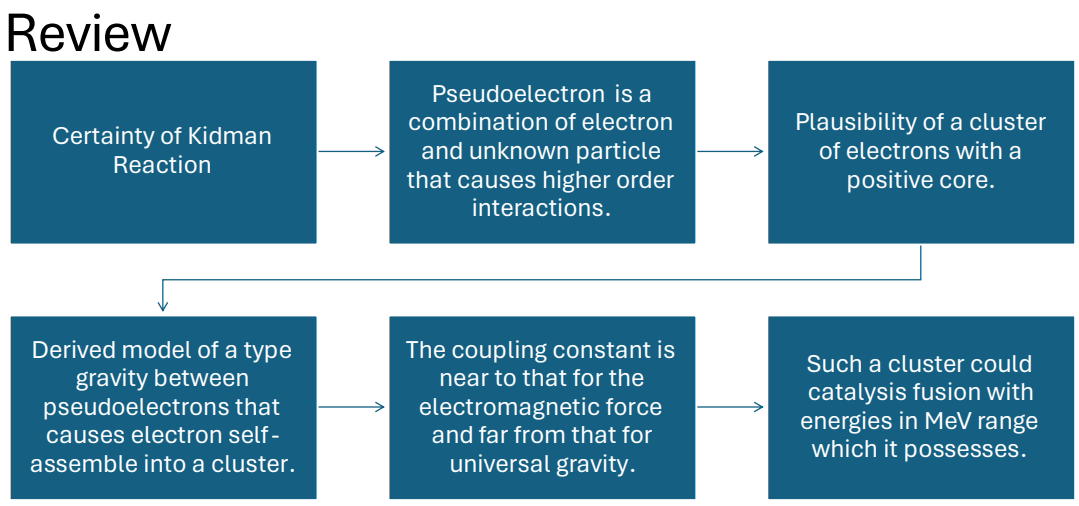
Model Analysis of Transition of Pseudoneutrons to Neutron Stars

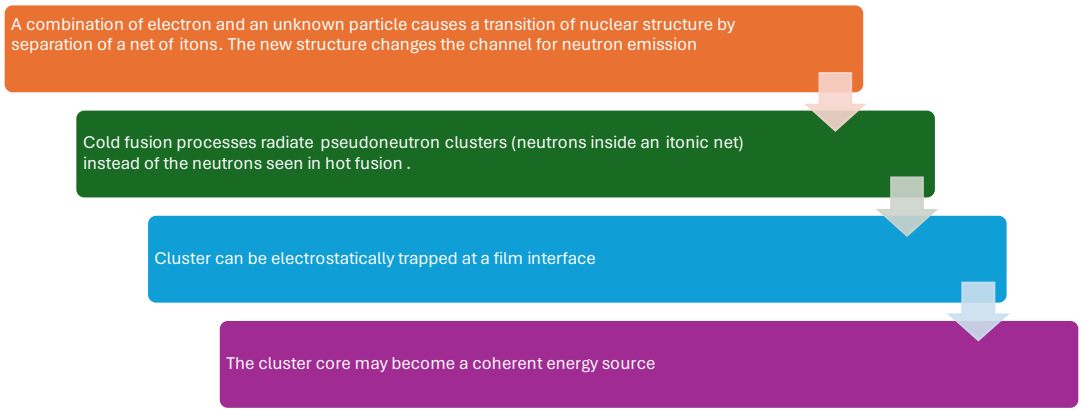


Hello. I am Doctor Gene K. This presentation is “Quantum of Matsumoto’s Blackholes.” I have established crucial details in prior presentations. I will review six of these details in the next slide. These details are important to the proof or falsification of a model to understand fusion outside of the Lawson criterion. This analysis is the application of a type of “gravity” to the observations of Matsumoto’s Blackholes.



I established the certainty of the Kidman reaction in prior presentations. That certainty I mathematically derived from mass balance and stoichiometry. I implied that it is reasonable to expect that a catalyst causes this type of fusion. In the preceding presentation, I defined the term pseudoelectron as a combination of an electron with an unknown particle such that the electron possesses the ability for higher order interactions. For example, Richard Feynman suggested that some electron possession allows for electron/antielectron pair production. Further, Feynman suggested a cluster of electrons could exist without a core of positively charged anions. Based on these two Feynman assumptions, I derived a model where the cluster of electrons possess between them a form of gravity. That gravity would have a coupling constant that is near to that of the electromagnetic force and far from that of universal gravity. Further, the model describes an energy distribution which could include energies in the MeV range (depending on the number of pseudoelectrons). Hence, such a cluster of pseudoelectrons could be a catalyst for fusion. Further, T. Matsumoto suggested he had observed a “gravity” like that which I defined mathematically by the above model.

Basis of Interpretation of Images



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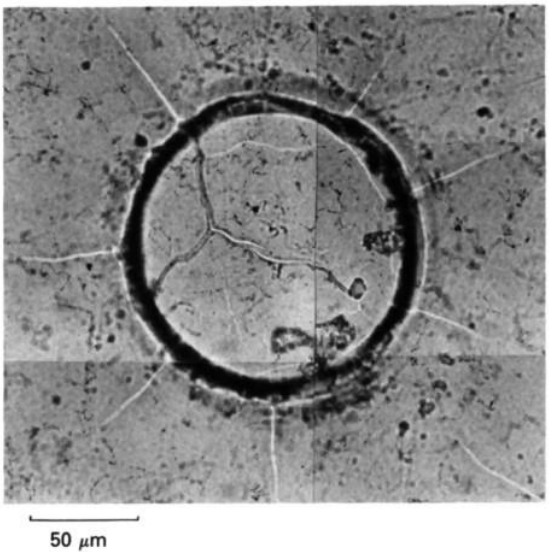
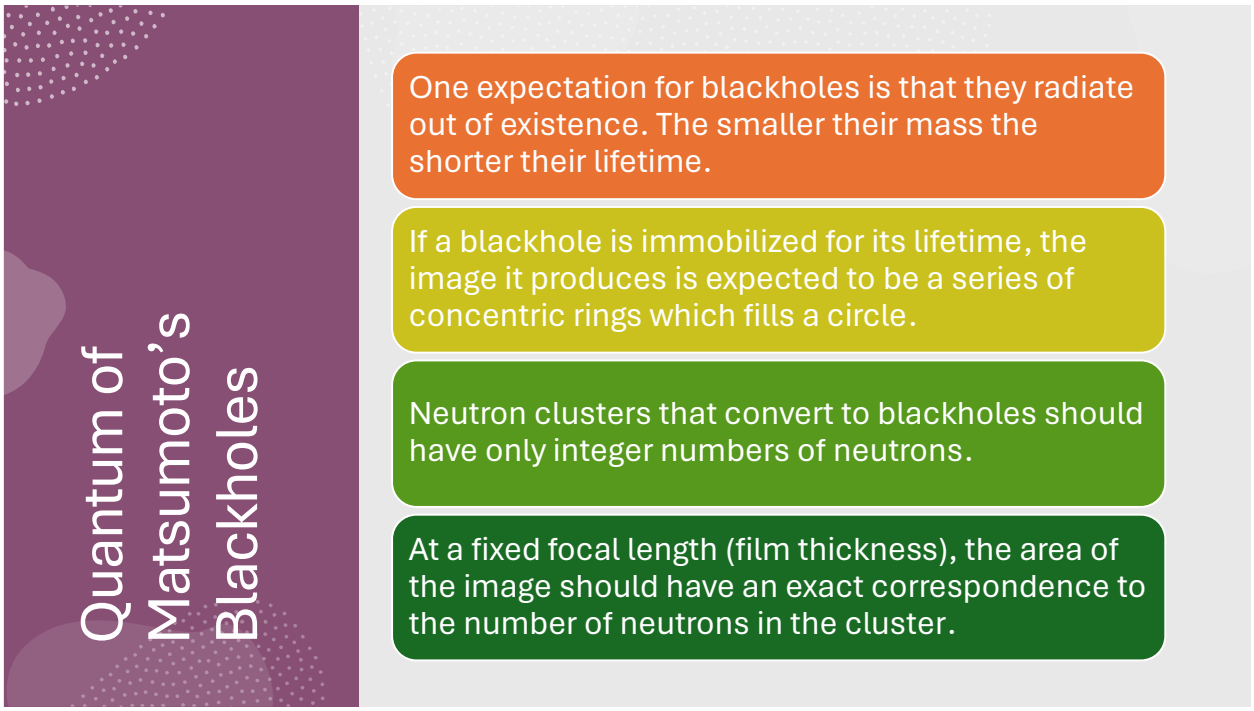
The prior presentation combined theory and images to create a basis for the interpretation of images. The above model was extended. Pseudoelectrons are a combination of an unknown particle and an electron. Exposure of pseudoneutron to an atomic nucleus causes a transition of nuclear structure by separation of a net of itons. The new structure changes the channel for neutron emission. Cold fusion processes radiate pseudoneutron clusters (neutrons inside an itonic net) instead of neutrons as seen in hot fusion. These clusters can be electrostatically trapped at a film interface. Further, the cluster's core may become a coherent energy source. Note that a cluster of pseudoelectrons is not the same as a cluster of pseudoneutrons. The former creates the latter as an emission product. The cluster of pseudoneutrons can be detected in a film emulsion.

Trace with Itons



The interpretation of this image follows from the above basis. The dark ring is an image of an energy source immobilized near the film interface. As the coherent energy radiates outward, it creates and magnifies the structure of the itonic net because the energy is coherent like a laser. The itonic net typically has three connections to a node. Typically, the itonic net separates from the energy source. Further, the energy which develops the film radiates tangential from the source, hence the developed image is a ring shape rather than a filled in circle. Radiation escapes tangential when the energy/mass must reach an escape velocity. Hence, ring image shape suggests the source particles escape as if some kind of gravity holds them to the source. If the source moves the image shows the multiple exposures of an animation. The pixel development in images suggests grain by grain develop, hence numerous particles of energy or mass from each energy source. Since mass/energy is lost from the source over time, the energy/mass content of source diminishes.



When I line up expectations with the model, I find a testable prediction. One expectation for blackholes is that they radiate out of existence. The smaller their mass the shorter their lifetime. If a blackhole is immobilized for its lifetime, the image it produces is expected to be a series of concentric rings which fills a circle. This is the kind of image Matsumoto calls a blackhole except that the concentric rings are not usually visible. Neutron clusters have a count of neutrons which is a low integer number. Therefore, a neutron cluster that converts to a blackhole must have a mass/energy that is based on the quantum of neutrons it possesses. The size of an image of a light source depends on the distance between the light source and the screen. If that distance is fixed, the image size is fixed by the size of the light source. Hence, if the film thickness and spacer set the distance between the energy source and the image, then the area of the image should have an exact correspondence to the number of neutrons in the cluster which becomes the energy source.

Test for the Quantum Origin of Matsumoto's Blackholes

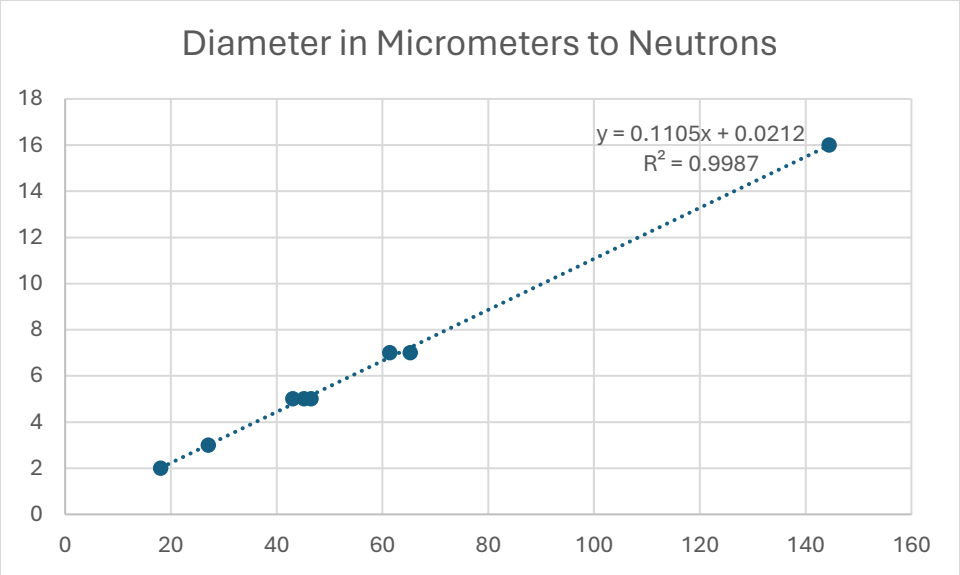
Measure the average diameter of each of Matsumoto's blackhole based on the scale provided in each image.

Provide a nearest low integer guess for the number of neutrons which produced each image.

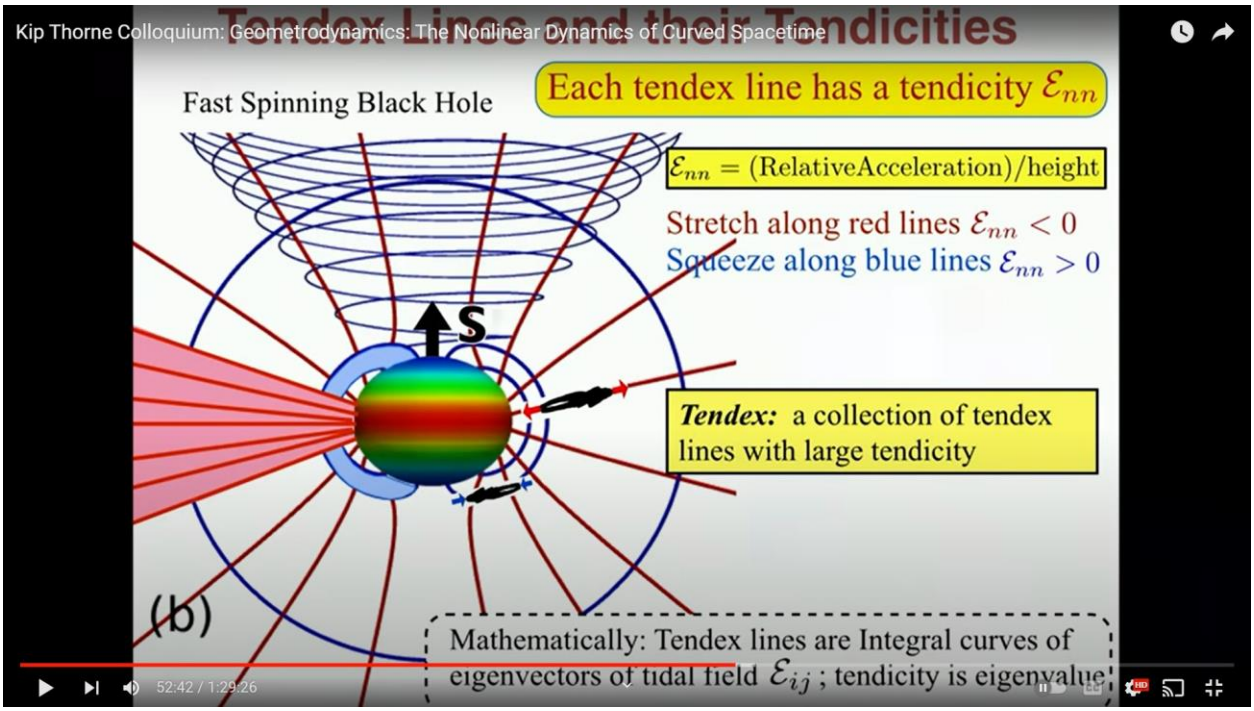
Correlate the guesses and image diameters.

A high correlation suggest an integer number of neutrons.

Based on the expectations of the previous slide, here is an analytical test to judge the fitness of measurement to model. Each image has a scale. One measures the average diameter of each image. One measures the scale. Then one calculates the average actual diameter based using the ratio of scale distance to measurement of the diameter of the image. Next one guesses using only integers the number of neutrons which produced the image. The correlation of the guess quantity of neutrons to the diameter of the image should have a high correlation if neutrons convert to neutron-based stars.



This slide shows a plot of the data. There is a high correlation. Further, in the cases where the same integer was used to estimate the source for more than one image, the trend-line falls near the middle of the distribution of diameters. This data strongly correlates to the model and the claim of blackholes by Matsumoto.



Let's look at some objections. First, why would a blackhole be electrostatically immobilized near a film interface. A film interface has an electrostatic field due to a charge distribution imbalance between layers of different media. That electric field acts on the blackhole's magnetic polarity to cause immobilization and alignment with respect to the plane of the film.

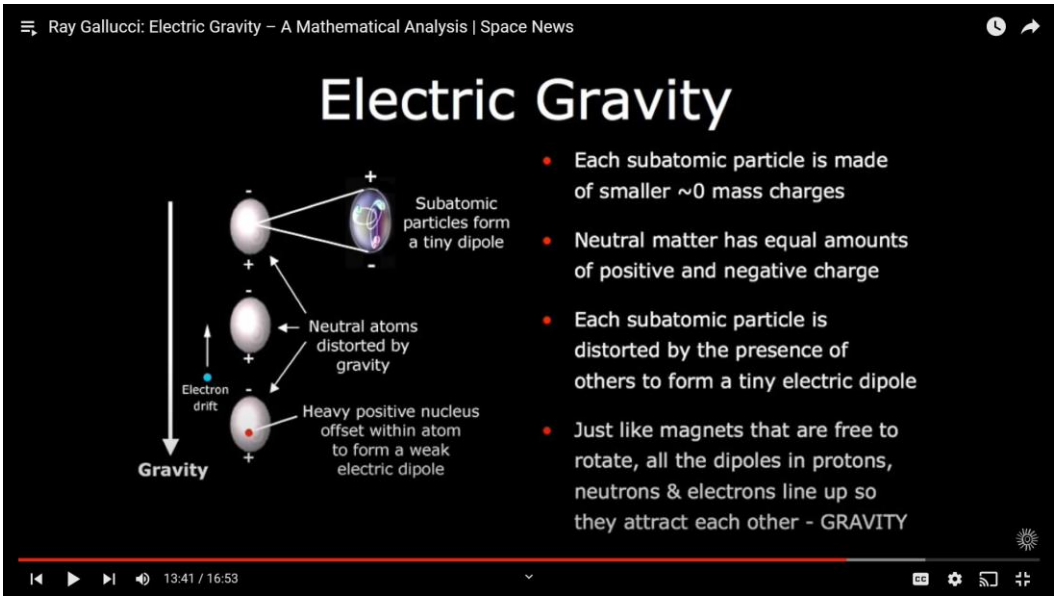
Why Matsumoto Blackhole Don’t Consume the Laboratory

Pseudoelectrons decay and are rare in most of nature.

Matsumoto blackholes don’t grow by consumption of matter other than pseudoelectrons.

Matter other than pseudoelectrons block consumption of pseudoelectrons.

Second, wouldn’t a blackhole consume all the mass about it. So, if one could DYI one in the lab then it would consume the planet. A Matsumoto blackhole is coupling between pseudoelectrons not all matter. The pseudoneutrons in the cluster that transition to a blackhole result from pseudoelectrons. So other matter other than pseudoelectrons interfere with consumption of pseudoelectrons by the Matsumoto blackhole. Translation: a Matsumoto blackhole must be fed pseudoelectrons or pseudoneutrons to grow. Hence, unless a Matsumoto blackhole is force fed it will soon disappear.



Third, how can one account for the energy/mass that is produced by a Matsumoto blackhole. The quarks which compose a neutron per the standard model are fundamental. In these images the number of particles which create the images greatly exceed the number of available fundamental particles. Let’s take a key from the electric universe then do some analysis. The Electric Universe suggests that gravity is electromagnetic and therefore there must be more fundamental particles than those of the standard model.

What If Blackholes Have Quantum Limits

There seem to be a limited number of particle in a Matsumoto blackhole so perhaps there is no singularity.

$c^2/2=GM/R_s$, The equation for Schwarzschild radius rearranged

Let m_c be the limit mass-charge particle

$m_c c^2/2=GM\, m_c/R_s$

Kinetic energy = $m_c c^2/2$

How could Electric Universe's electric gravity be falsified or verified? Matsumoto blackhole offer an opportunity since if Matsumoto blackhole result from pseudoneutrons but produce far more particles than expected per the standard model then the effect of gravity could predict the nature of the particles from the energy source (blackhole).

So, what if blackholes have quantum limits? The equation for the Schwarzschild radius defines a blackhole. So, let rearrange the equation and multiply both side by m_c which is mass of the limit fundamental particle (like per electric gravity). One notes that the quantity on the left is kinetic energy. One could use the steps used to define the coupling constant for electron gravity to define a universal gravity constant on the same basis.

Mass Is Disintegrated to m_c , a fundamental particle in every kind of mass

$m_c c^2/2=GM m_c/R_s$

Let c be the limit of velocity at which sideways force of magnetism is maximal on dipole of a m_c.

Kinetic energy = potential energy at the escape horizon. The magnetic force is a relative version of an electric force So, an electric potential opposes gravity. The form of the potential energy is like that on left side below. Further one substitutes for M and the repulsion charge between M and one of its components as was done for electron gravity.

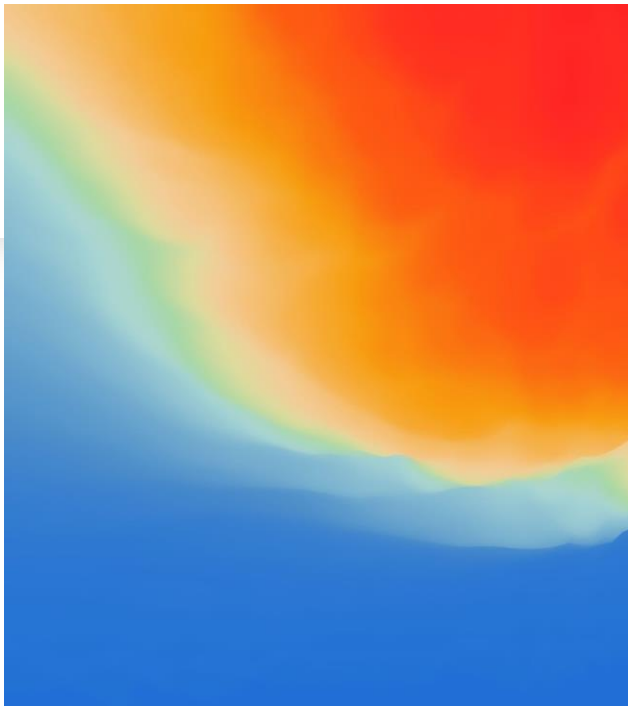
$kq_c^2(\#\text{ of } m_c)/R_s = Gm_c^2(\#\text{ of } m_c)/R_s$

If one could measure m_c and its charge at the breaking point one could solve the above equation for the universal gravitational constant.

Just as electron gravity is between pseudoelectrons, universal gravity is between particles, m_c. The particle m_c escapes when it is ripped loose by magnetic shear. Hence, c is the limit of velocity at which the sideways force of magnetism is maximal on the dipole of m_c. As per electron gravity there is a balance point at the escape horizon where kinetic energy is equal to potential energy. One can use electrical potential energy in this balance since the magnetic force is a relative version of an electric force. Now one sees an equation like the one used to define the coupling constant for electron gravity. Hence, if one could measure m_c and its charge at the breaking point, one could solve the above equation for the universal gravitational constant.

The massive radiation m_c from cold fusion

- A massive radiation comes from cold fusion or blackholes in general? Could it be observed or measured. If so, then my model could be falsifiable or verifiable.
- Could m_c be the cause of the effect attributed to dark energy?



Although there are many questions which arise from the novel analysis presented here. One should not expect me to have all the answers. Massive radiation from cold fusion or from blackholes in general is certainly one of the most important questions. So, next time I will discuss observations which correlate to it.