

ABOUT THE "IMAGINARY ATOM"

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ABSTRACT; Imaginary atom consist of imaginary electric charges, "+ie" and "-ie". And also, it has antimass, in other words, according to Newton's formula, it shows antigravity against usual mass. As mass of imaginary atom is negative, so this results that lower temperature than absolute zero exists.

1.Characteristics of imaginary electric charge

When imaginary electric charge " $iq(C, q>0)$ " were exposed to the imaginary electric field " $iE(V/m, E>0)$ ", electrostatic force which effects to iq becomes $-qE(N)$. If iq loses its potential energy, suppose kinetic energy of iq as $mqv^2/2$ (" $m_q(kg)$ " is mass of iq , " $v(m/s)$ " is velocity of iq) when it ran $S(m, S>0)$, this energy becomes equal to $-qES$.

$$-qES = mqv^2/2 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Therefore,

$$m_q = -2qES/v^2 < 0 \dots\dots\dots(*)$$

This means mass of imaginary electric charge becomes negative. Hence, gravitational force between usual mass and imaginary electric charge becomes repulsive. It is nothing but the "antigravity".

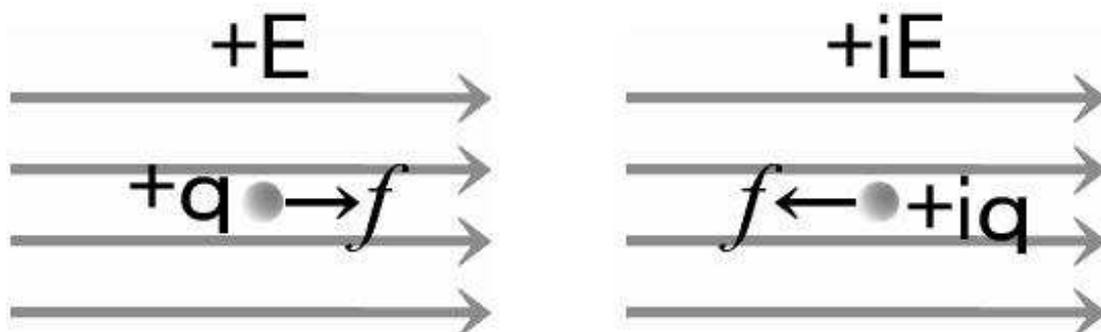


Fig1. Difference of electrostatic force

2.Imaginary atom

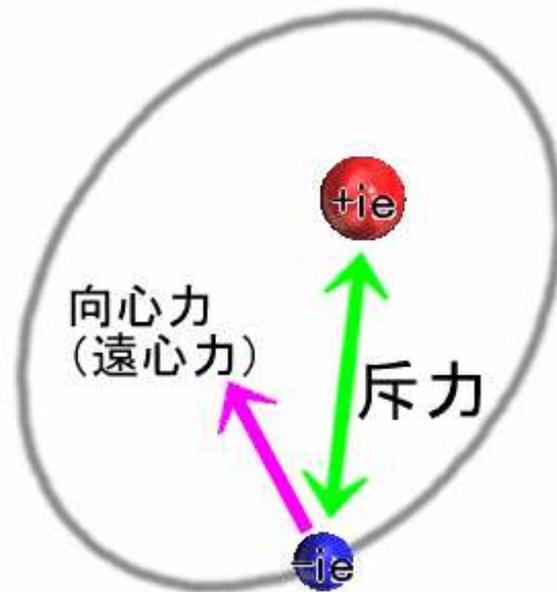


Fig2. Imaginary atom(imaginary hydrogen, atomic number is -1st, sense of chinese characters are "repulsive force(green)" and "centripetal force(centrifugal force (violet))"

Fig2. is showing the structure of imaginary atom(imaginary hydrogen). Electrostatic force between electron and the atomic nucleus is repulsive, but centrifugal force of electron becomes centripetal force. So they keep balance. This means imaginary atom is existable.

3.Method of antigravity with antimass

If we can obtain antimass, we can realize antigravity. The best way to use antimass is to mix usual mass and antimass and lessen weight of usual mass to less than zero(kg).

4.Temperature of imaginary atoms

Temperature of imaginary atom can become lower than absolute zero.Because it is the world of negative energy. Planck's constant of the world of the imaginary electric charges becomes negative^[1], and energy of imaginary electric field and imaginary magnetic field becomes negative, so energy of imaginary electromagnetic wave is negative.

Therefore, imaginary atoms radiates negative energy infared rays. Its temperature is less than zero(K), so temperature of the sun of imaginary hydrogen will be about -100,000,000K.

References

[1]General Science Journal, August 30, 2015, Motoki Mimori, "About the Structure of the Planck's constant"