Comparison between the results of ATLAS and those of our institute (1)

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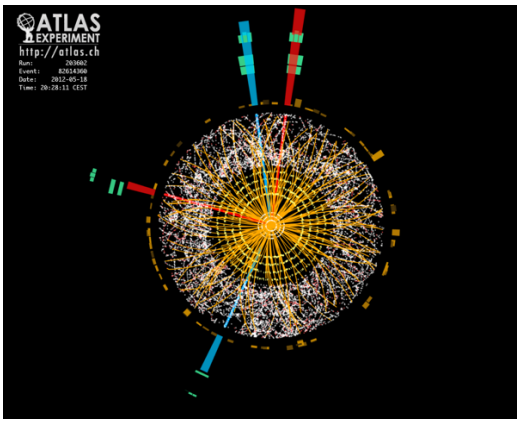
Abstract

When we took pictures of an empty space in the dark room of our institute, we discovered that transparent white luminous small particles (Particle P) flickered in the space without any artificial light source. Particle Ps constitute Network X like a neural network connecting Mr. A and surroundings such as other humans and inorganic substances that relate to Mr. A, and seems to exchange information between them. And we are surprised to find out that the picture of ATLAS about Higgs Candidate is in close agreement with that of our result. We report the details about the way we took pictures, and comparison between the picture of ATLAS and ours.

I. Introduction

When we took pictures of an empty space in the dark room of our institute without any artificial light source, we found out that transparent white luminous small particles (Particle P) flickered in the space.

Particle P constitute Network X like a neural network connecting Mr. A to all that relate to Mr. A such as other humans and inorganic substances as if they are always moving fast to and from Mr. A and exchange information between Mr. A and his surroundings.



One day we examined the results of ATLAS experiments from the ATLAS homepage[1)], the following page attracted our attention;

Event display of a H -> 4e candidate event

“Event display of a H -> 4e candidate event with m(4l) = 124.5 (124.6) GeV without (with) Z mass constraint. The masses of the lepton pairs are 70.6 GeV and 44.7 GeV. Zoom into the tracking detector. The tracks and clusters of the two electron pairs are

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colored red and blue, respectively." (This passage is taken from ATLAS homepage[2])

Particle Ps resemble the white parts in the picture of ATLAS, so we compared them carefully.

II. Examination Method

First, we downloaded the picture of ATLAS from the following URL;
http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495/files/run203602_evt82614360_VP1DetailID_2.png
And we used Photoshop CS6 (Adobe) to change the resolution of this picture of ATLAS to 9999 dpi.

Next we took macro pictures of an empty space in the dark room of our institute on 15th March, 2013. The camera D800E (36.3megapixels, Nikon Corp.) was used in the configuration of ISO sensitivity 6400 and shutter speed 1/8000 sec, and the macro lens (AF-S Micro NIKKOR 60mm f/2.8G ED) was used to obtain the reproduction ratio 1:1 (life size). And we used Photoshop CS6 to change the resolution of the macro pictures to 6000dpi, exposure to +3.54 and color balance to -36, 0, 0.

Then we magnified both the picture of ATLAS and those of our institute, and compared them.

III. Results And Discussion

White parts observed in the ATLAS picture resemble Particle Ps in our picture as is shown in Fig. 1. Twelve comparisons between the parts of the ATLAS picture and those of our picture shown in Fig. 2 to 13 (white parts in the picture of ATLAS on the upper-left side, Particle P in the picture of Torus Cloud Institute on the upper-right side, superimposed composite picture on the lower side) illustrate the fact that white parts in ATLAS resemble Particle Ps very much. Particle Ps constitute a three dimensional structure, so we cut the picture of Particle Ps, rotated or reversed the picture and superimposed them on the picture of ATLAS.

But there are also a few differences between them. For example, white parts in the ATLAS picture are very sparse in comparison with Particle Ps of our picture. And the red parts of the ATLAS picture are fewer than those of our picture.

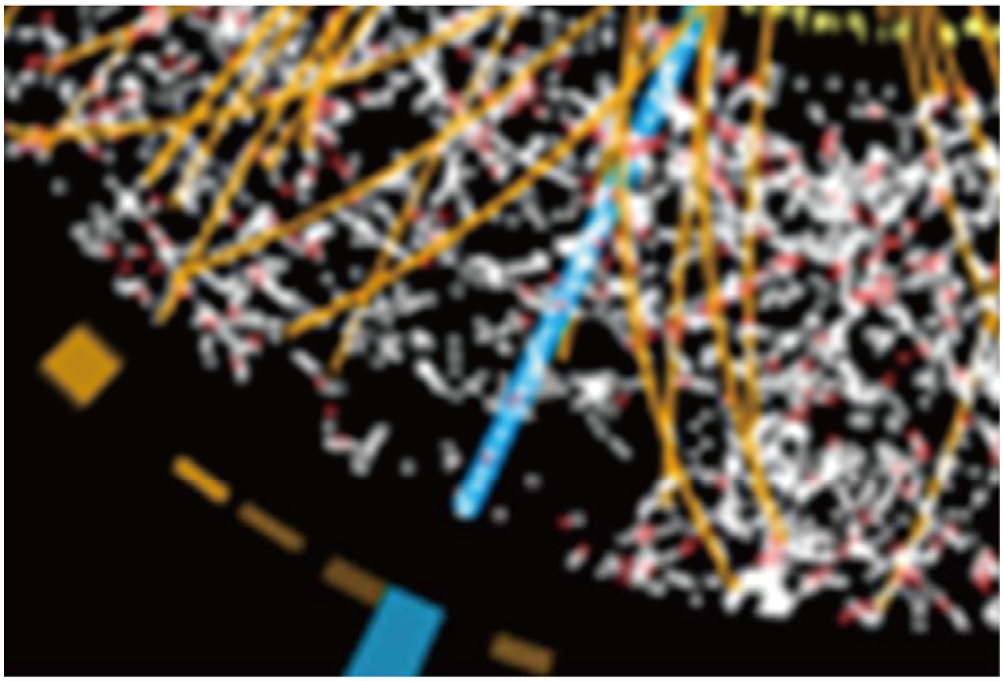
These differences may arise from the reason that positron collision is not likely to occur in our institute.

By the way, our picture also resembles the map which shows the oldest light in our universe by ESA and the Planck Collaboration[3) 4) 5)], and the map by COBE (NASA) [6)], and the map by WMAP (NASA) [7)].

Planck, launched in 2009, images the sky with greater resolution than WMAP or COBE, revealing patterns in the ancient cosmic light as small as one-twelfth of a degree on the sky[8)].

So, Particle P may show the moment of a creation of a new cosmos and we may be able to investigate more accurate details about the moment of a cosmic creation through the research of Particle P.

CERN [ATLAS]



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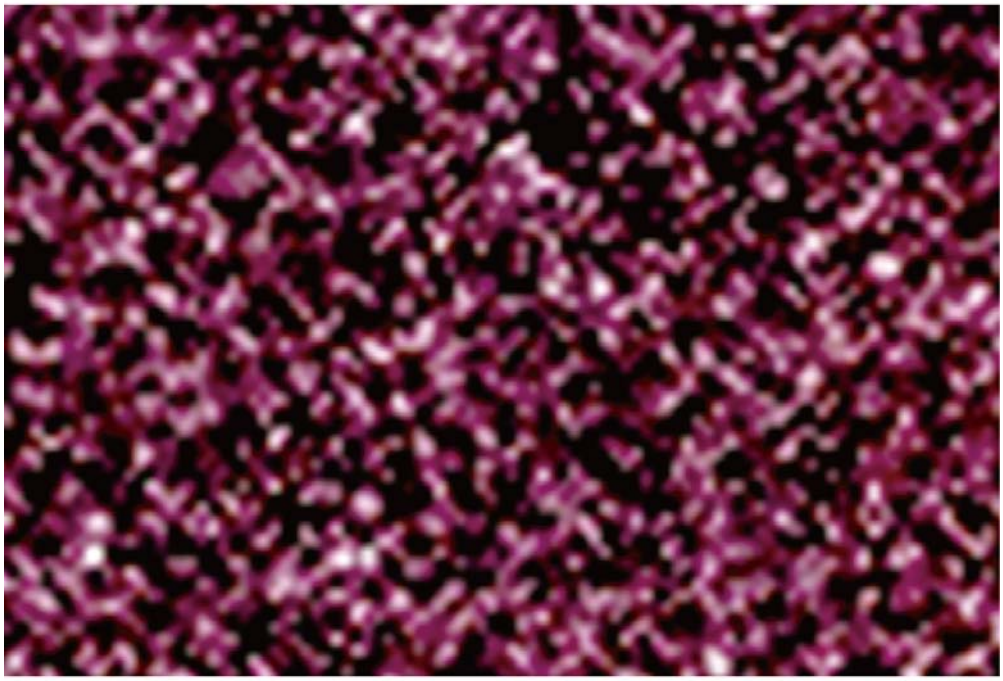
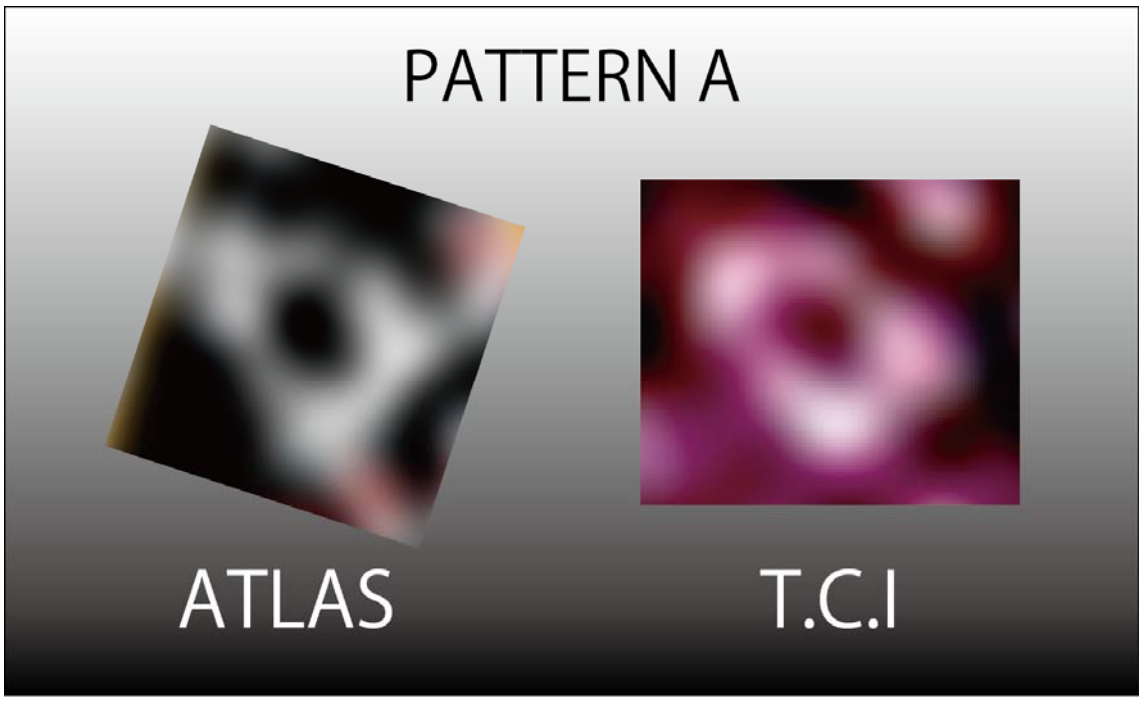


[2013/3/15] / NIKON D800E / MICRO NIKKOR LENS / [1/8000] / 36.3 MEGAPIXELS / RAW DATA

Fig. 1



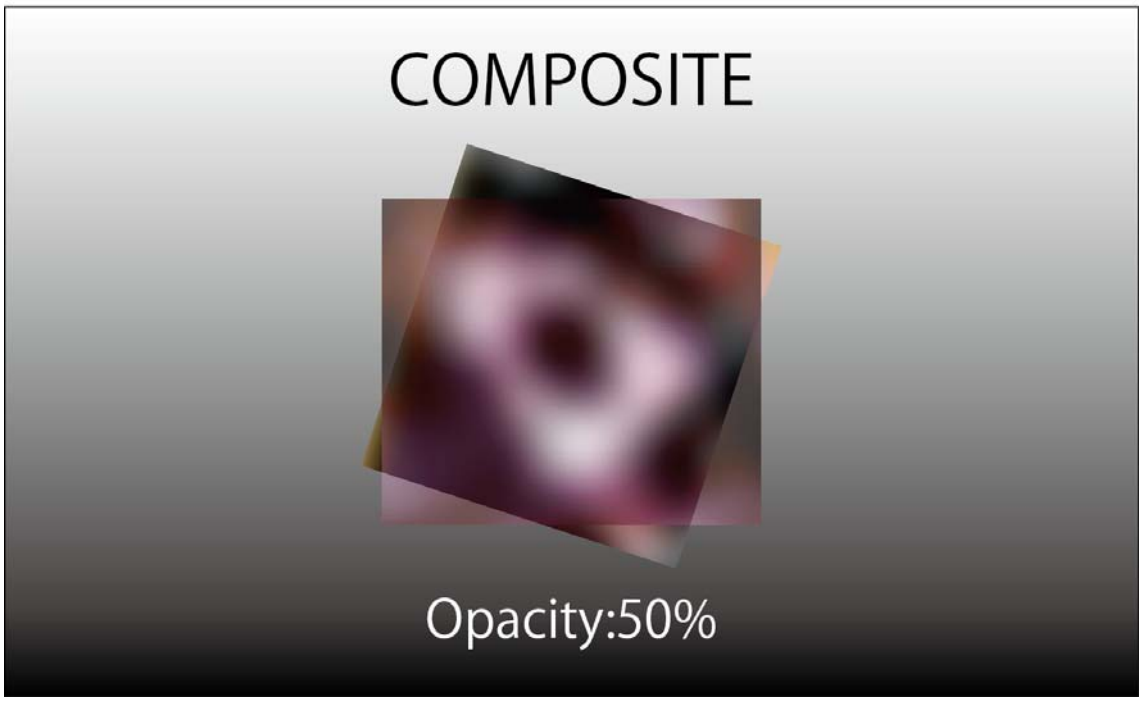


Fig. 2

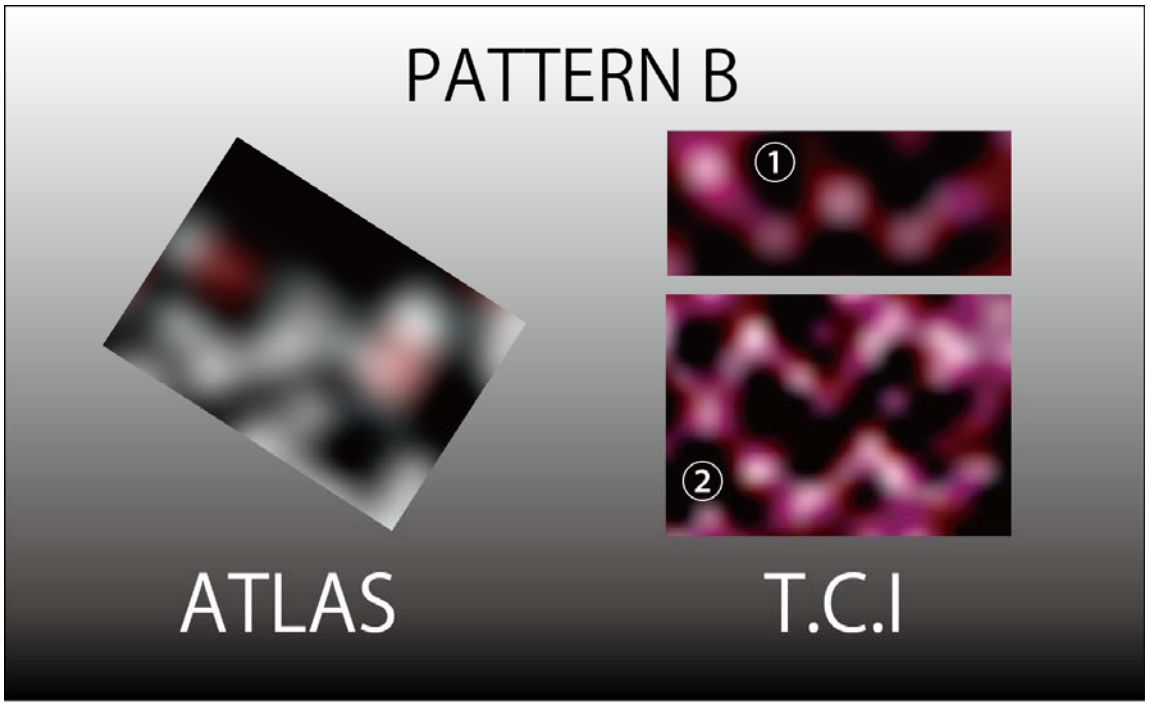
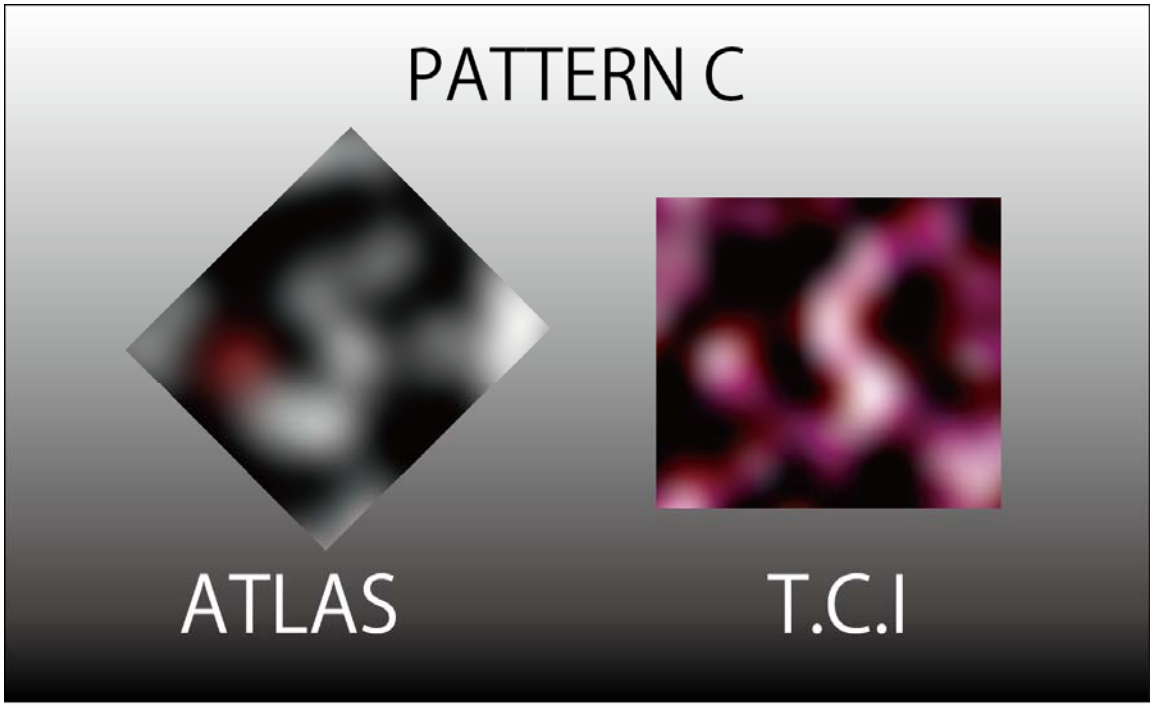


Fig. 3



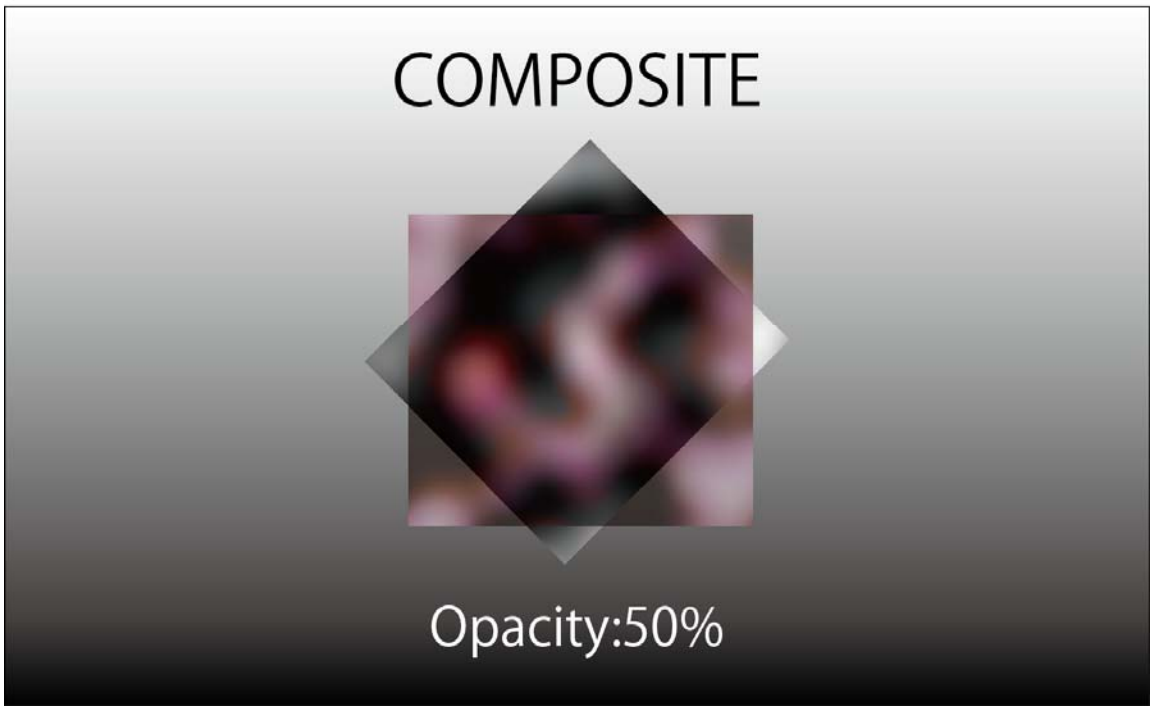


Fig. 4

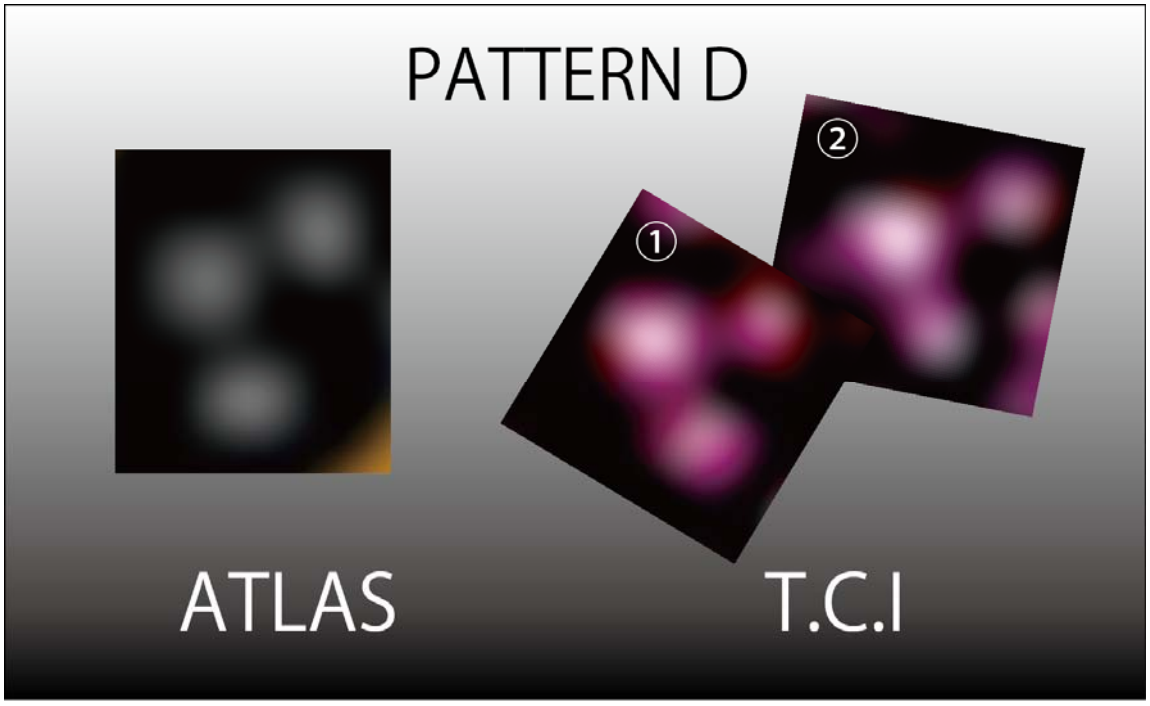
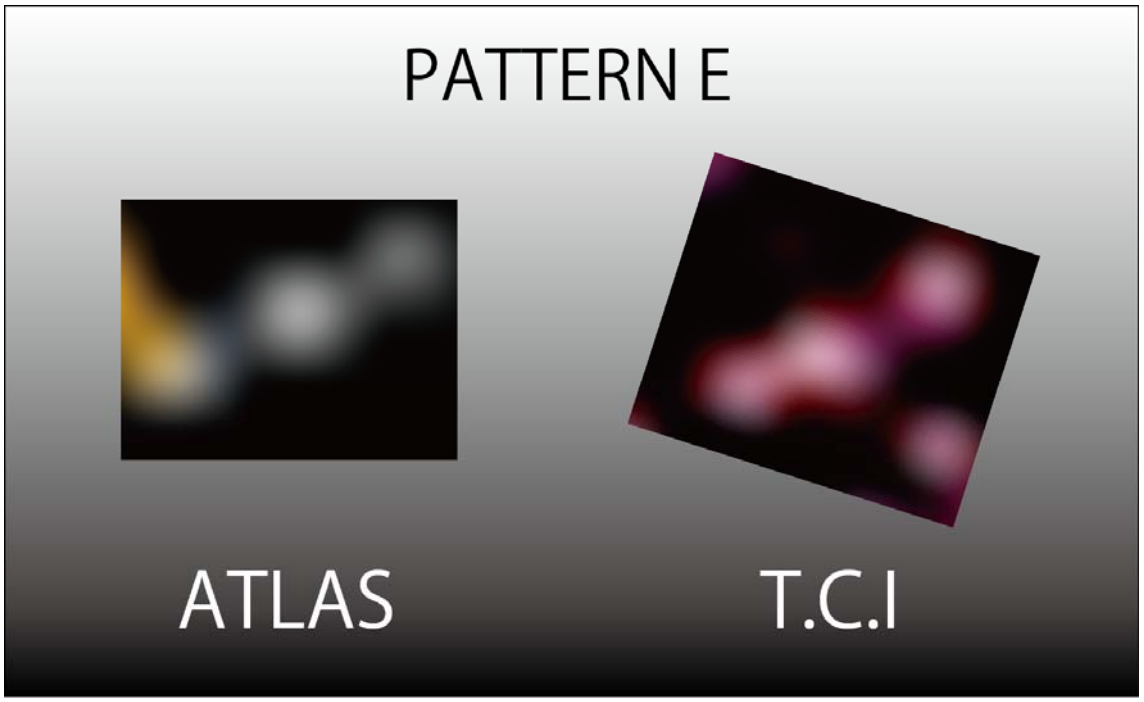


Fig. 5



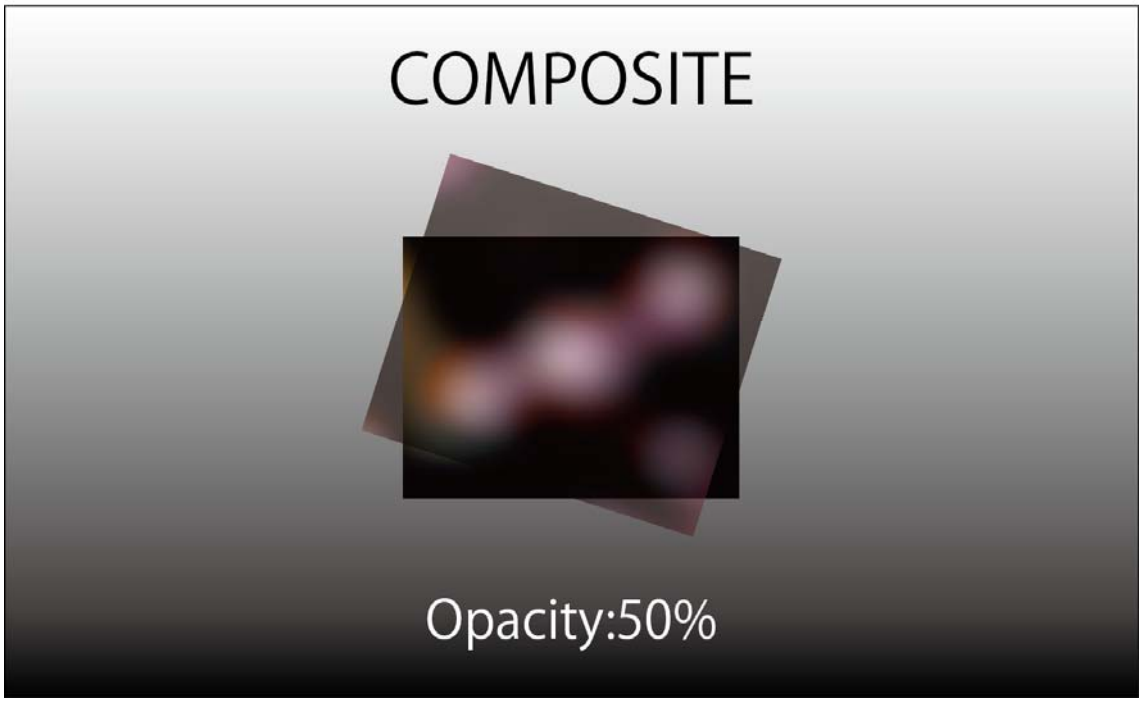


Fig. 6

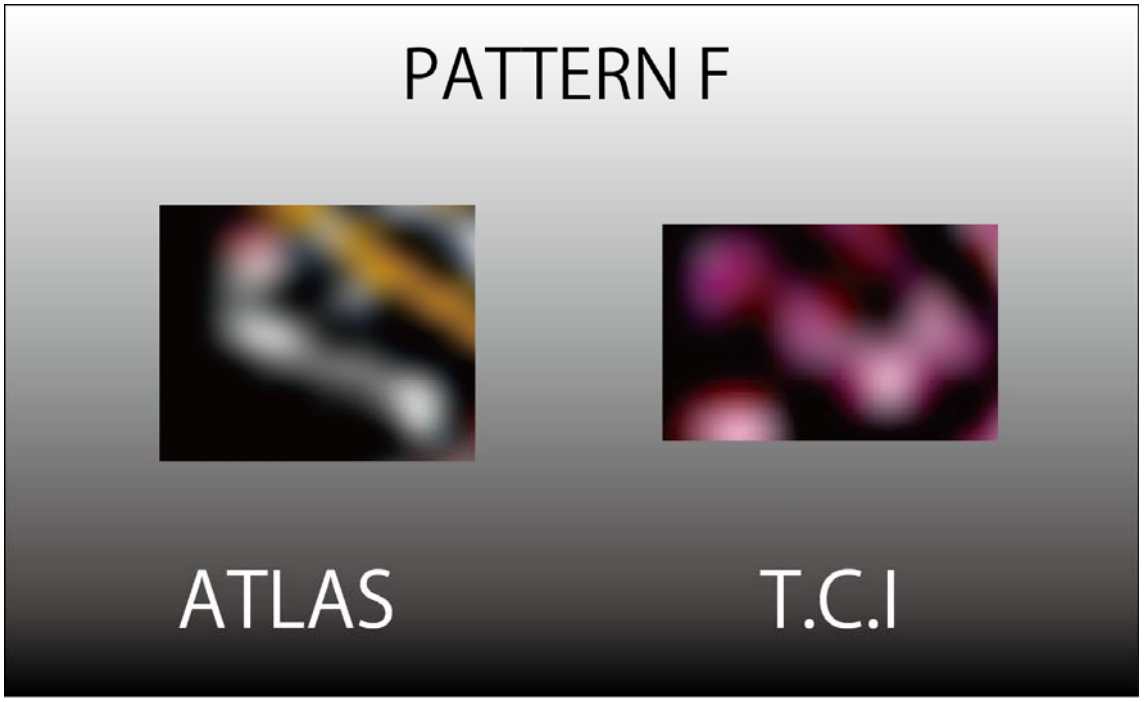
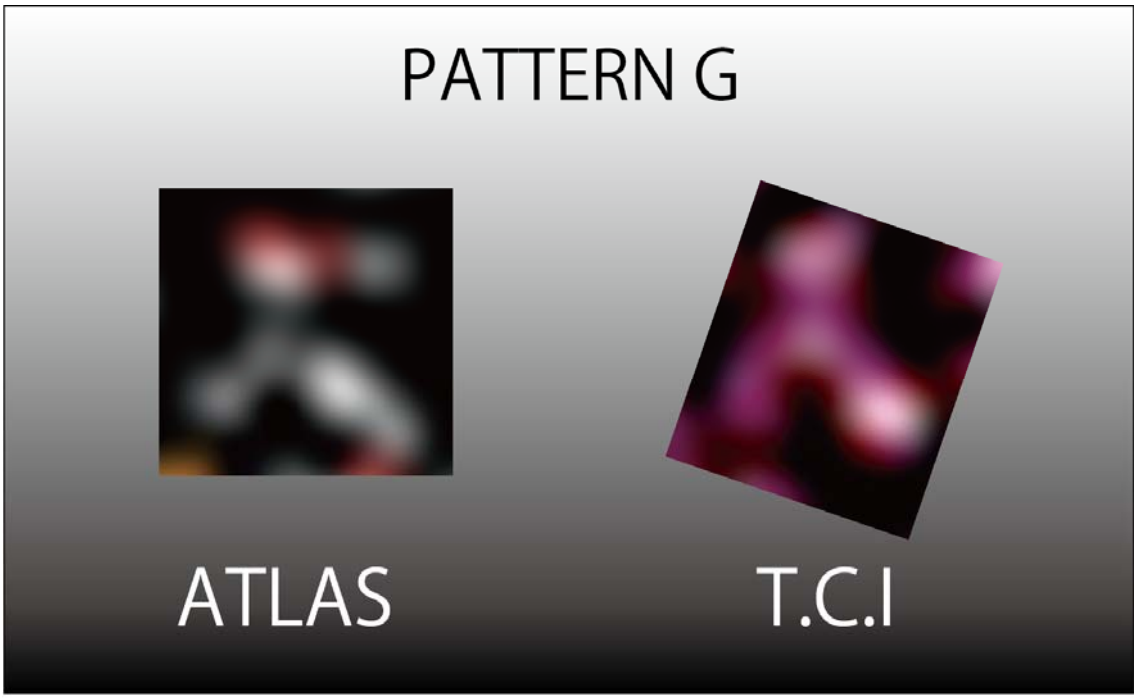


Fig. 7



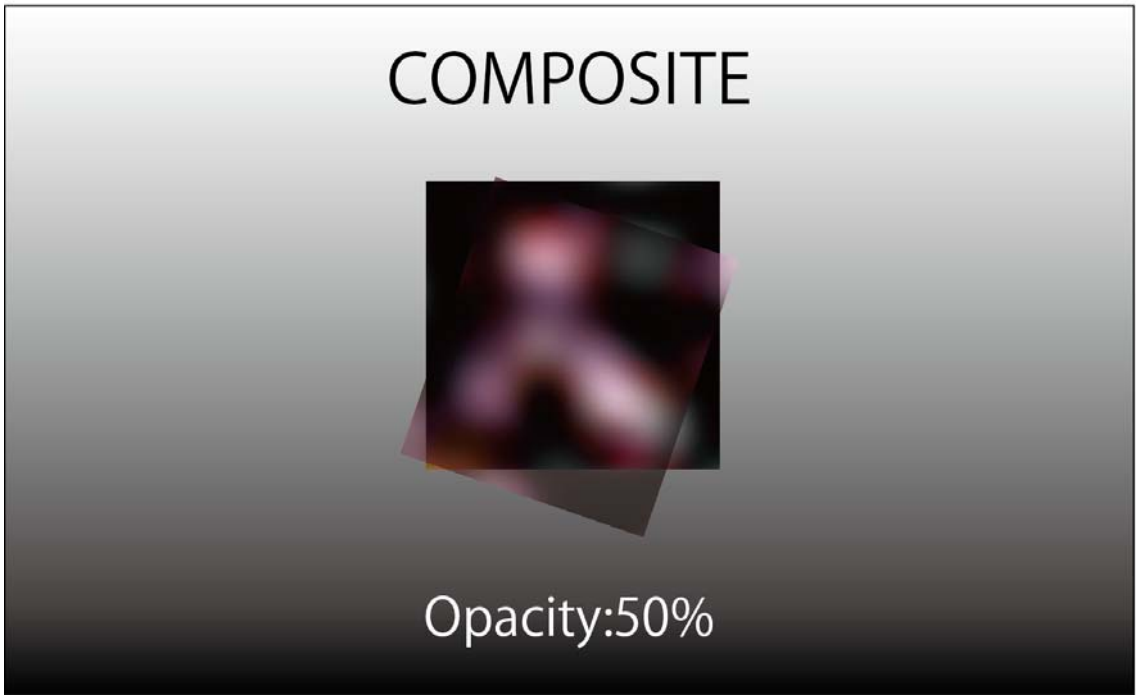


Fig. 8

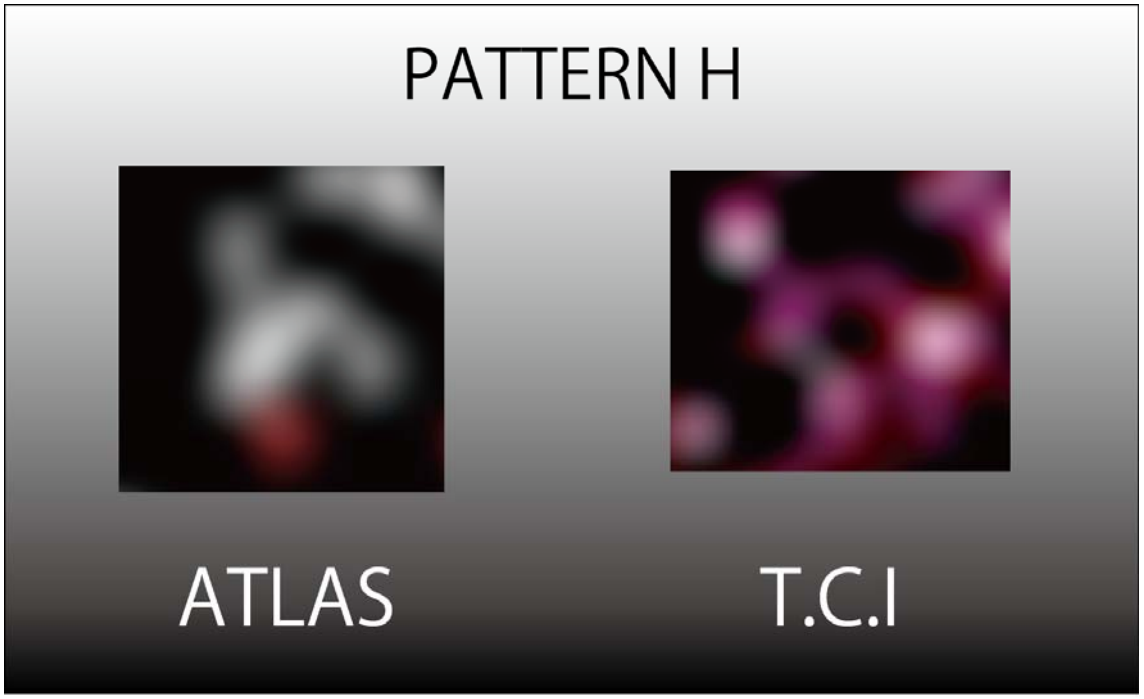
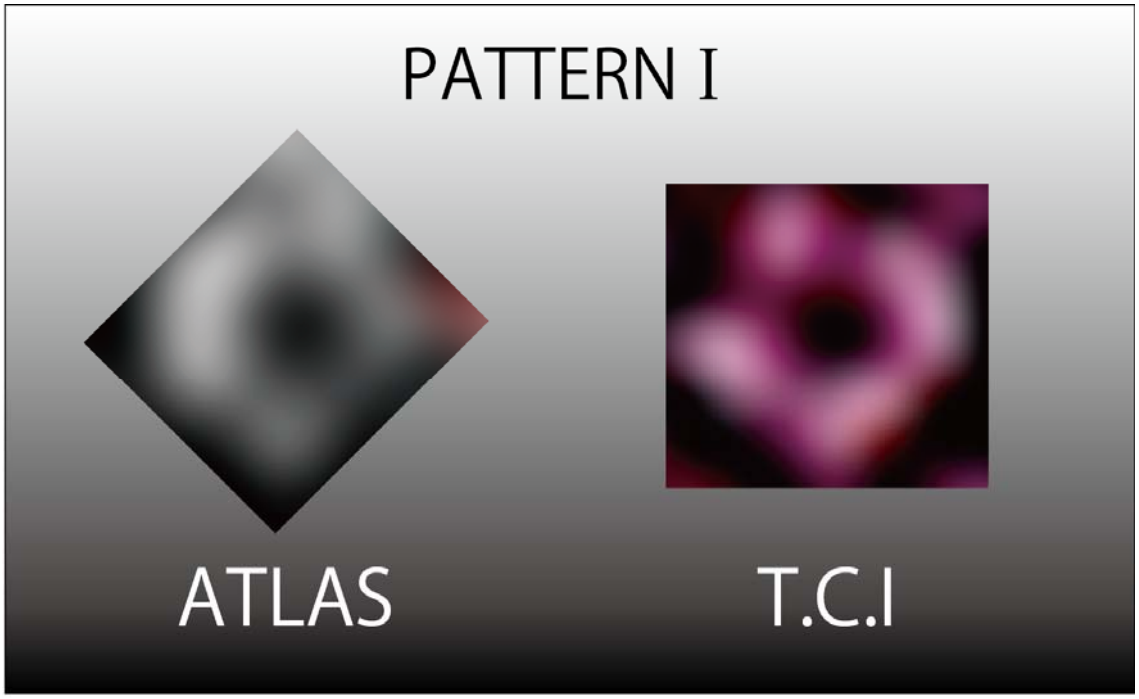


Fig. 9



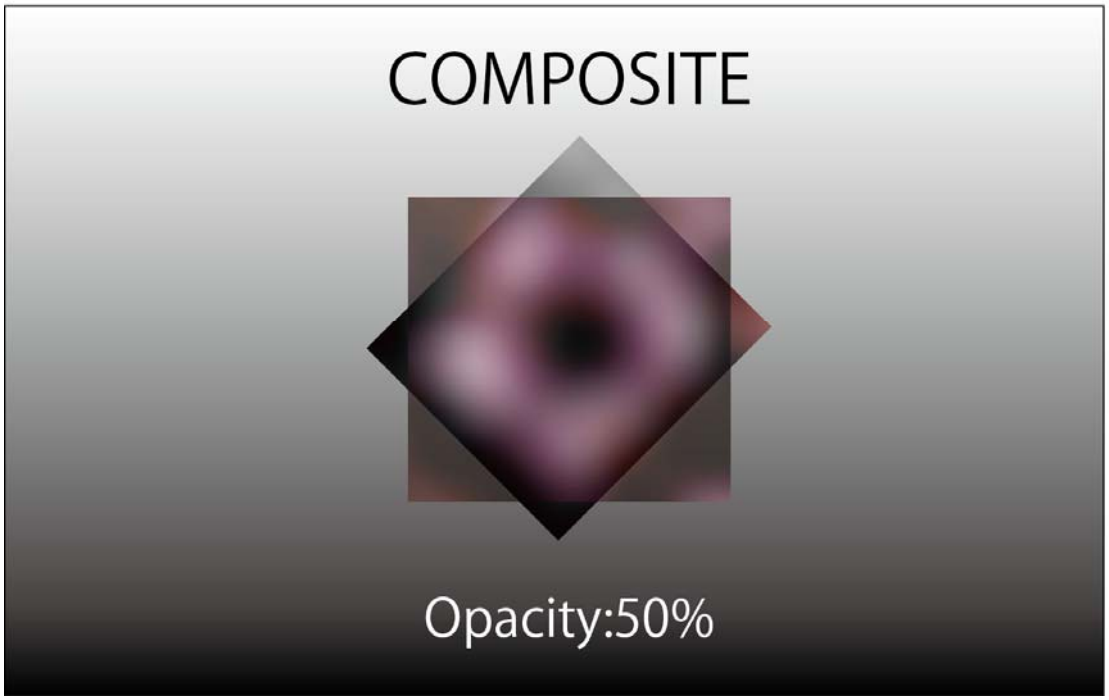
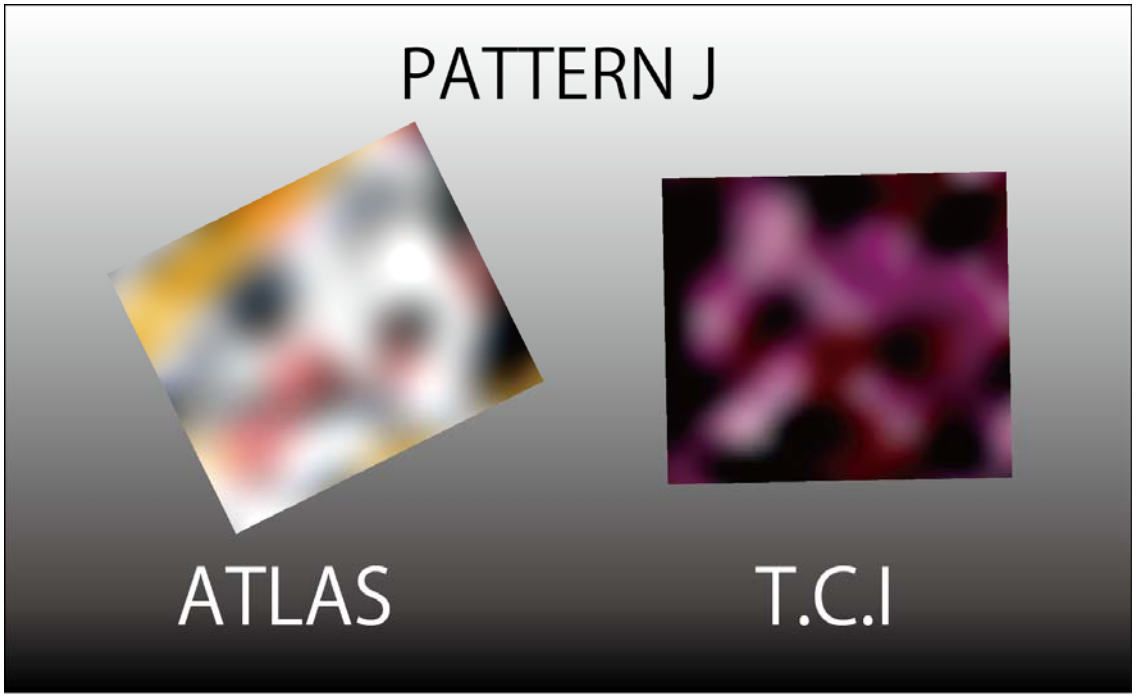


Fig. 10



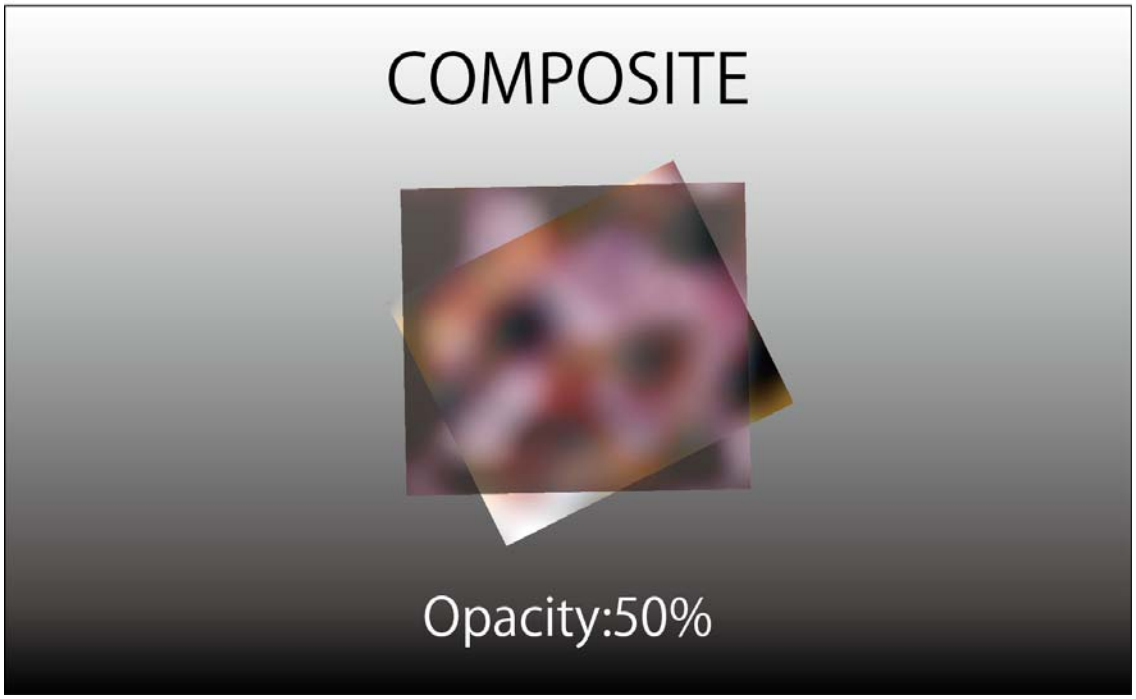


Fig. 11

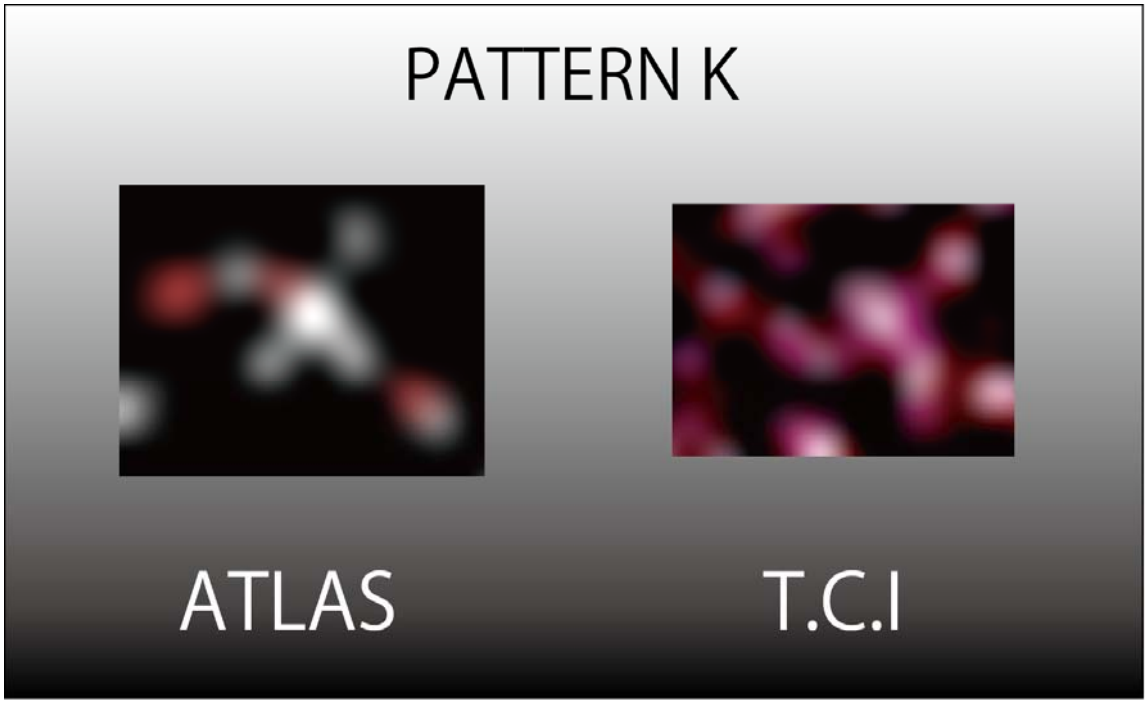


Fig. 12

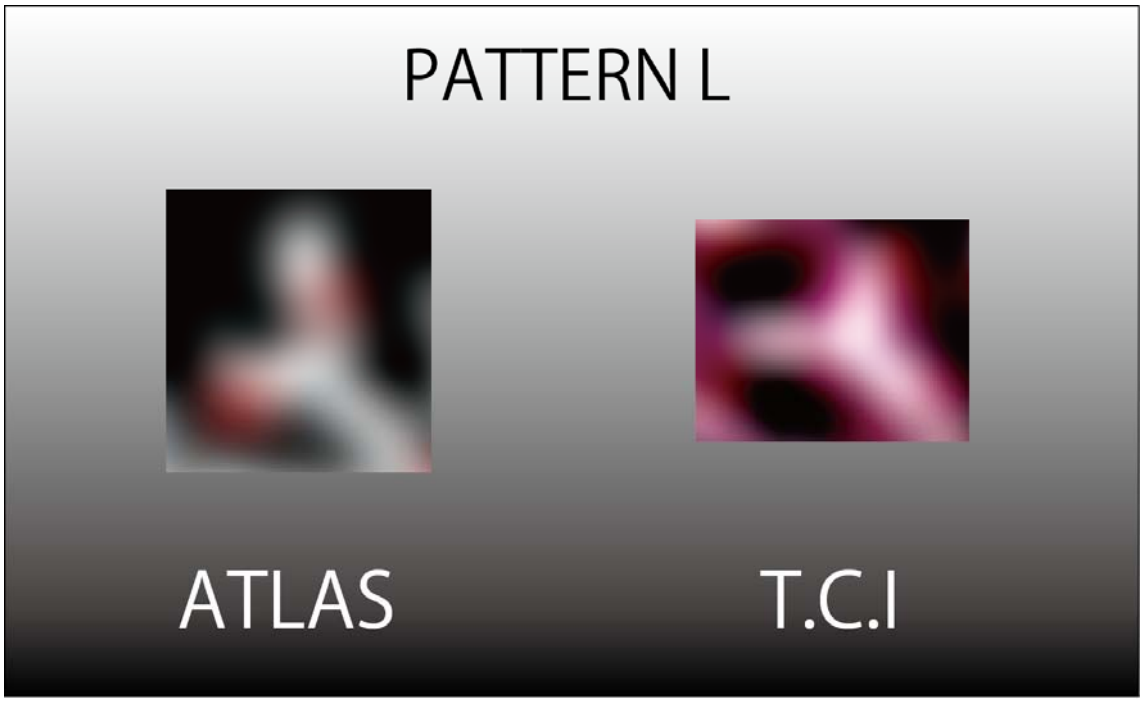


Fig. 13

IV. References

1) http://www.atlas.ch/photos/higgs-candidate-events.html
2) http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495
3) http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/735683main_pia16873-full_full.jpg
4) http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/735705main_pia16875-full_full.jpg
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