Coherent Matter Travelling Wave Beams

And their possible role in making ‘Strange Radiation’ tracks - Part 1

Source

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1 September 2021

S. V. Adamenko and the ion eater

“We were studying the nuclear transformation products of exploded metal targets by secondary-ion mass-spectrometry using the “CAMECA IMS 4f”. We discovered a number of “spots” on the surface of several 99.98% pure copper accumulating screens, in which no scope signals from secondary ions were recorded. Secondary ions are normally dislodged from the screen’s surface, and should have been present given the intense bombardment of the screen by primary ions. These spots were areas with a transverse size of about 50 to 100 μm that looked like irregularly-shaped black spots on the display.

So basically, the crux of our observation was the absence of a secondary ion flux in the scope for the entire range of ion masses analyzed by the device in the area of the black spots.

In following the normal procedures for interpreting the images of the ion microprobe, we can only conclude that in the case of these anomalous black spots, not only are they not composed of any of the known chemical elements, but they’re also not composed of any type of previously undiscovered heavier element – in the case of our equipment, up to 480 a.m.u. which is the boundary of the range of IMS 4f.

Our operators have been making observations of this kind for decades, and this was the first time they’d encountered this type of anomaly. If it wasn’t any type of known atom, then what could it possibly be? We obsessively searched all of the specialty literature for an answer, but didn’t find any description of a similar phenomenon ever being documented before these events.

We noticed something else, also – even stranger than the lack of secondary ions. We were subjecting the black spots to a heavy ion bombardment in an attempt to pick up a secondary signal when we realized that not only were we not seeing a secondary signal, but there was also a complete absence of a signal from the primary ions in the beam of a microprobe! The ions that we bombarded the spot with simply seem to have disappeared, quite literally without a trace.

At first I refused to believe that this could even be possible, because the primary ions are reflected (scattered) from any surface in such a great amount that the secondary image of these ions on the display is transformed always into a continuous glow on the scope’s viewing-screen. This omnipresent background signal is the reason that the scope’s display is automatically switched-off after a period of time – to prevent screenburn from the primary ions. As improbable as it may sound, the absence of reflected primary ions from the surface of the black spot must indicate that the primary ions arriving at the spot surface were captured by it!

In another attempt to get a signal from the spot surface, the operator gradually scanned the whole dynamic range of masses of secondary ions accessible to the device. This was performed a while after the primary beam was switched-off. While slowly turning the tuning knob of the device, the operator noticed a flickering spot with decreasing intensity near 433 a.m.u. This flicker was positioned inside the black spot and occupied a small part of its area, and several seconds after the beginning of the observation, the brightness of the flickering spot decreased to zero (i.e. the luminous spot against the background of the black area disappeared). We repeated this new experiment by switching the beam on again for several minutes and again switching it back off. The image of a flickering spot at a mass of 433 a.m.u. arose with the same initial brightness and again disappeared from view within several seconds. In both cases, the boundaries of the black spot were invariable.

After repeating this power-cycling & observation routine 12 times, we established that the initial luminous intensity of the 433 a.m.u. spot after a pause was proportional to the duration of the pause, and the decrease in luminosity intensity as it faded from view had an exponential character.

During the analysis of another black spot with the use of the ionic microprobe, the operator observed a pattern similar to that described above, but different in that the luminosity arose not inside the black spot, but instead occurred in a non-uniform manner along the length of the black spot’s winding boundary.” - S.V.Adamenko, August 13th, 2006

See also: Takaaki Matsumoto, 1994, black holes, section 10-1

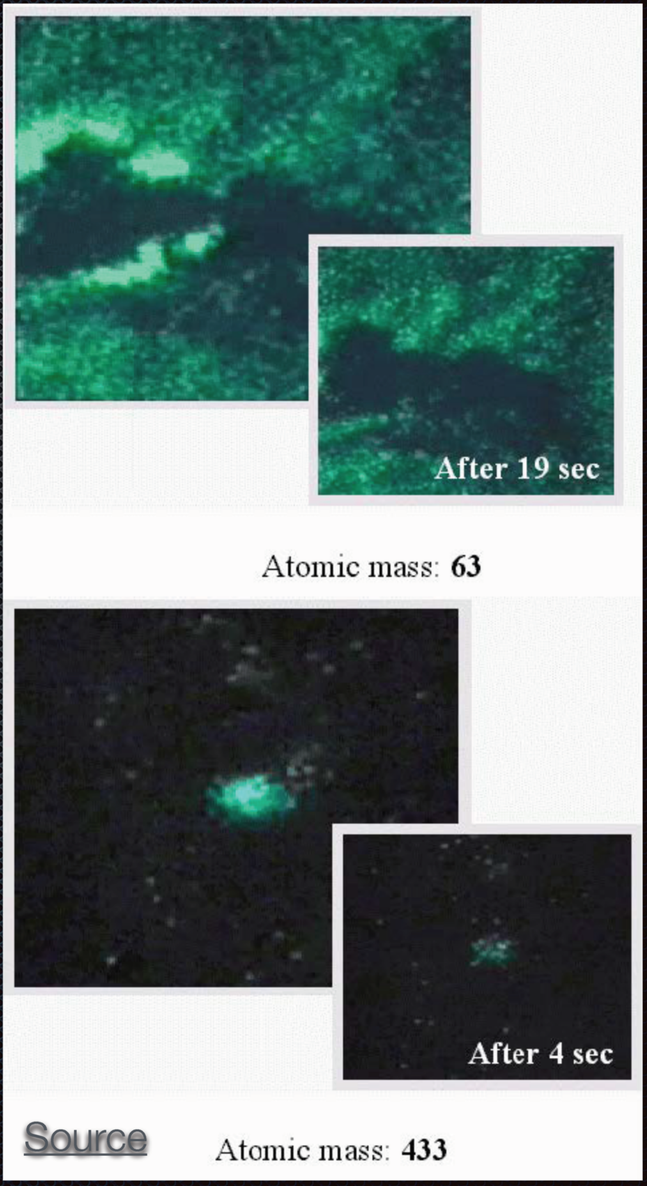
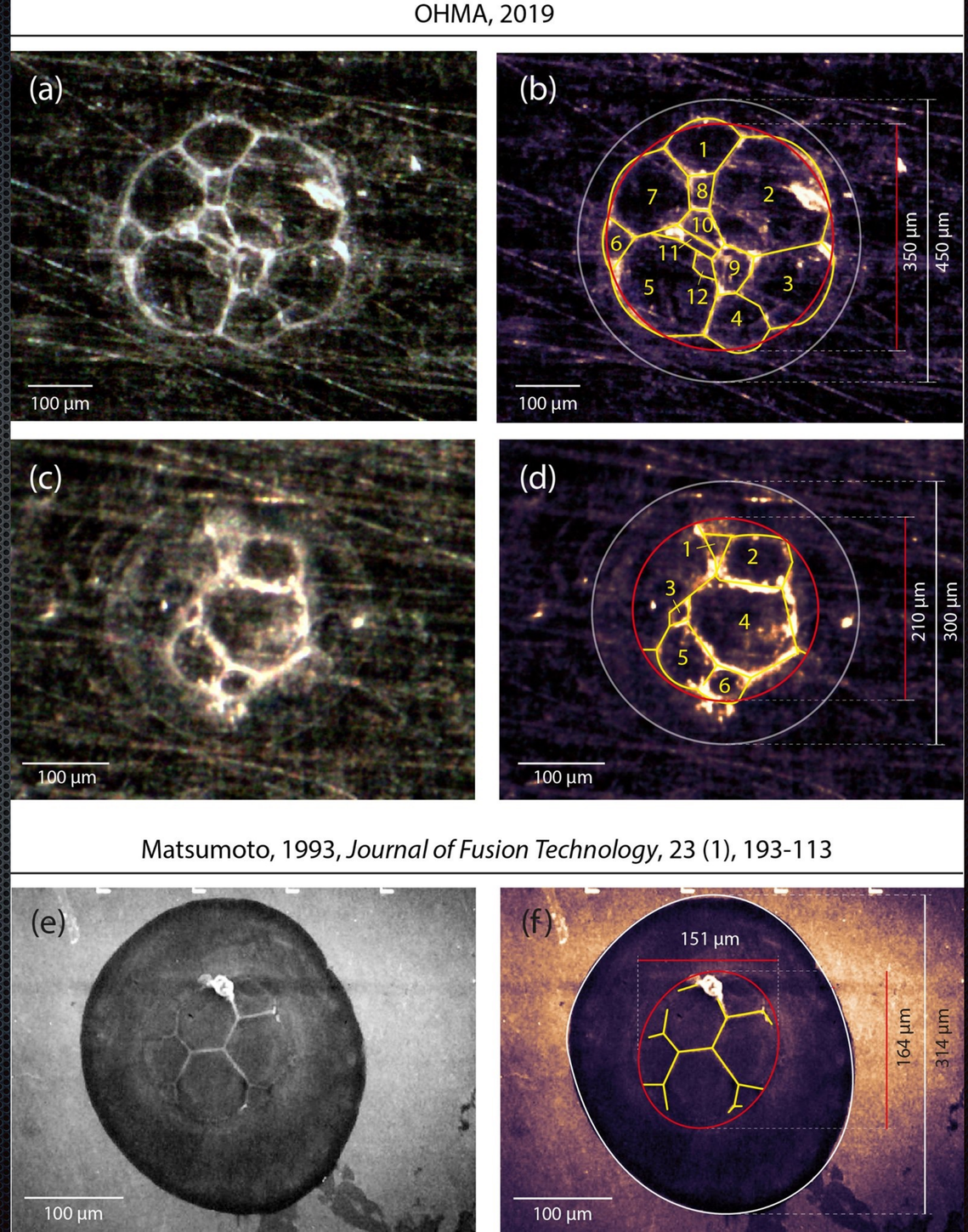


Fig. 7: The “black spot”. Secondary ion images. Investigation method is the secondary ion mass spectrometry (IMS-4f device, analyzed mass range is up to 500)

Plan

- Discuss methods of coherent matter production
- Behaviour of ‘balls of fire’ on and in metals
- Behaviour of observed traces vs witness marks
- Product from a dead ‘Coherent Matter Travelling Wave Beam’
- Special Treat!



Overview of the process

- Cause electron bunching, leading to coherence and ‘monopole’ production
- Self organisation of coherent matter
- Energy pumping
- Self-collapse
- Production of ‘Strange Radiation’ post collapse / disruption
- Observation of witness marks and dead material

Lockheed Martin

- Normally Bose-Einstein condensates are formed by cooling, say 133Cs or 23Na atoms to near absolute zero - why? so they have the same De-broglie wavelength

photons) to achieve coherence. Examples of applications for coherent matterwave beams may include single bath thermal energy extraction, ultra-sensitive accelerometers and interferometric tracking of air/space crafts, a more accurate alternative to global positioning systems, matterwave projectiles and missiles, directed energy weapons, matterwave optics and cloaking, matterwave emission and propulsion, matterwave solitons, high-energy collision, high precision matter optics, atomic clocks, tests of physics constants, and other suitable applications.

- LM Patent argues: Same matter type / isotope (say 27Al or e-) at exact same temperature (same De-broglie wavelength) in same phase, leads to matter-wave coherence, which can be assisted by employing the Aharonov-Bohm effect

- LENR can work from absolute zero (practically Francesco Piantelli's 1989 Ni + H discovery) through biological temperatures, to dense plasmas at any temperature

US Airforce on Ball Lightning - Dec 1993

J. Reece Roth (1995) Ball Lightning: **What Nature is Trying to Tell the Plasma Research Community**, Fusion Technology, 27:3, 255-270, DOI: 10.13182/FST95-A30388

"The fact that nature produces ball lightning without costly or complicated equipment is an encouraging indication that once we understand how ball lightning is formed, the equipment needed to produce a ball lightning fusion plasma will itself be simple and require only relatively simple containment equipment by current standards of magnetic fusion research."

youtu.be/vlzqi-Dk3Ao youtu.be/y1-aMp9oJtk youtu.be/uTfA7qeL7Gk

US Airforce on Ball Lightning - 2001

In October 2001, the US AirForce commissioned a study into any knowledge of ball lightning like technologies around the world (bit.ly/3gOohHD).

Conclusion - classified 1950-60s Air Force funded research (stays classified) and the work of Ken Shoulders are the most promising areas for further study. It writes:

> "Shoulders began examining the plasma vortex (aka force-free plasmoids) work of Wells and Bostick (from 1956) because he was originally influenced by theories of elementary particle structure formed from **vortical flows of a primeval substance**."

> "The fact that EVs are a form of micro-ball lightning that can bore through and even destroy (by explosive impact) solid materials, **can (possibly) generate more energy than is required to form them**, are point-sources of (copious) X-rays, and are compact (self-contained) balls of condensed high-density charge demonstrates a clear need for further research to investigate their potential application to weapons, defence technology, and aerospace propulsion and power."

Lead author Eric Davis (who is a colleague of Hal Puthoff, both advisors to SAFIRE)

Shoulders - making an Exotic Vacuum Object (EVO) and what it is

- Any spark has an EVO running out in front of it

"**An EVO also can be conceived** of as an atom without a nucleus, or **as a spherical monopole oscillator.** EVOs exhibit soliton behaviour with number densities equal to Avagadro's number per cm^3. These non-neutral electron plasmoids contain various levels of binding energy which exceed that of atoms, and allows for new types of reactions with matter."

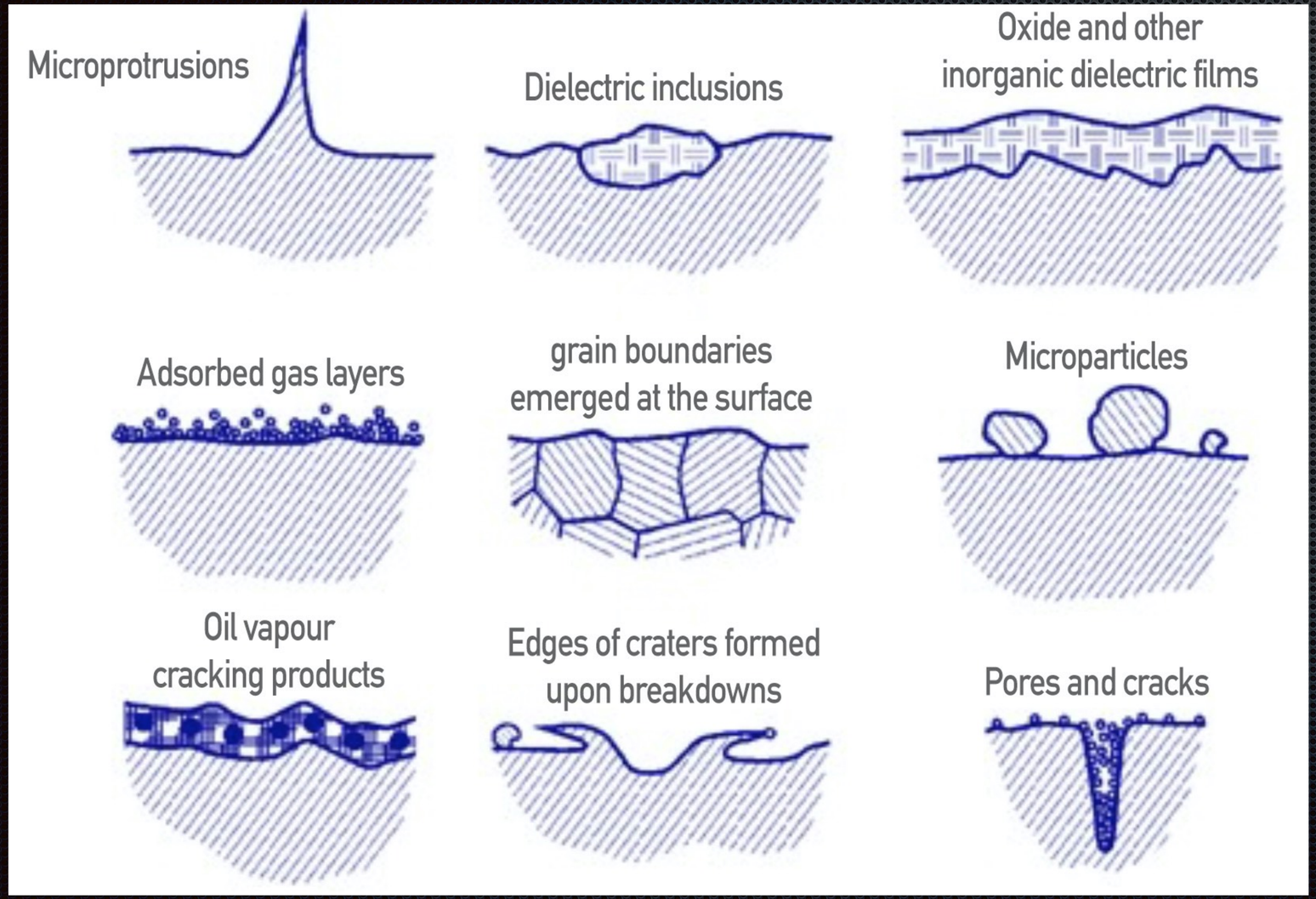
"This [monopole oscillator] is the perfect generator for vector and scalar potential waves without contamination from either E or B fields. These waves can be thought of as longitudinal waves in the vacuum. They are largely undetectable by standard E and B detecting means but are readily accessible to the monopole world."

http://www.rexresearch.com/ev/ev.htm

http://www.rexresearch.com/shoulders/shouldersevoarchive.htm

G. Mesyats - Ecton emission sites

bit.ly/38ACT8N



"explosive electron emission" (EEE) paper 1997

bit.ly/3jxMnrL

2004 update

Ectons are a path to EVOs

Many of the preparation methods used to achieve cold fusion are listed here.

Coincidence?

Solin Patents

- Electron beam furnace, kinetic electrons accelerated in a high voltage electric field
- “spontaneously proceeding low-temperature nuclear process with the excitation of self-sustaining controlled chain reactions of nuclear fusion”
- “functioning under conditions of combining electromagnetic, gravitational and nuclear interactions in a mass of nuclear fuel, generating directly in nuclear fuel coherent radiation and **superconducting currents of magnetically charged particles**, obtaining a superconducting nuclear material and a nuclear fusion product with the chemical elements formed in this process.”
- “titanium and (or) zirconium, and (or) niobium, and (or) hafnium, and (or) molybdenum, and (or) tungsten, and (or) tantalum, and (or) vanadium”
  - all paramagnetic with low vapour pressure at melting point

(19) **RU** (11) **2 087 951** (13) **C1**

(51) МПК[6] **G 21 B 1/00**

РОССИЙСКОЕ АГЕНТСТВО
ПО ПАТЕНТАМ И ТОВАРНЫМ ЗНАКАМ

(12) **ОПИСАНИЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ К ПАТЕНТУ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕД**

(21), (22) Заявка: **92014793/25, 28.12.1992**

(46) Дата публикации: **20.08.1997**

(56) Ссылки: **1. Басов Н.Г. и др. Физика термоядерного синтеза. - М.: Знание, 1988, с. 46. 2. Заборский Г.Ф. и др. Электронная плавка металлов. - М.: Металлургия, 1972, с. 82 - 94. 3. Силк Дж. Большой взрыв /Пер. с анг. - М.: Мир, 1982, с. 126 - 146, 253-272. 4. Мизнер и др. Гравитация Т.3. - М.: Мир, 1966, с. 174 - 177.**

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(72) Изобретатель: **Солин Михаил Иванович**

(73) Патентообладатель:
Солин Михаил Иванович

Link to patent

Annotated translation link

Solin Patents

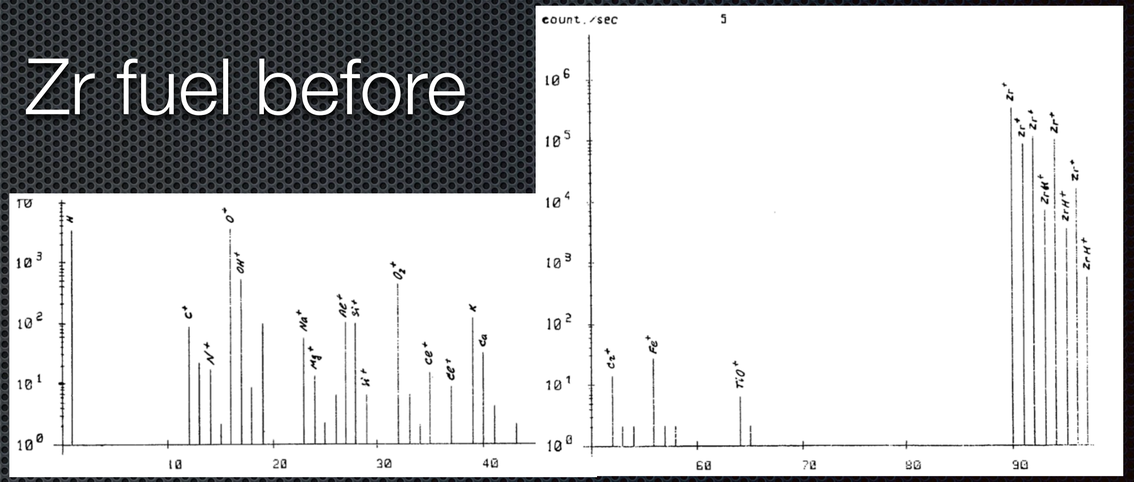
- This process is accompanied by the occurrence of **self-sustaining chain reactions** with the participation in this process of composite particles of nuclei (protons, neutrons), external electrons, atoms and other elementary particles inside the nuclei. Ultimately, as established by the author, a spontaneous process proceeds in the volume of the liquid bath of metal, leading to its transition to a new aggregate state with the formation of a superconducting (superfluid) nuclear substance and **the nucleation of magnetically charged particles in it**

- The physical result of the process becomes a recording device and detector

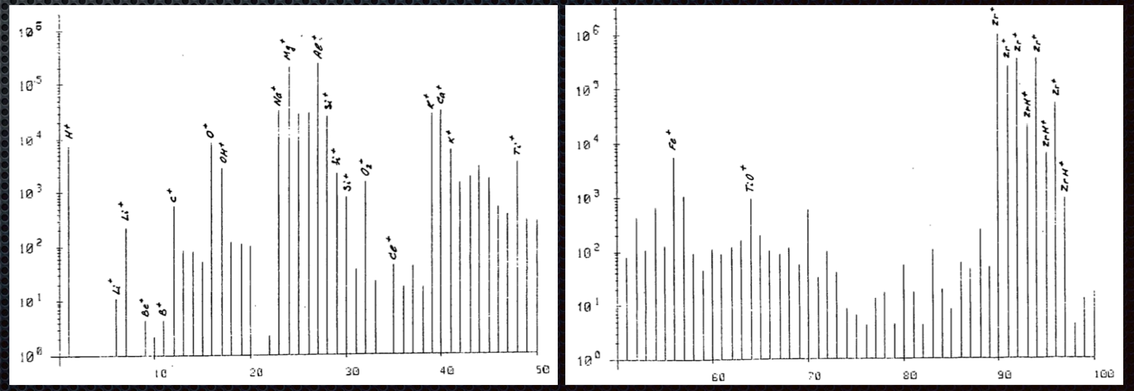
Solin Patents

- “**Magnetic charges that automatically arise** and are maintained in its volume **lead to the decay of protons** and are catalysts for nuclear reactions.”
  [meson stimulated transmutation, muon catalysis]
- “With increasing concentration of magnetic charges in the active medium, the intensity of the course of nuclear reactions increases spasmodically. This is achieved by creating conditions for self-compression of the mass of superconducting nuclear condensate.”

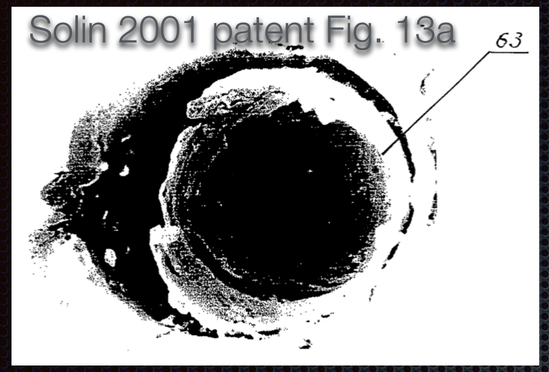
Zr fuel before



Zr fuel after



Solin Patents



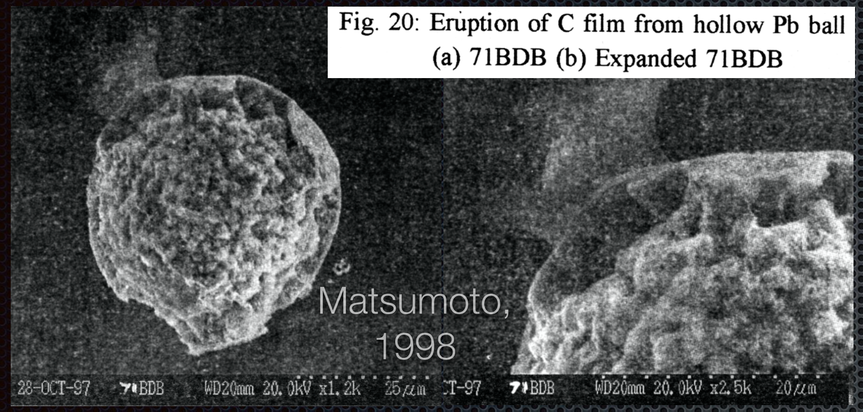
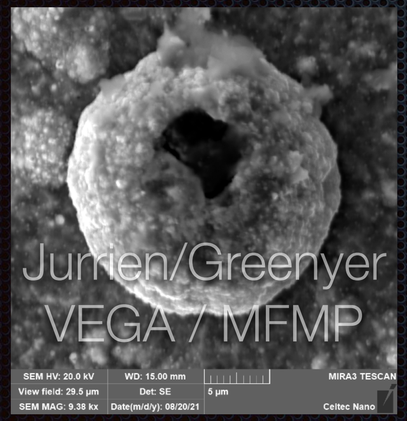
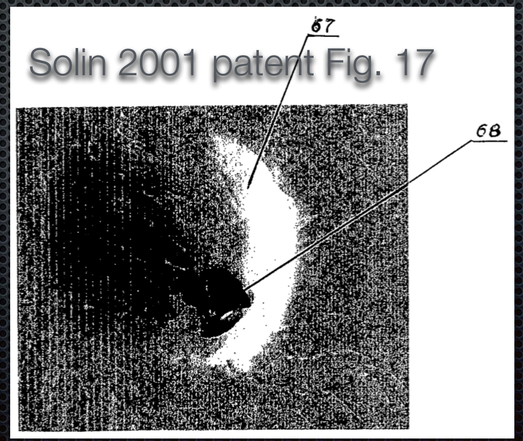


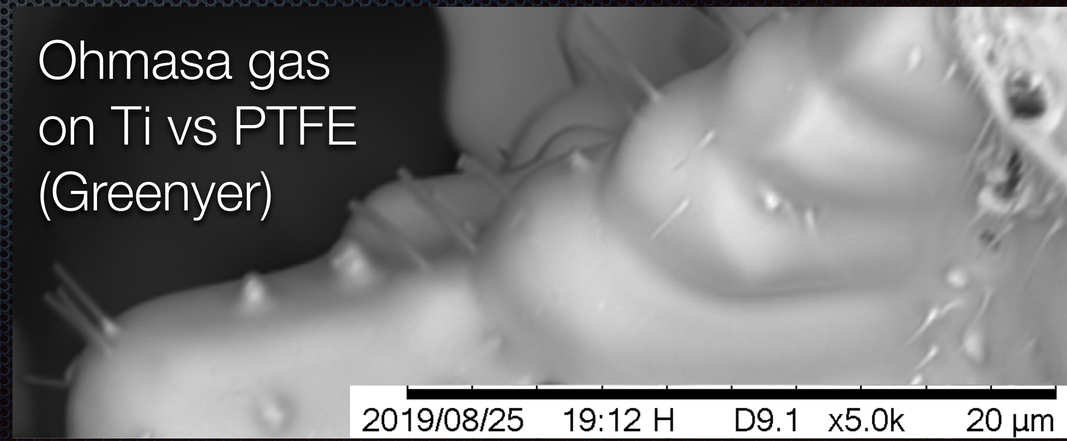
Fig. 20: Eruption of C film from hollow Pb ball
(a) 71BDB (b) Expanded 71BDB

"due to the formation of mobile active centers (domains) in the active medium. **They have the form of hollow spheres and cylinders. Inside them, nuclear fusion reactions occur, magnetically charged particles are generated and accumulate with the generation of superconducting currents, electromagnetic, nuclear and gravitational forces are combined with the formation of coherent radiation.** Active centers whose shells are composed of superconducting nuclear condensate rotate. They have a magnetic and gravitational field. Thus, active centers act as gravimagnetic rotators in local zones. In the areas of their accumulation in active medium, superconducting current, **eddy currents** and circular waves with white glow, pulsations and local explosions, **orderly directed self-accelerating mass flows in the form of a cone** and **a cylinder arise.**"



Tiny Pb grains were generated in which vortex like patterns and eddy current seemed to take an important role.



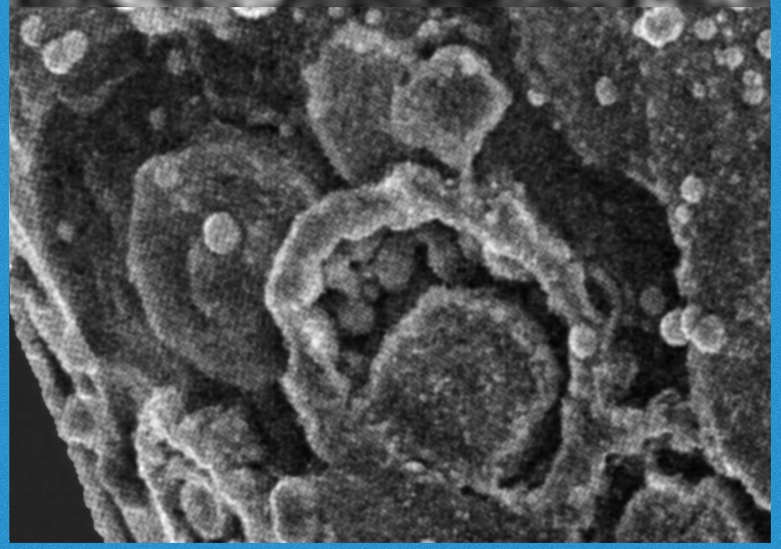


Hearts / Pretzels

Solin-1992

Parkhomov / Greenyer - 2019

Matsumoto - 1996

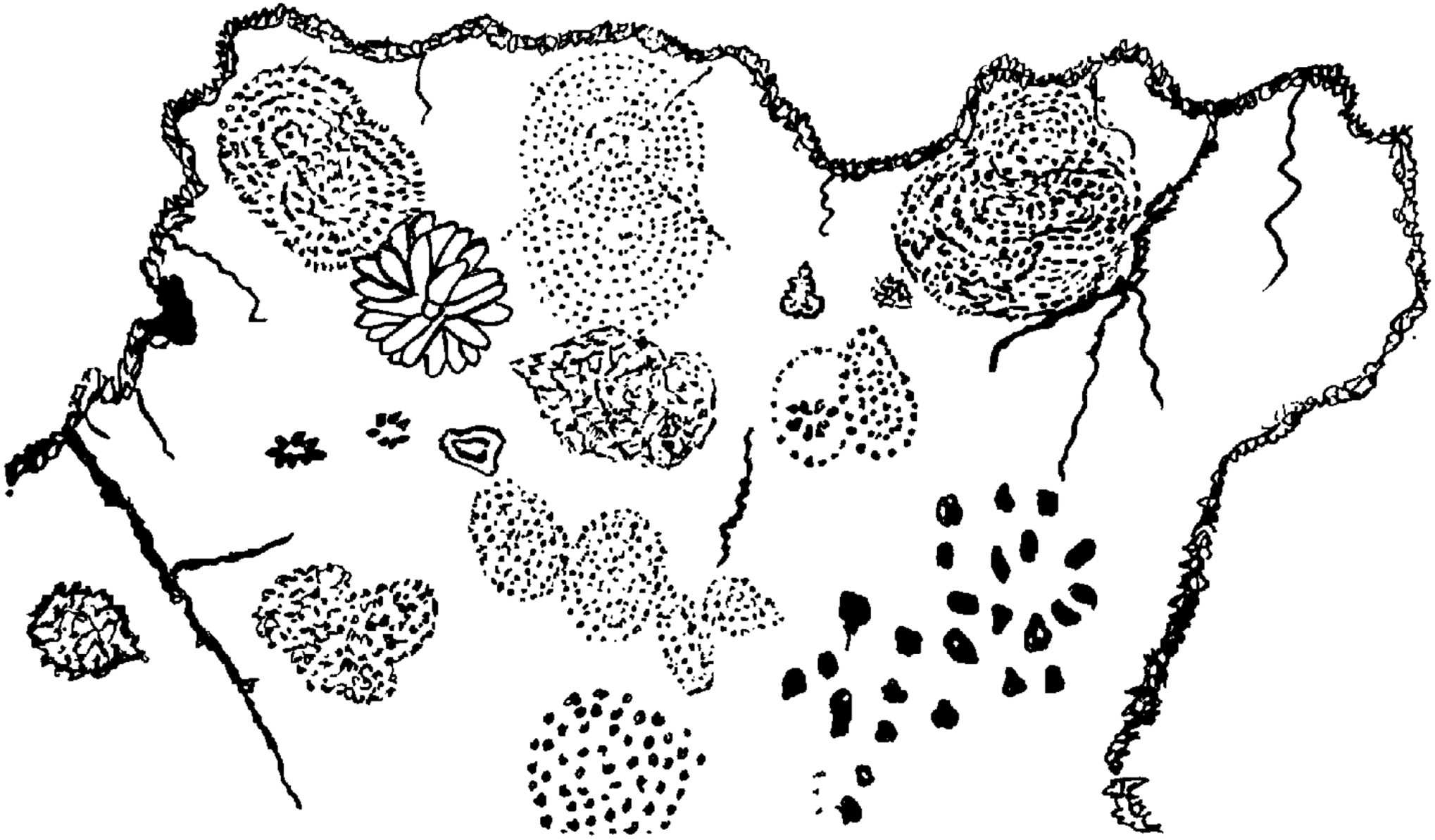


Solin Patents

- “**Active centers, interacting with each other, move and join, and then increase in size. This process has a self-regulating and resonant character. Under such conditions, nuclear transformations spontaneously activate,** propagating from the central zones of the liquid bath to its peripheral regions.”

- Ultimately, the conditions of explosive compression of the active medium and the operation of a quantum nuclear reactor with maximum energy intensity are achieved. Large domains (diameter 40-50 mm) in this case are carried out by the shock wave onto the free surface of the active medium and collapse. This process is accompanied by the summation of superconducting currents and the coherent radiation flux generated in local zones.

- **“protrusions and depressions periodically occurring on its surface correspond to the maxima and minima of the intensity of a spontaneously generated alternating magnetic field and characterize the appearance of magnetic solitons of two different polarities in the resulting magnetic (superconducting) liquid.”**

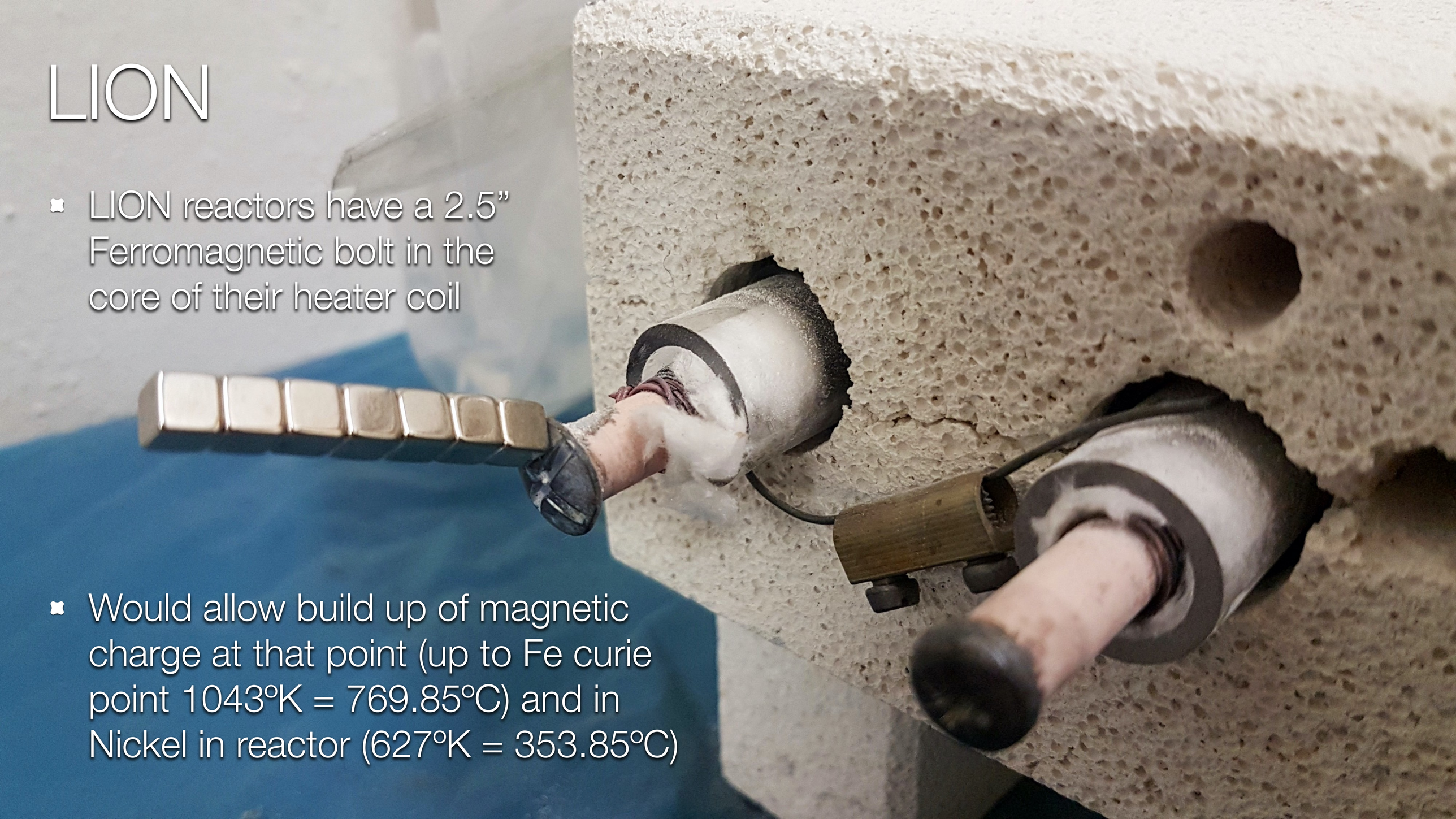


Фиг.4

Solin 1992 patent Fig. 4

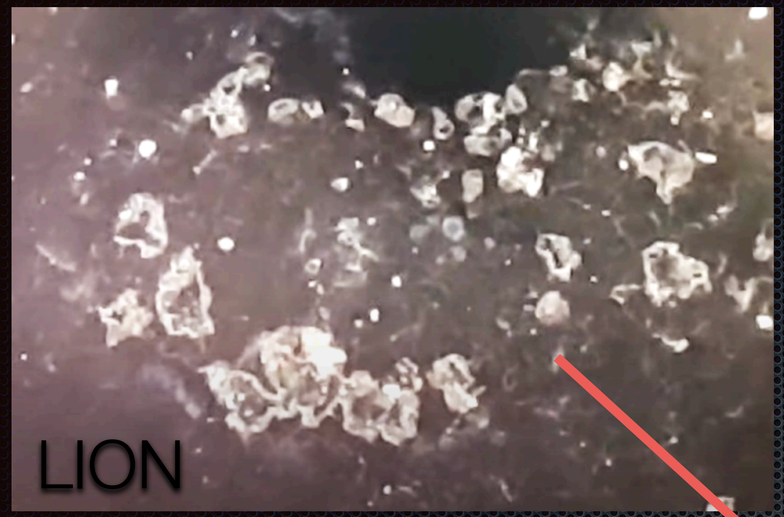
LION

- LION reactors have a 2.5” Ferromagnetic bolt in the core of their heater coil



- Would allow build up of magnetic charge at that point (up to Fe curie point 1043ºK = 769.85ºC) and in Nickel in reactor (627ºK = 353.85ºC)

LION Triangle



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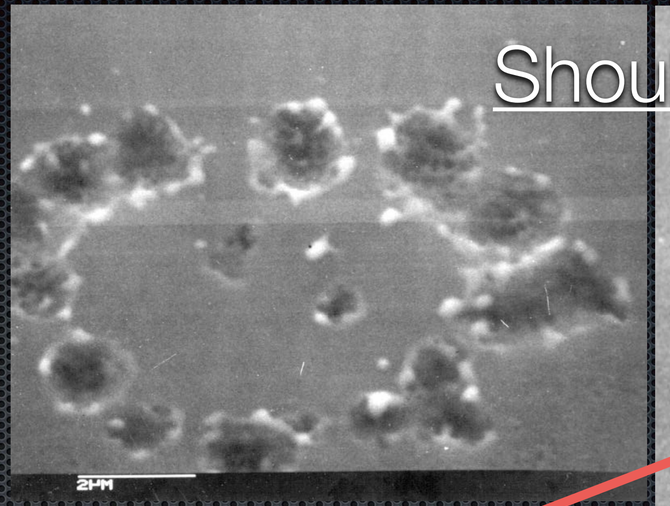
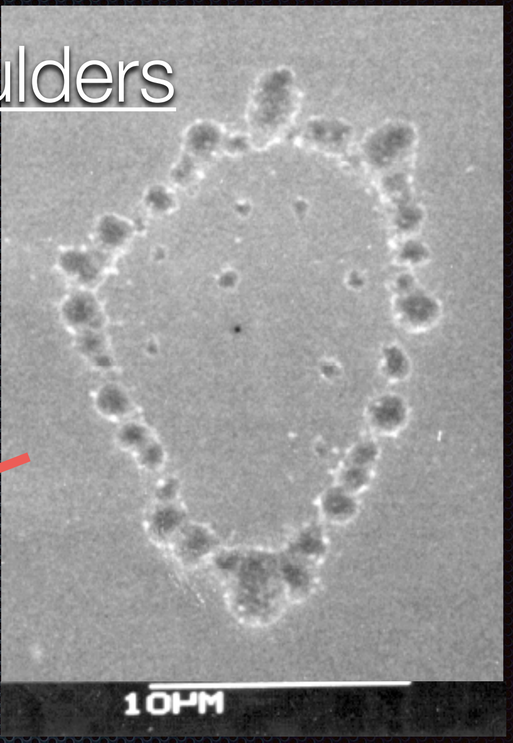
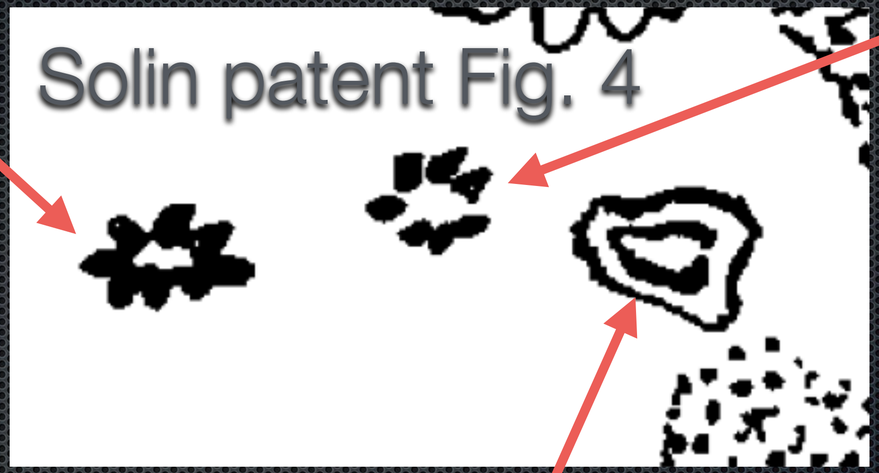
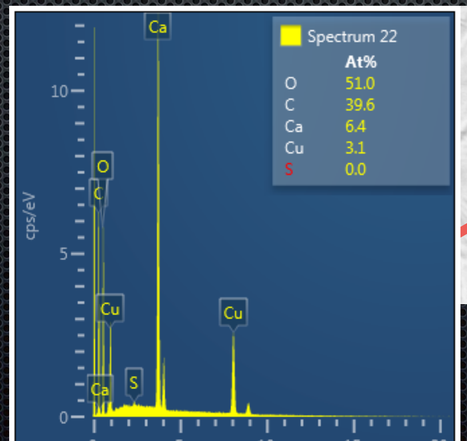
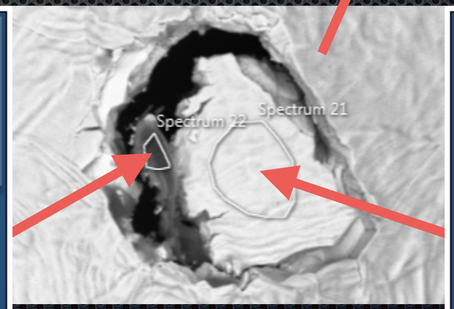


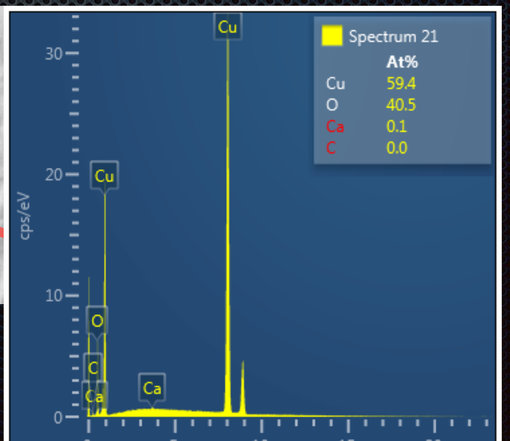
Shoulders



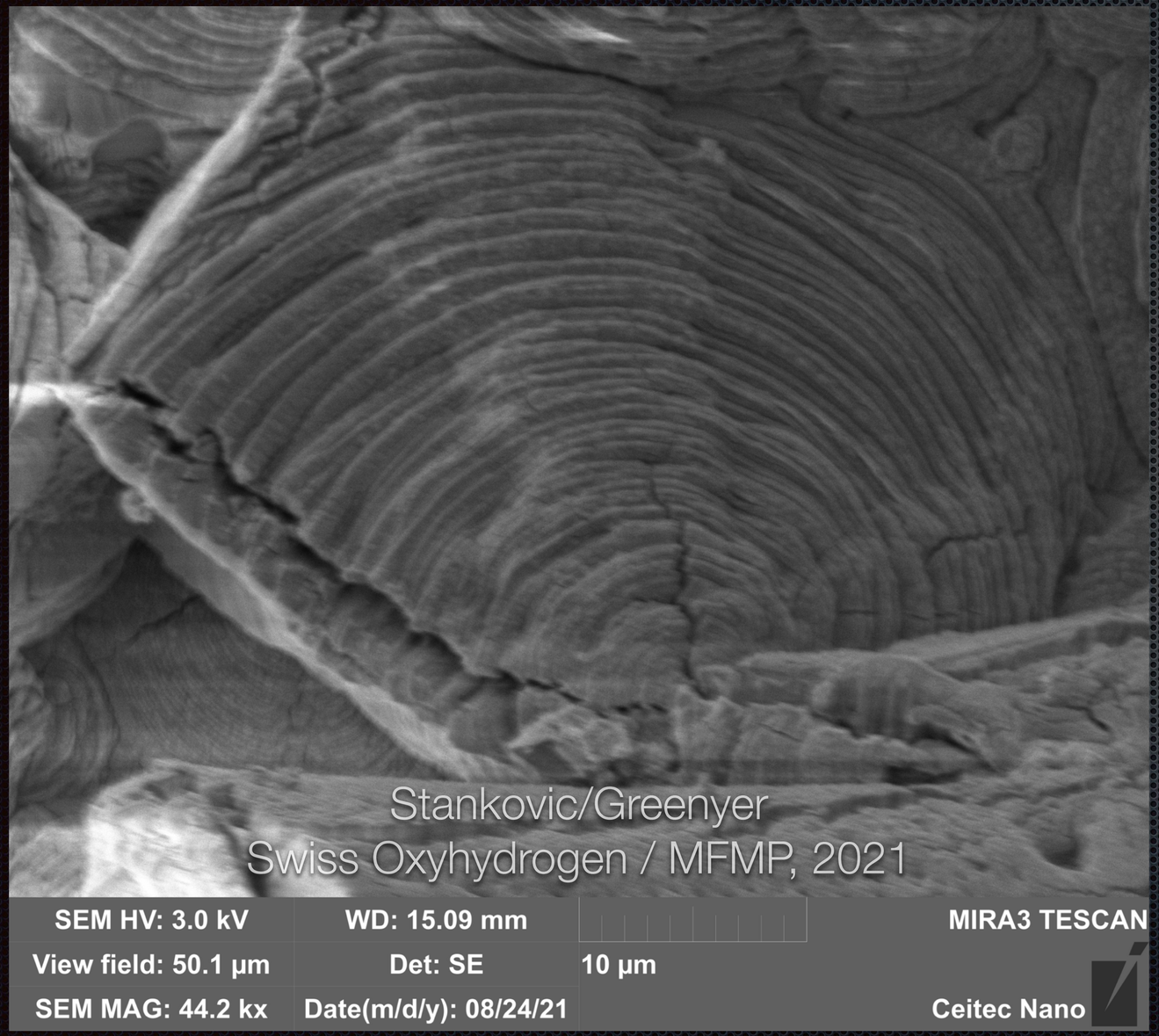


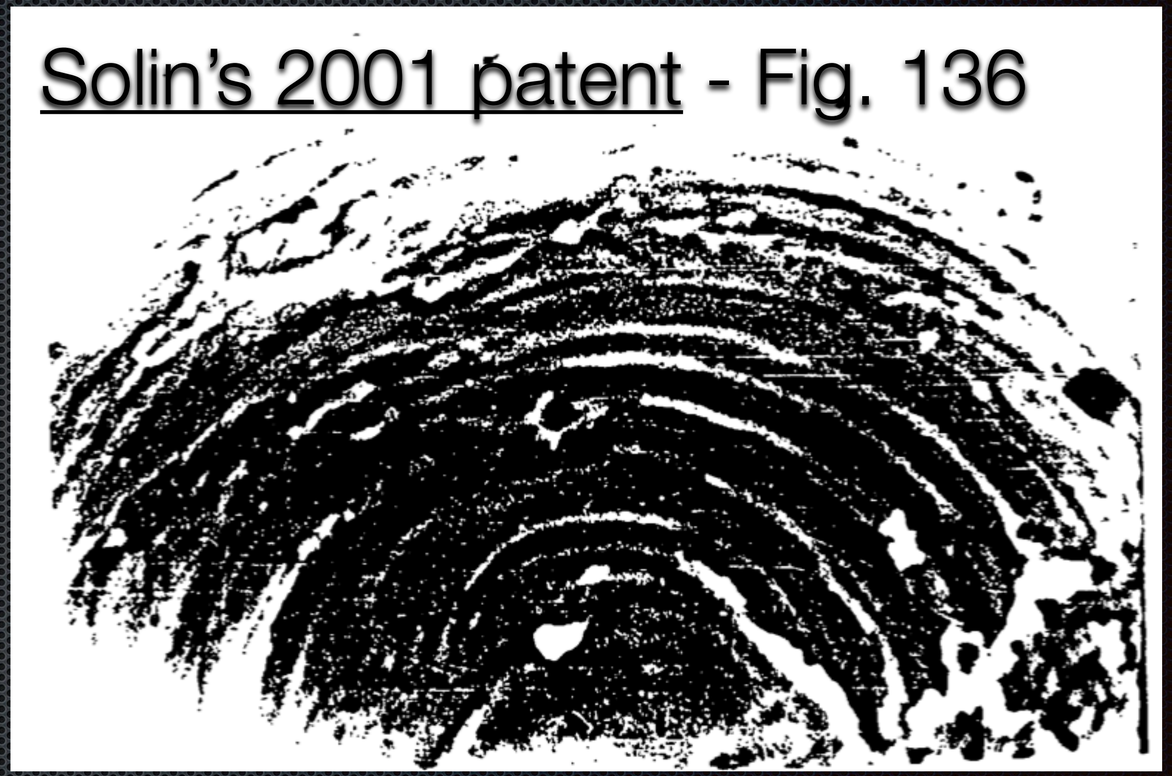






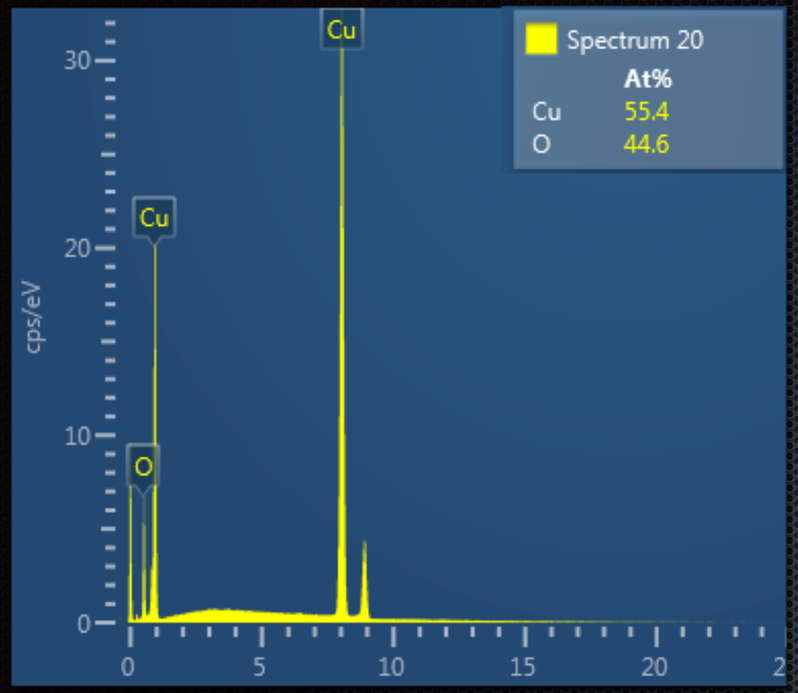
HHO exposed $CaCO_3$ > CaO2 + Si

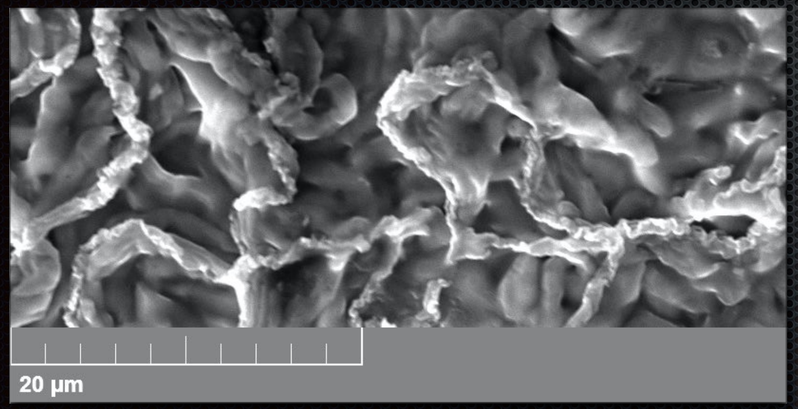


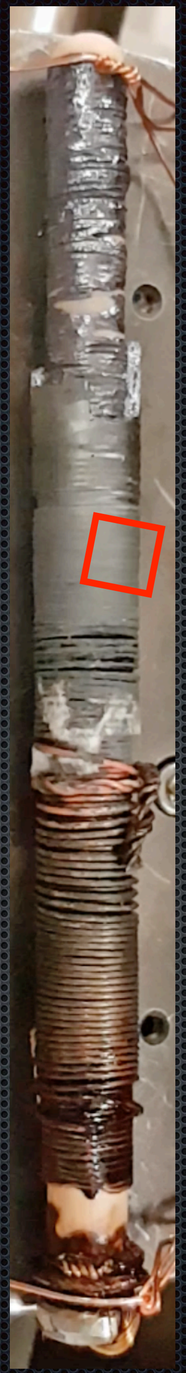


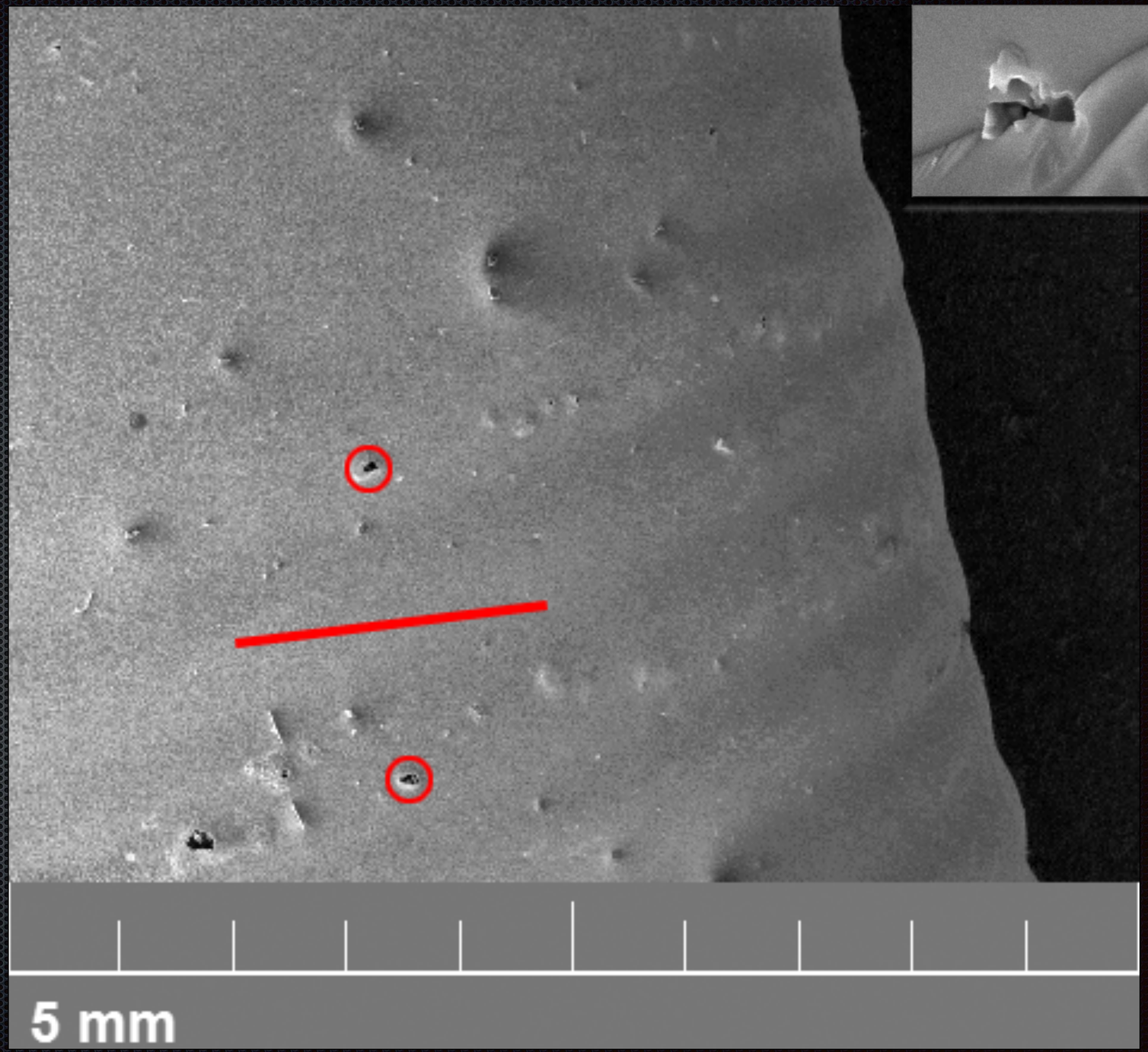
- HHO exposed CaCO3 appears to show fusion of CO to Si leaving CaO2

Flux mirror

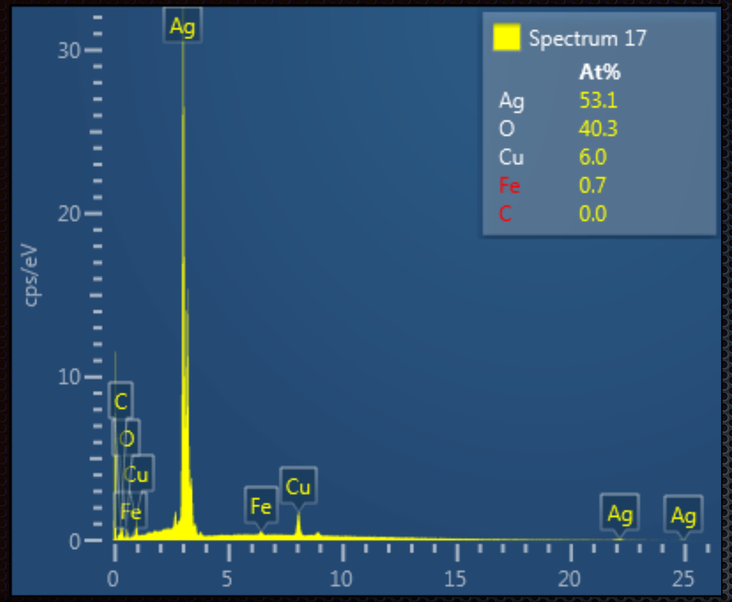

Spectrum 20
At%
Cu 55.4
O 44.6
Cu
Cu
O
cps/eV
30
20
10
0
0
5
10
15
20

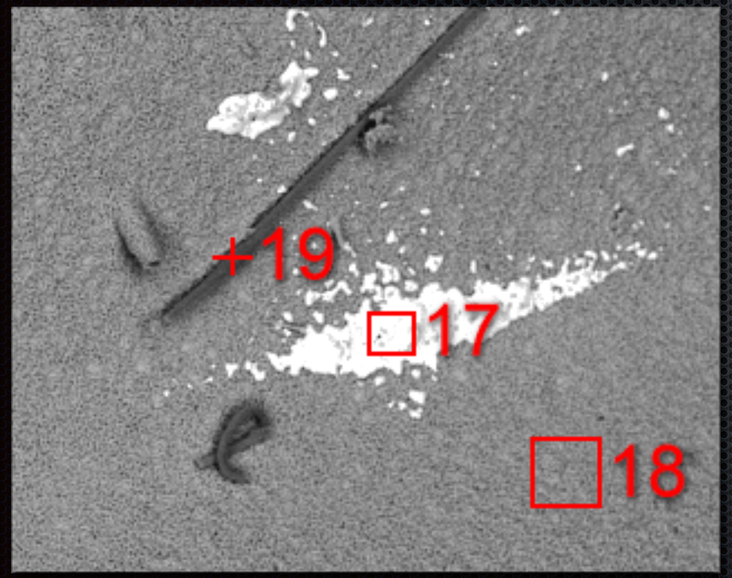

20 µm

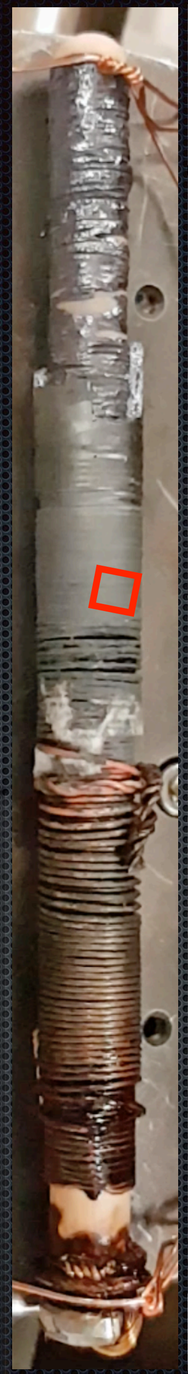


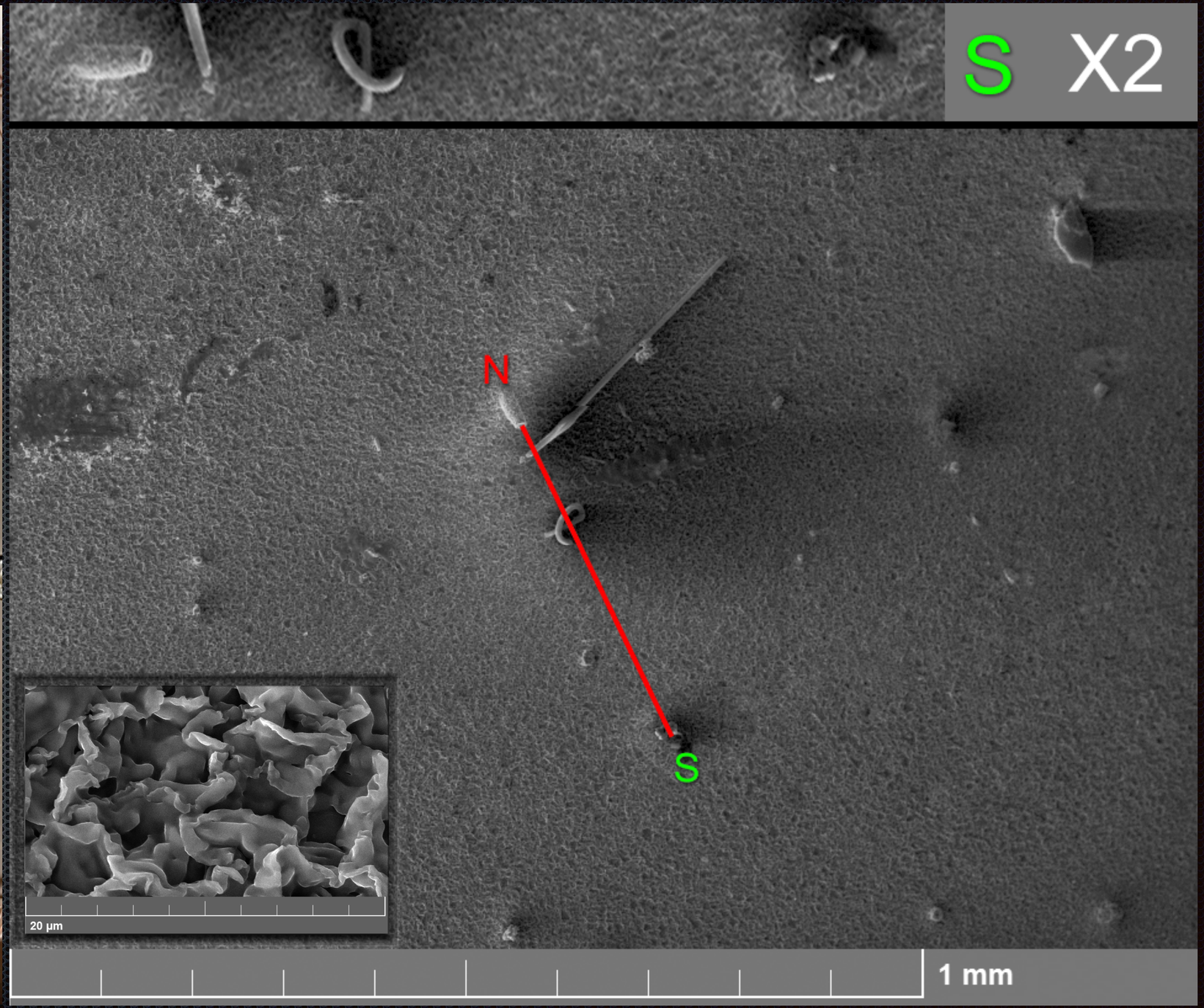

5 mm

Polar flux

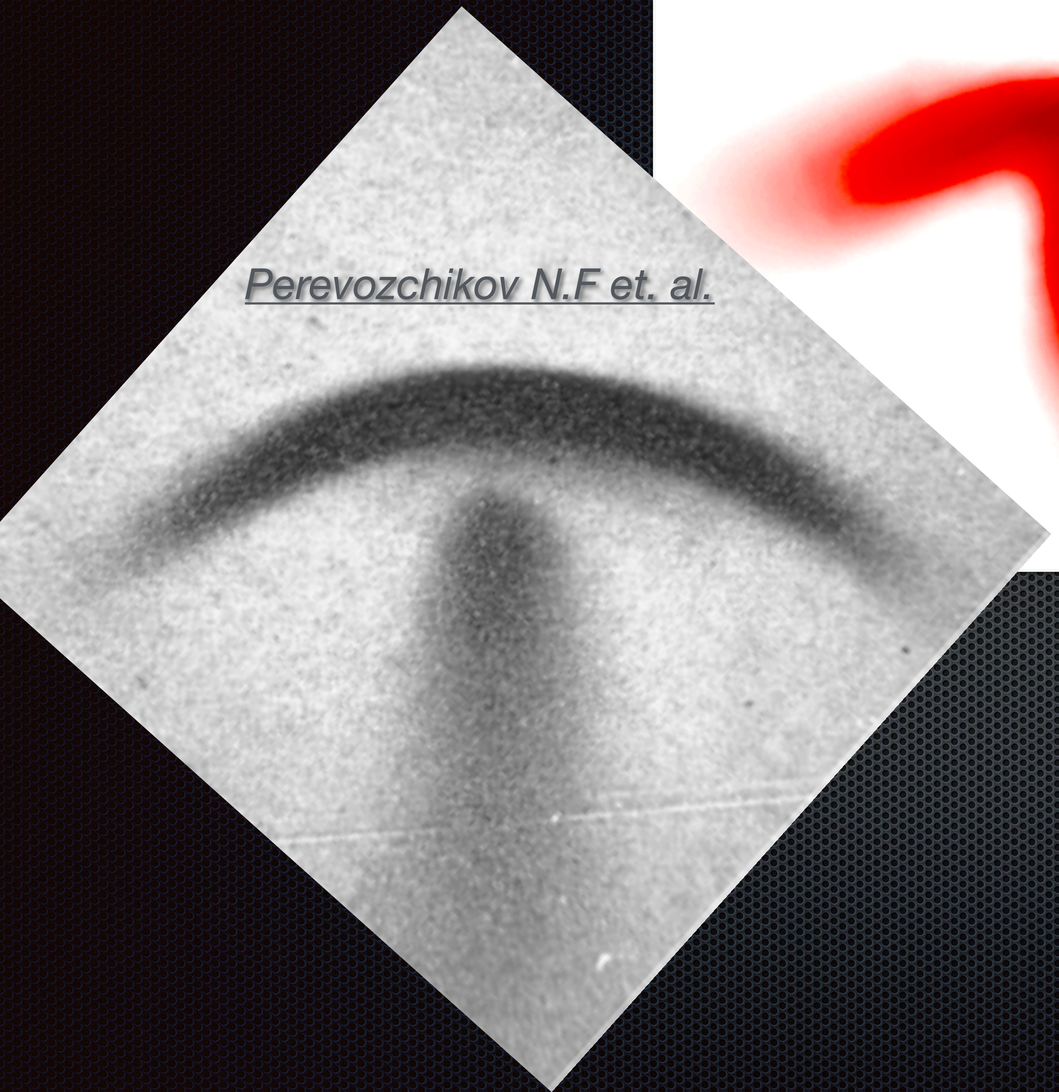

Spectrum 17
At%
Ag 53.1
O 40.3
Cu 6.0
Fe 0.7
C 0.0
cps/eV
Ag
C
O
Cu
Fe
Fe
Cu
Ag
Ag

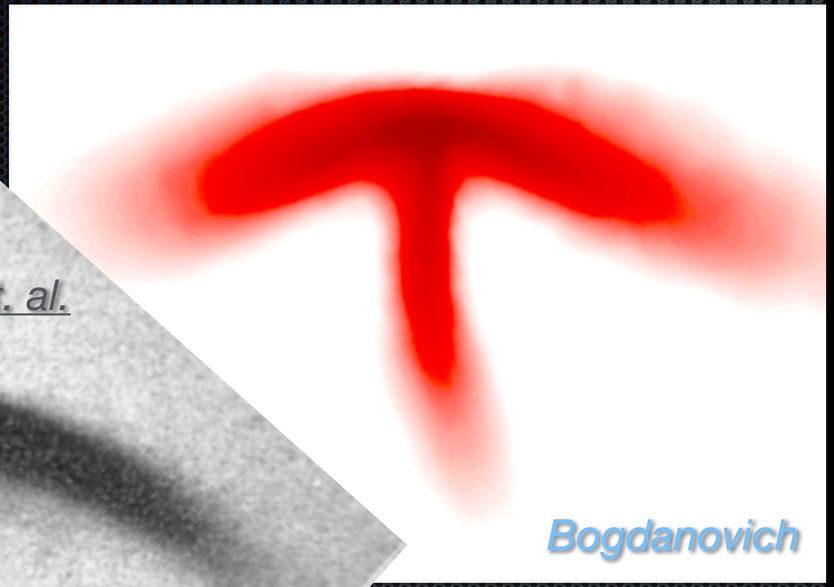

+19
17
18

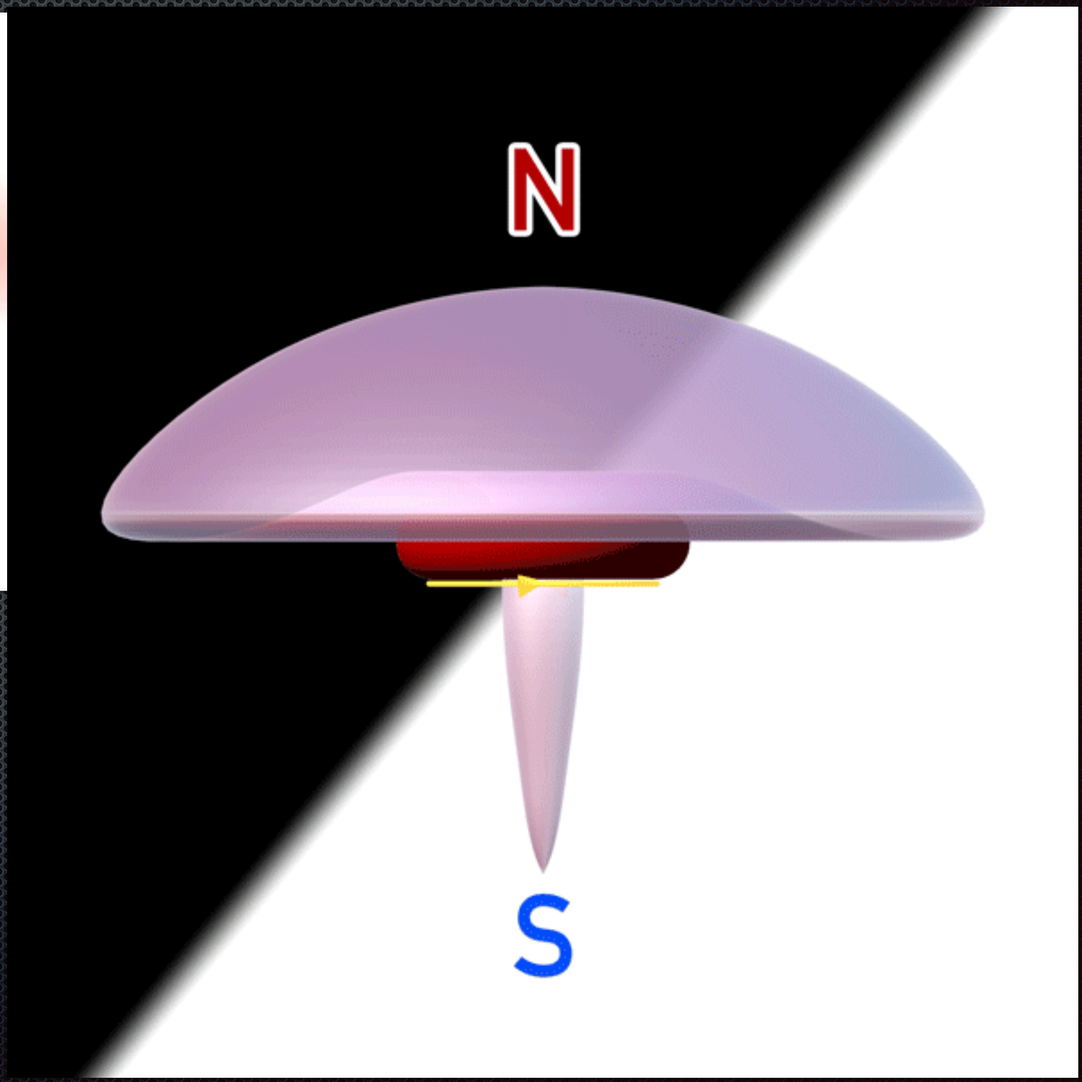



S X2
N
S
20 µm
1 mm

Monopole - Inferred field strucutre

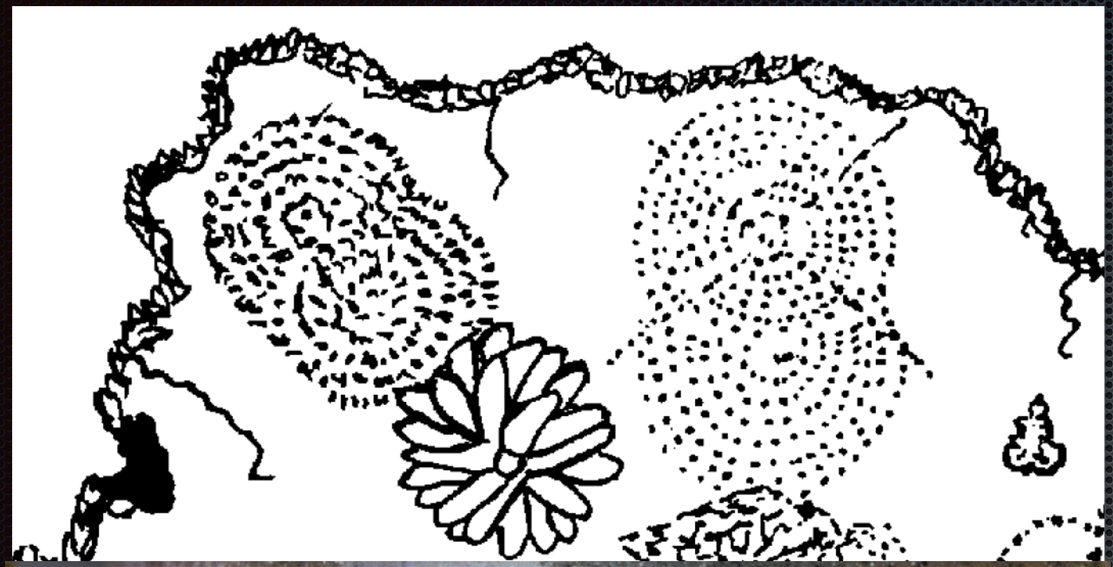






Monopoles of two charges on inside of LION SiO_2

Solin patent Fig. 4

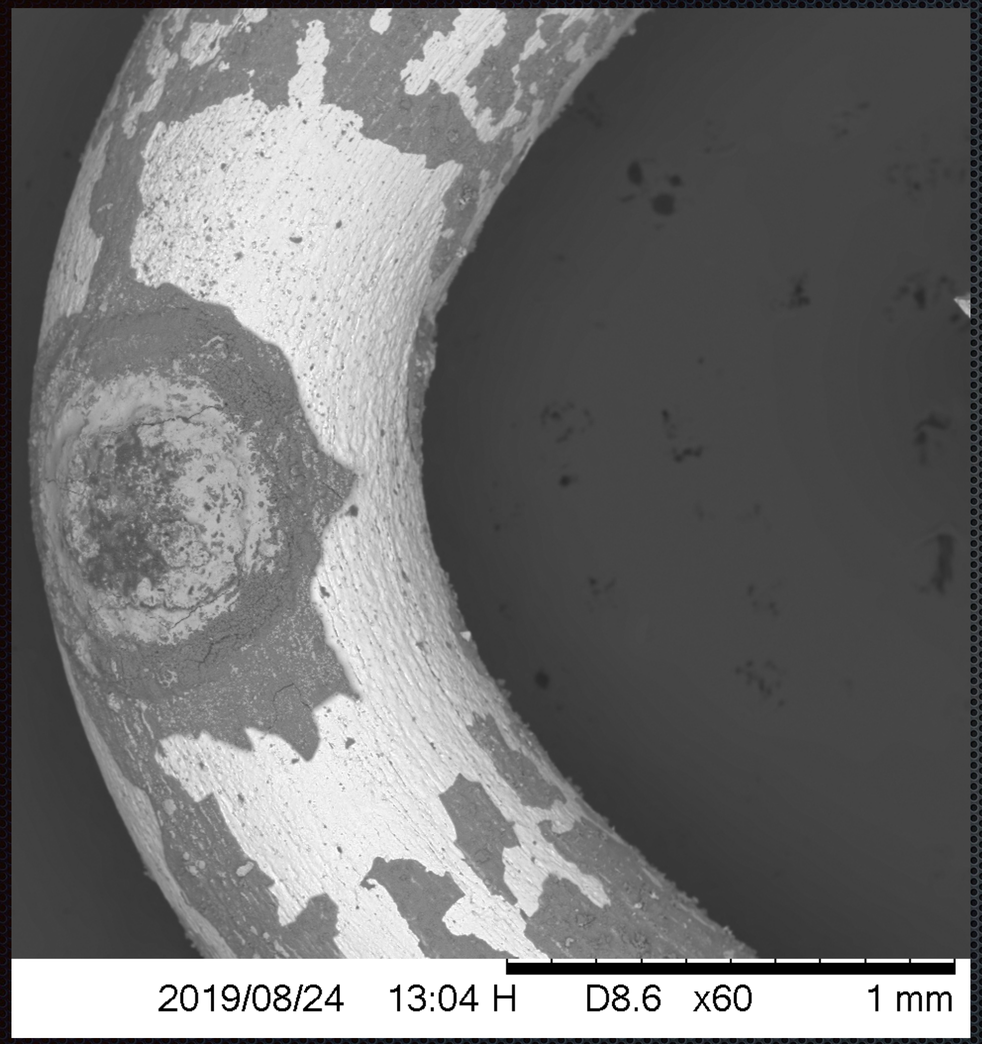


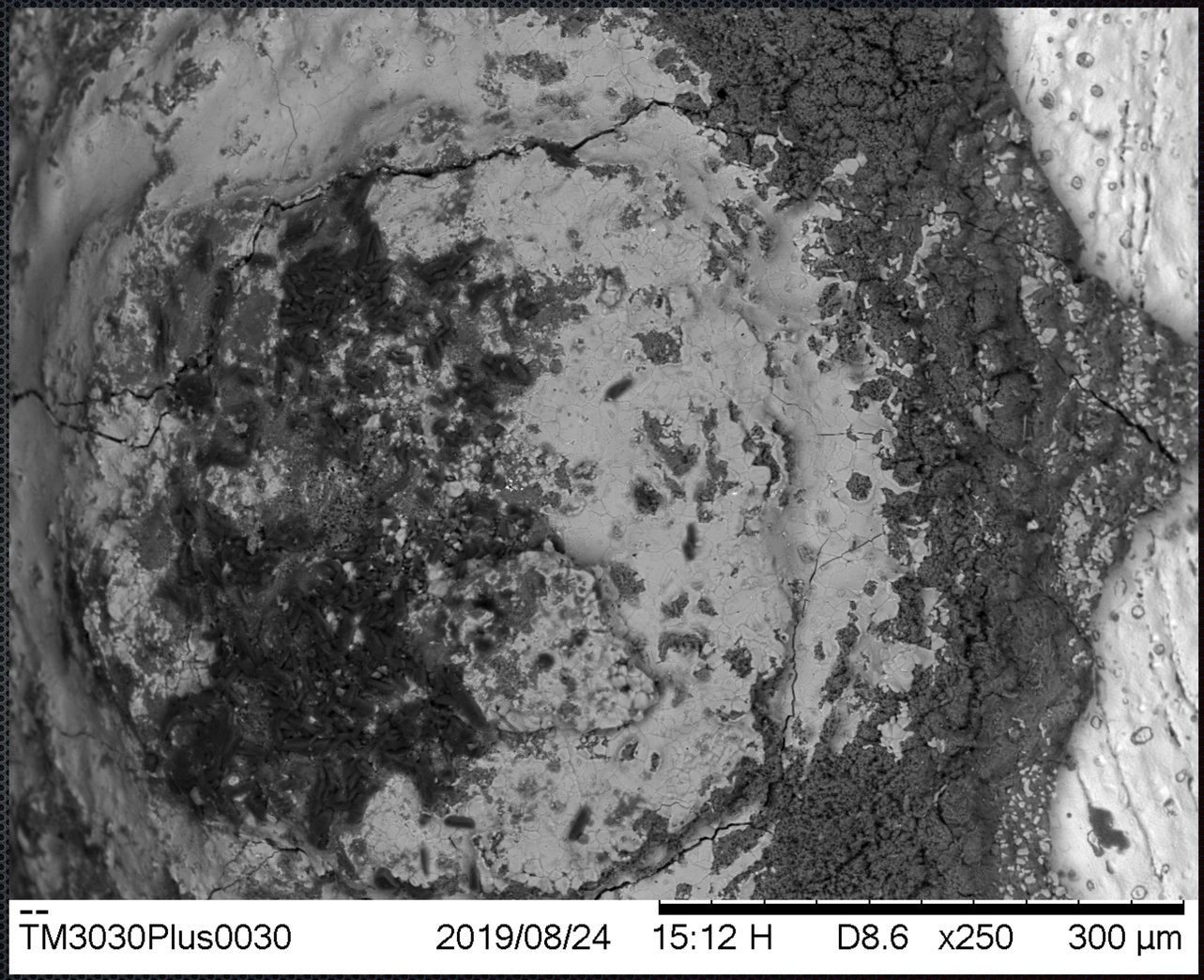
LION 1 / MFMP
‘Cauliflower’

Inside

Outside

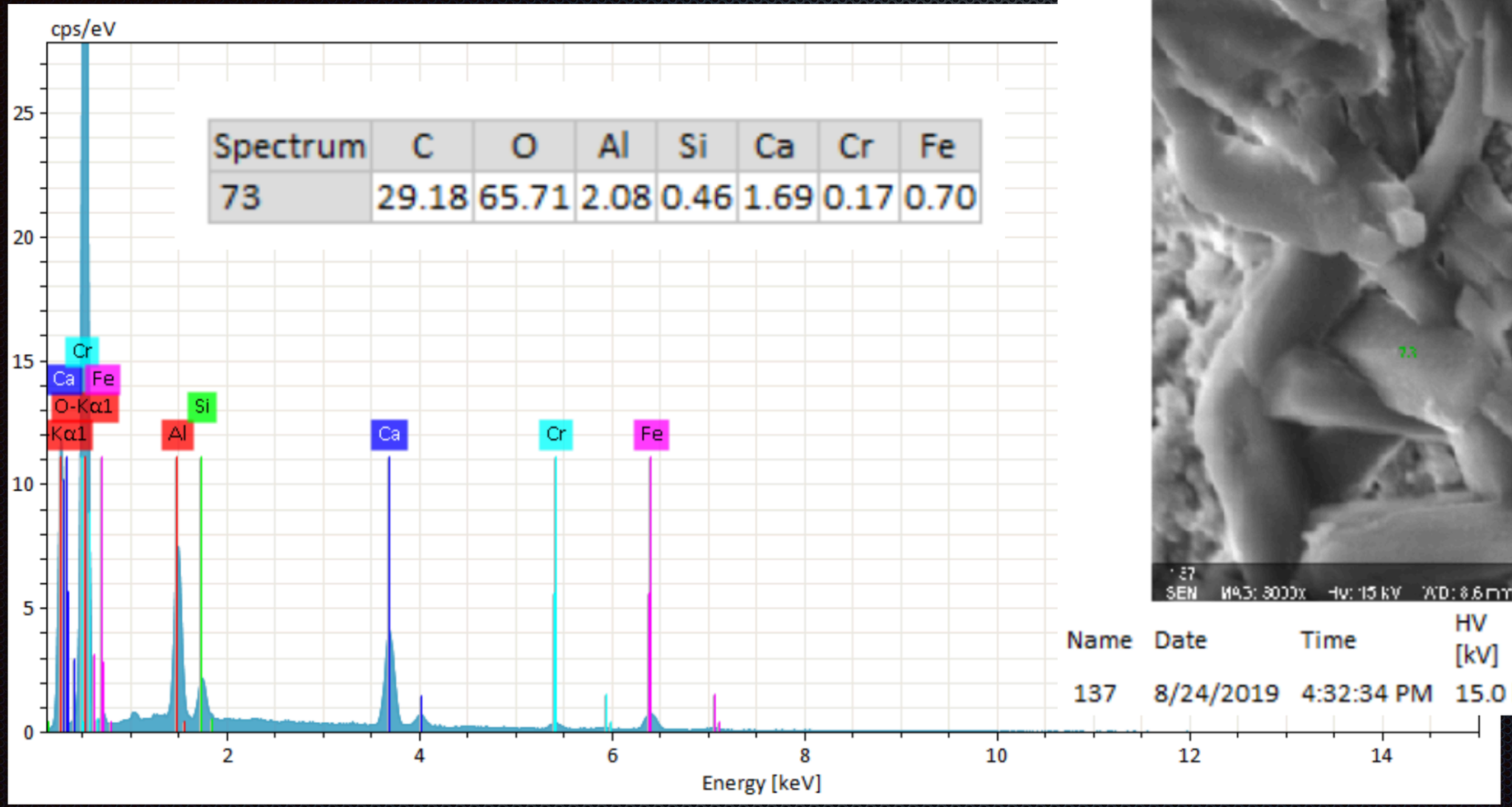
Accretion on Heater Wire



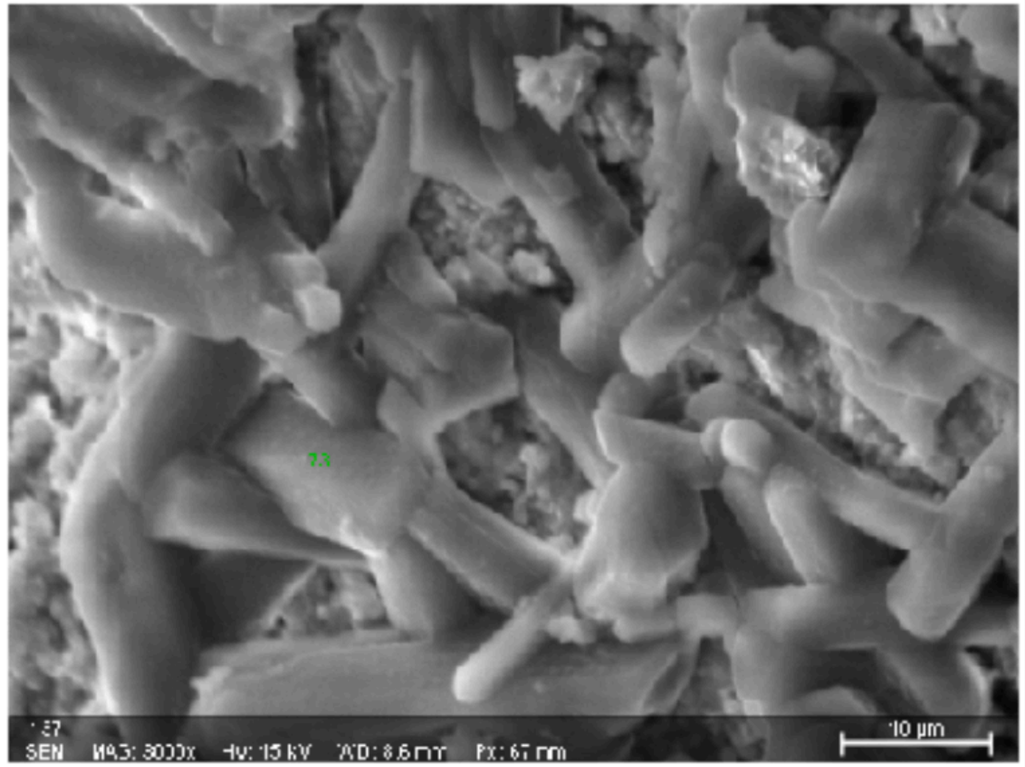


SEM / EDS - Magicsound labs

Accretion on Heater Wire



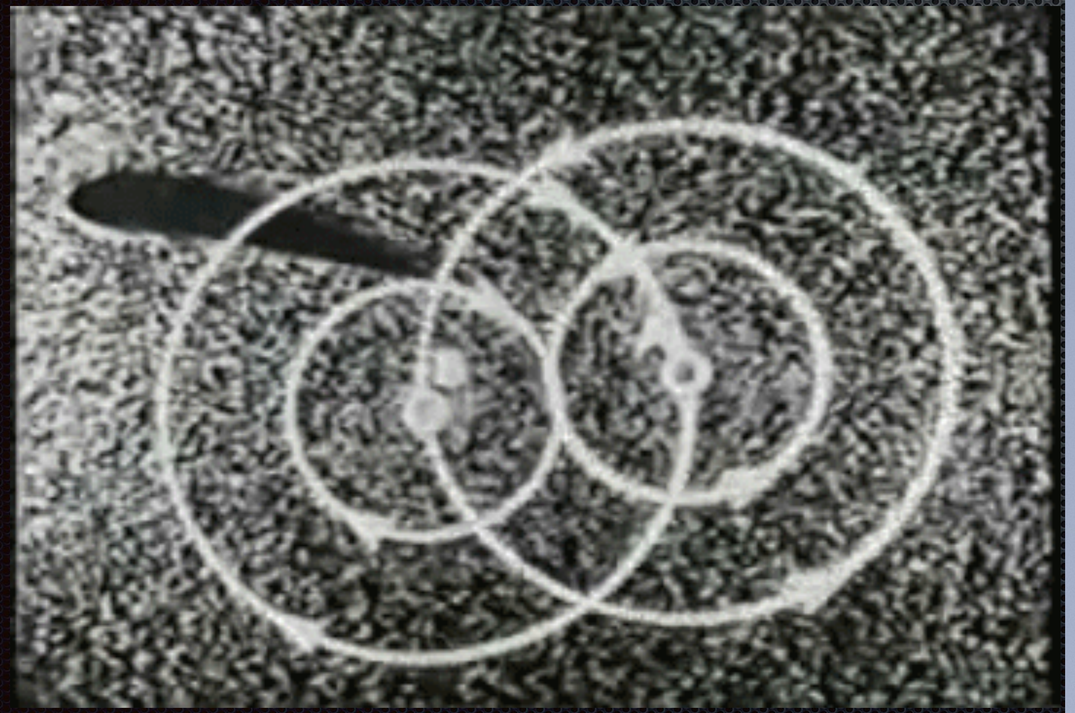
Spectrum	C	O	Al	Si	Ca	Cr	Fe
73	29.18	65.71	2.08	0.46	1.69	0.17	0.70

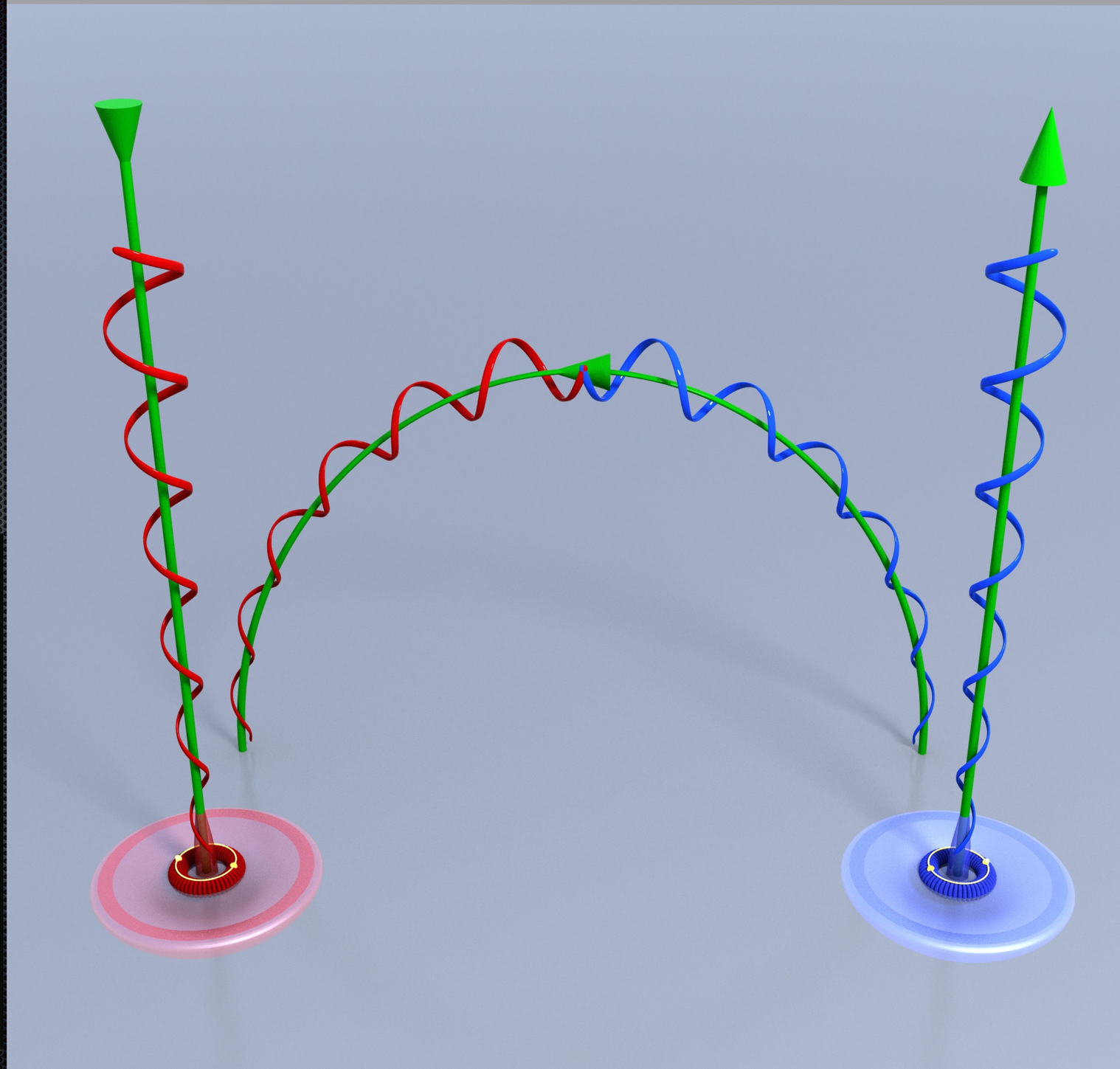


Name	Date	Time	HV [kV]	Mag	WD [mm]
137	8/24/2019	4:32:34 PM	15.0 keV	3000x	8.6 mm

SEM / EDS - Magicsound labs

Soliton interaction





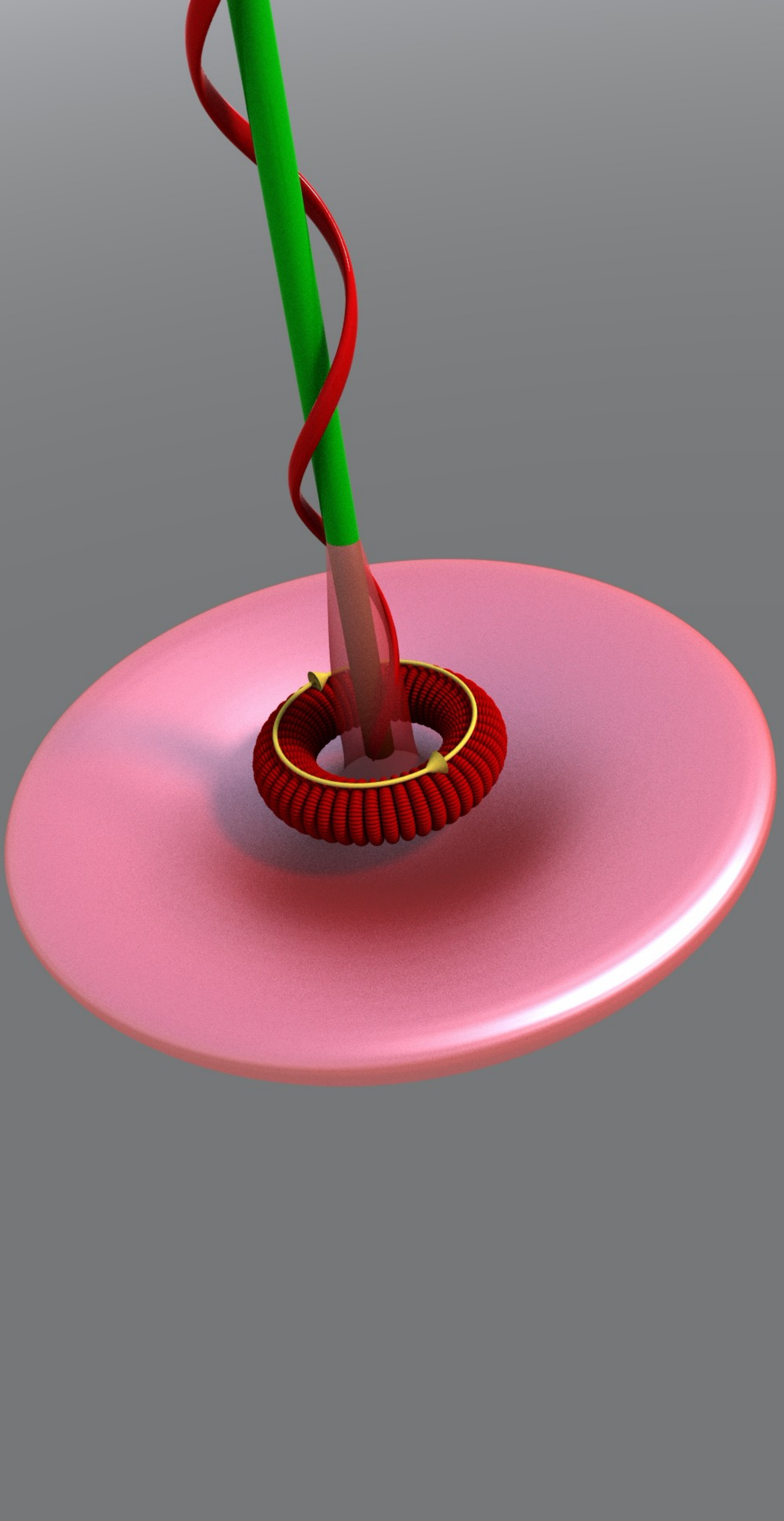

Ohmasa Gas applied
to 10 Yen coin
Transmutation of
oxygen to sulphur

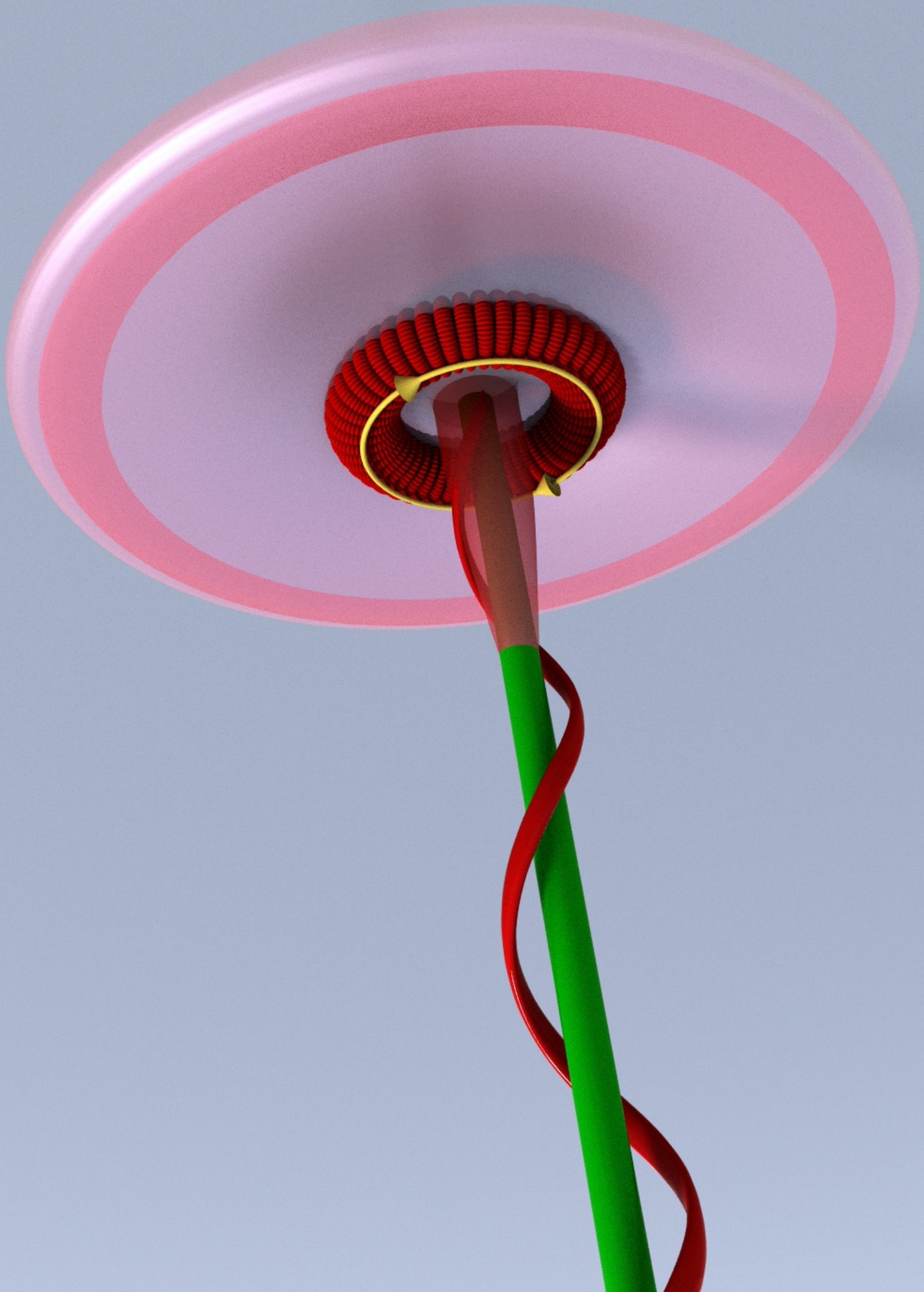
10 Yen vs Ohmasa Gas looked like a laser cut

Value	10 Japanese yen
Composition	95% Cu 3-4% Zn 1-2% Sn[1]

10 Yen coin side that Ohmasa Gas impinged upon

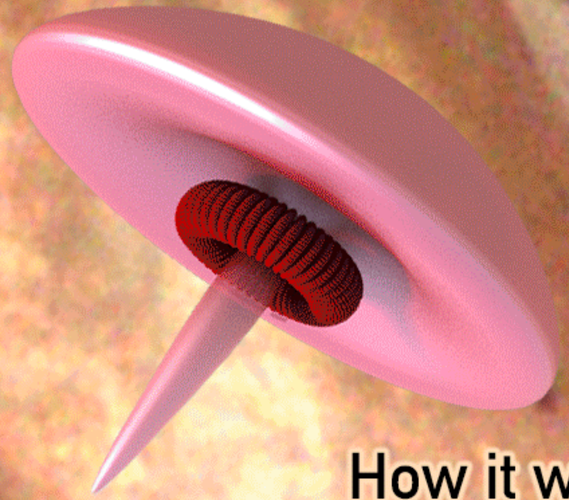
Reverse showing part of hole that was clean cut



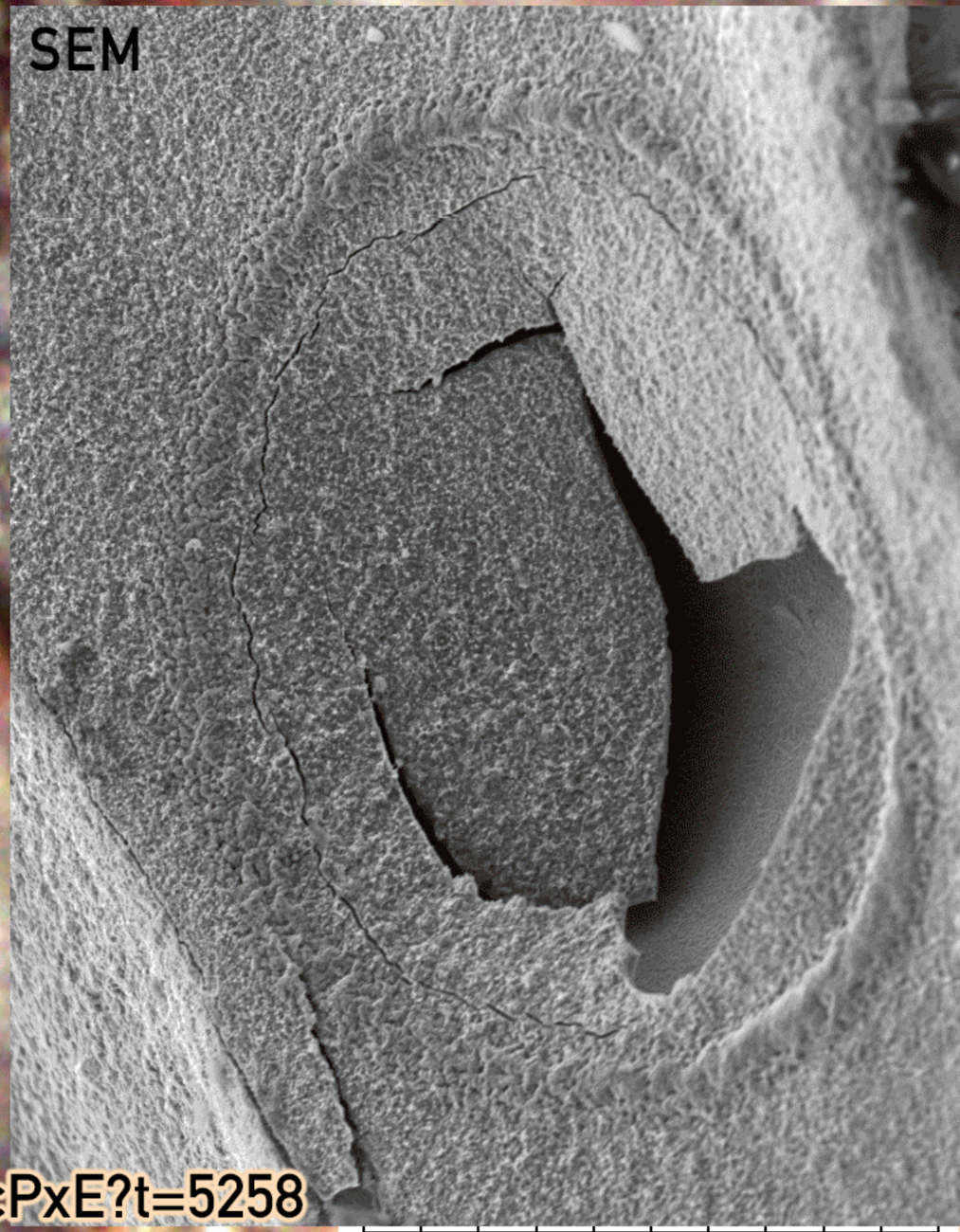


10 Yen vs Ohmasa Gas

Value	10 Japanese yen
Composition	95% Cu
	3-4% Zn
	1-2% Sn[1]



SEM



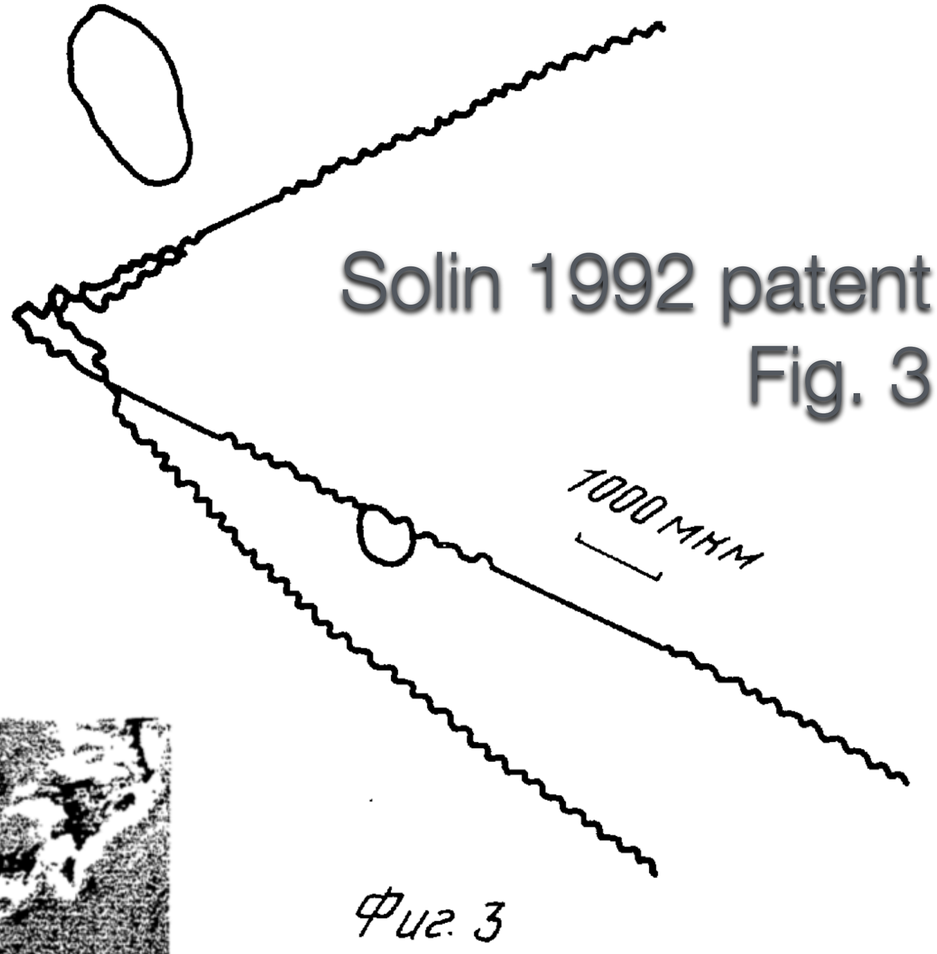
How it was made - youtu.be/0OcWAcecPxE?t=5258

Look with optical microscope - youtu.be/MJAJ_A4iBow

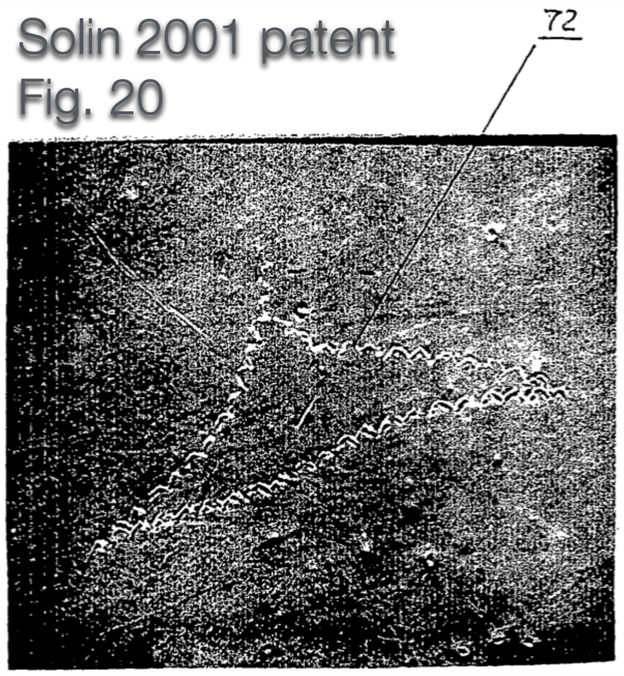
HMUD8.0 x600 100 µm

Solin's observations

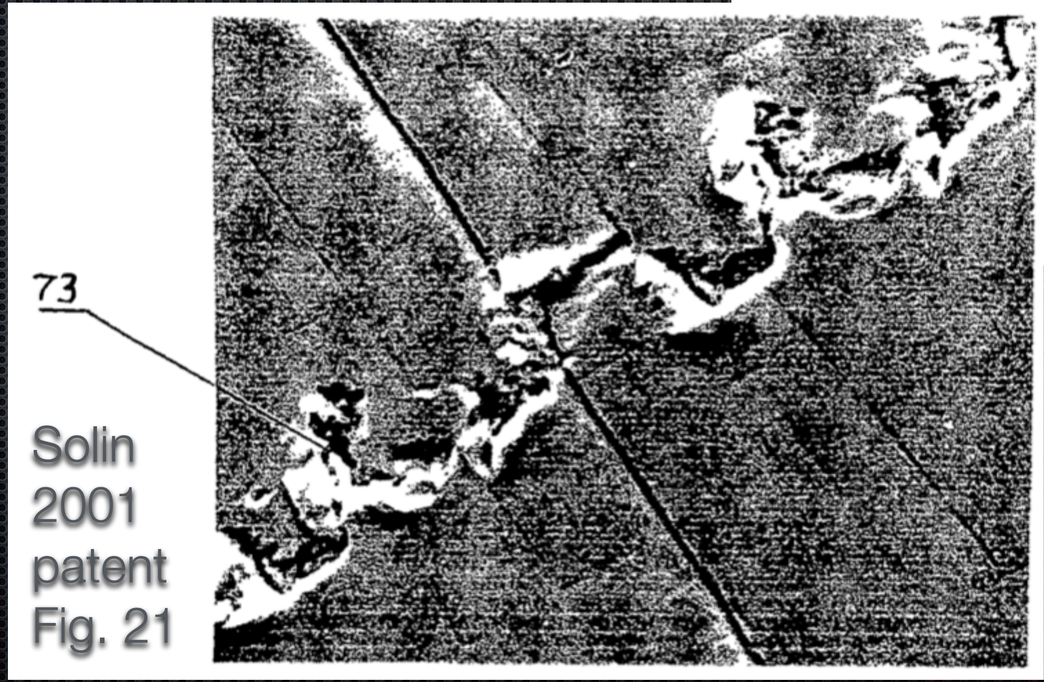
"Traces of shock waves in the form of specific wave trains are recorded in local zones **during the solidification of a superconducting nuclear condensate** ***after the termination of a quantum nuclear reactor***"



Solin 1992 patent
Fig. 3



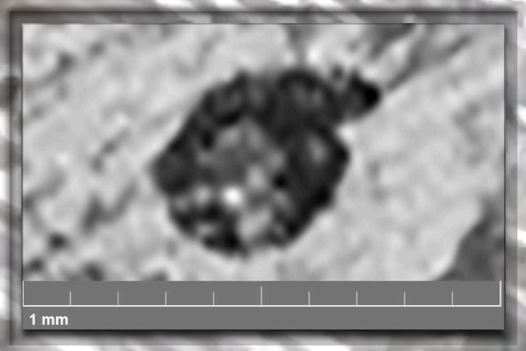
Solin 2001 patent
Fig. 20



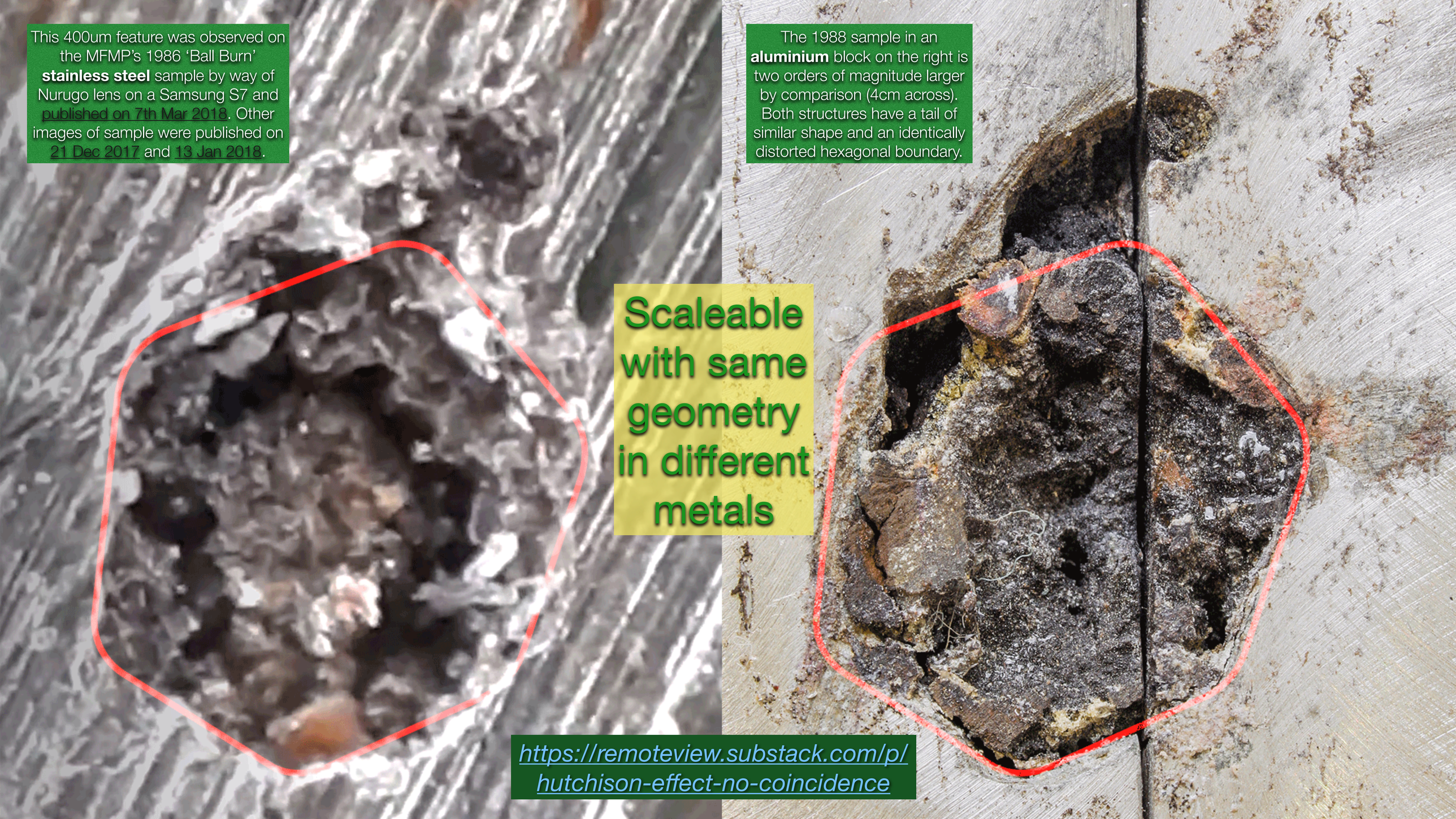
Solin
2001
patent
Fig. 21

Structure on MFMP Hutchison effect sample 10

‘Ball Burn’ from 1986



SEM image of the ‘Ball Burn’ feature reveals it is around 400um in size


This 400um feature was observed on the MFMP's 1986 'Ball Burn' **stainless steel** sample by way of Nurugo lens on a Samsung S7 and published on 7th Mar 2018. Other images of sample were published on 21 Dec 2017 and 13 Jan 2018.
The 1988 sample in an **aluminium** block on the right is two orders of magnitude larger by comparison (4cm across). Both structures have a tail of similar shape and an identically distorted hexagonal boundary.
Scaleable with same geometry in different metals
https://remoteview.substack.com/p/hutchison-effect-no-coincidence

Sumerian lantern

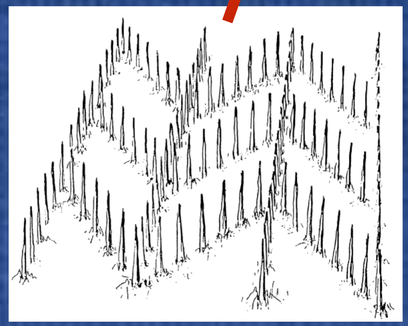
'conducive to well being or auspicious' has a mirror

Source

10,000 - 1,900 BC

Coherent particle pair (debossed)

Alternating monopole structure



Solin 2001 patent fig.12

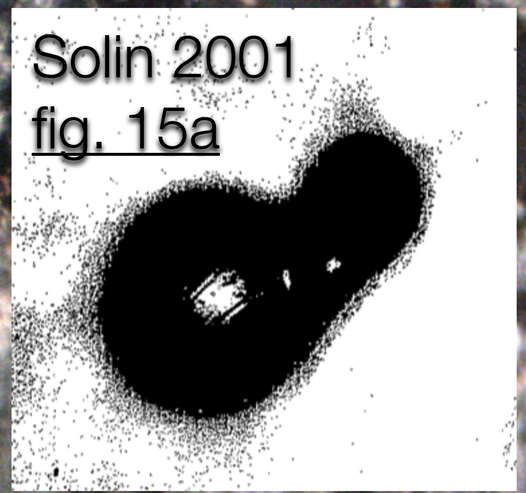
Left-handed cohering vortex

Incoherent particle pair (embossed)

The embossed and debossed particles agree with the cohering vortex direction

LION Quartz liner

With both types on - N and S



Thankyou - Q&A

- To the organisers of ICMNS 2021
- Alan Goldwater and MagicSoundLabs
- To all of the crowd researchers that made this possible
- To the generous donors, in particular to Charles and Sho that made this trip possible
- Henk, Dave, Slobodan, John, Peter and all the many experimentalists working together openly to solve this problem