PROTON SPLITTING AS AN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCE

Keith D. Foote
Ann Arbor, MI

This thesis explores the concept of proton splitting as a possible energy source. Possible methods of initiating the split are presented.

Excerpt from 'The Treasure Hunter', by Keith D. Foote (available at Kindle):
.....

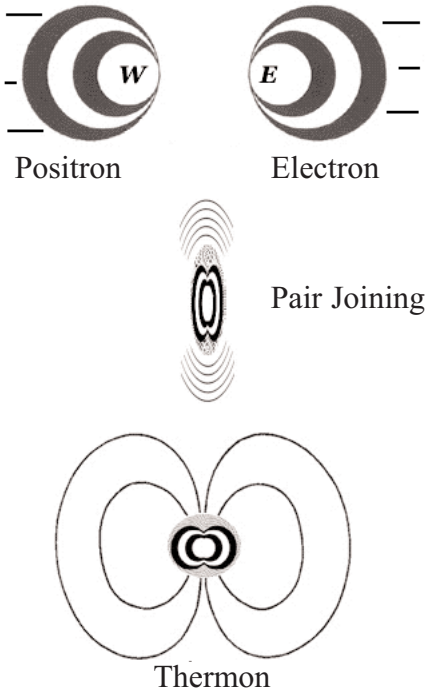
> Shifting her attention back to Alex, she smiled and asked, “Hi! I remember you. You look a lot better than the last time I saw you. So what’s your background?”
>
> “Hi! I remember you, too!” Alex’s mind flashed on the face he had seen after waking from hibernation. “I was a middle school physics teacher.”
>
> Inwardly, Janet groaned, but her face remained friendly and open.
>
> Alex followed her as she gave a thorough, if somewhat quick, tour of the generator section. As he understood Janet’s explanation, protons, having a gravity field, contained “bits ‘o’ contracted space.” Protons had a kind of semi-flexible, crystalline structure supported by magnetic and electric influences. By using the right combination of EM wave packets, its crystalline structure could be shattered at the center, allowing the contracted space to expand, and creating a version of antigravity. According to Janet, expanding gases and explosions were also versions of antigravity, but proton splitting was the most efficient form discovered so far.

Recent experiments at CERN have shown when beams of high velocity protons are aimed at one another, some protons will collide with enough force to destroy each others proton structure. Fireballs have been observed as an end result of these collisions. While the experiments were performed in an effort to prove the existence of the Higgs boson, the 'fireballs' are of particular interest as an alternative source of energy.

The Ultra-Space Field Theory describes the proton's core as the menage-a-trois relationship of two positrons and an electron. This core of positron/electron/positron creates an intense, ultra-subatomic, coulombic black hole. Thermons within the thermal field surrounding the proton contract with proximity to the proton core.

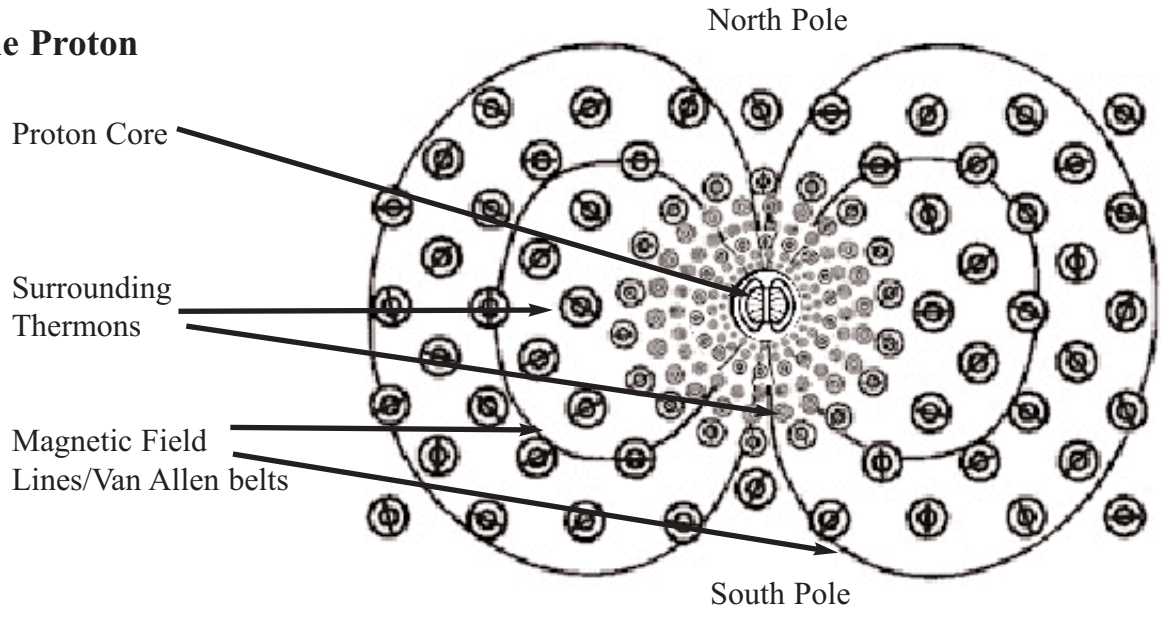
Proton Core

A thermon is a joined electron/positron. It generates a weak gravity field (much less than the proton's). In fact, its gravity field is so weak, it can only be detected en masse, in the form of dark matter. Thermons are described as the foundation of the electromagnetic field, provide a support mechanism for electromagnetic waves, and, en masse, are described as dark matter.



The proton's core is surrounded by increasingly condensing thermons, which are part of the thermal, or electromagnetic field.

The Proton



Per the Ultra-Space Field Theory, the proton has:

1) a gravity field
2) a magnetic field
3) a thermal field
4) a positive (or western) electric field

It is the thermal field surrounding protons which is causing the 'balls of fire'. When the core of the proton breaks down, the surrounding thermons are released from their 'immediate' gravitationally condensed state. The expansion initiates a high energy, chaotic situation, with thermons moving outward and bouncing off one another, very much like what takes place during the combustion process. The Ultra-Space Field Theory describes these fireballs, the combustion process, and nuclear explosions, as forms of antigravity.

Possible methods of splitting the proton include smashing it with an electron. The electron lacks gravtational attraction, but has an electrical attraction. It also meets with resistance from the proton's magnetic and themal fields. Electrons often get caught in the Van Allen belts of an object displaying an obvious magnetic field. The continually condensing process of thermons near the proton's core also provides resistance to the approach of any other subatomic energy fields.

Using protons to split other protons meets with slightly different issues. The proton has gravitational attraction to other protons, but meets with proton-proton repulsion and a mixture of magnetic repulsion and attraction factors. It, too, meets with thermon resistance

Neutrons have some potential for proton splitting, but may not be reliable. The USFT model describes the neutron as a proton with an electron in a very tight orbit. Its highly probable the neutron's orbital electron will be separated by way of interaction with the target proton's magnetic field, effectively turning the neutron into a proton. Also, neutrons don't store well. They turn into electrons and protons after 10 to 20 minutes.

Gamma rays are a possiblity, in that quanta is transported 'through' thermons (the EM/thermal field) but protons are awfully tough nuts to crack. I have never heard of an experiment with gamma rays which resulted in the destruction of protons. Gamma rays are found in nature. Our own star, Sol, gives off gamma rays, and there is no evidence of continuous (or periodic) proton destruction near Sol's surface.

Then again, a gamma ray laser is not normally found in nature and might be a method for splitting protons. (Unfortuntely, gamma ray production is expensive and might not be cost effective. On the other hand, there are radioactive materials which produce gamma rays and, using the newly discovered 'Extraordinary Optical Transmission', one might be able to create cheap gamma ray lasers.)

Wave packets would also be transported through the EM/thermal field surrounding the proton. Wave packets have a variety of possible frequency combinations and a fair amount of experimentation would need to take place. However, wave packets seem the most likely 'cheap' way of splitting protons. (Wave packet experimentation deserves some serious research, simply because there hasn't been much. I recommend taking the funding from neutrino research, and shifting it to wave packet research.