

# Comparison between the results of ATLAS and those of our institute (2)

## • • • discovery of Energy X

Kazumasa Yabune

Torus Cloud Institute

### Abstract

Not only the picture<sup>1)</sup> of ATLAS investigated in our previous report<sup>2)</sup> but also another high-resolution picture<sup>3)</sup> of ATLAS is proved to be in close agreement with that of our result. Besides, we discovered Energy X, which is presumed to be positively charged interfacing energy to lay out three dimensional objects. The various aspects of Energy X are also described in this report.

### 1. Introduction

Our previous report<sup>2)</sup> illustrated that the picture of ATLAS<sup>1)</sup> is in close agreement with that of our result. This time, another high-resolution picture<sup>3)</sup> of the same experimental report<sup>4)</sup> of ATLAS is proved to resemble our data closely. Besides, we discovered Energy X, which is presumed to be positively charged interfacing energy to lay out three dimensional objects. Our observation on the various aspects of Energy X is also described in this report.

### 2. Procedure

A. We took macro pictures of an empty space in the dark room of an ophthalmology clinic using D800E (36.3 megapixels, Nikon Corp.) connected with AF-S Micro NIKKOR 60mm f/2.8G ED (under reproduction ratio 1:1), which we call Camera N below, in the configuration of F4.8, ISO sensitivity Lo1 (equivalent to ISO 50), shutter speed 1/8000 seconds, exposure compensation -5. Then we used Photoshop CS6 (Adobe Systems Incorporated, we call Photoshop below) to change their Exposure to +12.00 and compared with the data of ATLAS<sup>3)</sup> and examined these data. (Fig.1)

B. We took macro pictures of an empty space in the dark room at one-second intervals with the fixed Camera N in the same configuration as A. Then we used Photoshop to change their Exposure to +15.00 and set the pictures of the same place in array and compared them. (Fig. 2)

C. We took macro pictures of an empty space in the dark room with the fixed Camera N in the configuration of F4.8, shutter speed 1/8000 seconds, exposure compensation -5, ISO sensitivity changing from Lo1 (equivalent to ISO 50) to 6400. Then we used Photoshop to change their Exposure to +7.69 and compared them. (Fig. 3)

D. We took macro pictures of an empty space in the dark room with the fixed Camera N in the configuration of F4.8, ISO sensitivity Lo1 (equivalent to ISO 50), exposure compensation -5, shutter speed changing from 1/8000 to 30 seconds. Then we used Photoshop to change their Exposure to +12.00 and compared them. (Fig. 4)

E. We took 300 second bulb photography of an empty space in the dark room with the fixed Camera N in the configuration of F4.8, ISO sensitivity Lo1 (equivalent to ISO 50), exposure compensation -5. Then we used Photoshop to change its Exposure to +10.00. (Fig. 5) In addition, we used Photoshop to apply Neon Glow filter (size: -24, brightness: 50, color: black) to get Fig. 6.

---

Original Japanese version published April 4, 2013

English translation version published April 22, 2013

Email: yabune\_kazumasa@toruscloud.com

Torus Cloud Institute, 1-3-11-503 Tanimachi, Chuo-Ku, Osaka 540-0012, Japan

Homepage: <http://toruscloud.com/>

### 3. Result and Discussion

A. The result of ATLAS is proved to resemble that of our institute as shown in Fig.1 closely. Moreover, strange to say, in the situation that Camera N doesn't be set horizontally at all, which we check by a water level, each side of various-colored small luminous squares (Square X) in this figure is always parallel to each side of the whole picture. We cannot help but feel as though a certain matrix were laid out.

B. The location of Square X is found out not to be fixed but to change according to the time series of photographing shown in Fig. 2.

C. The luminous line is drawn attenuated and narrowed down with low ISO shown in Fig. 3, whereas the luminous line is thick due to the diffusion of the light with high ISO. With ISO over about 1600, the light of Square X diffuses and the thick luminous line can be recognized in the pictures.

D. As shown in Fig. 4, as the shutter speed becomes slower, the number of Square X increases in the picture, and the density of Square X becomes higher. On that occasion, Square X increases with a well-balanced density distribution and without collisions against one another. It seems that the light is distributed drawing a luminous locus as the density becomes higher, and the luminous locus can be that of Square X. The tone of color is also recognized to change in time, and in this change of color there is a possibility that multiple Square Xs shine light on the same pixel, making an additive color.

E. The picture of 300 second bulb photography is shown in Fig. 5, in which the number of Square X increases remarkably. Then we used Photoshop to apply Neon Glow filter to get Fig. 6. When we apply Neon Glow filter (size: minus, color: black), the shadow and the highlight will be inverted according to size, so the white color denotes darkness and the black color denotes brightness. In Fig. 6 Neon Glow filter is in the configuration of size -24 and brightness 50, so the bright point is shown black and the dark point is shown white, and at the same time a three dimensional effect is expressed. Square X is proved to move along luminous ways. The pattern appearing in the image is shining like platinum, so this pattern is called Platinum Pattern (PtP) in the following texts.

PtP is observed in various places such as the universe, the moon, the sky, a building, a stuffed animal, a human finger, a cake of soap, a cell etc. When we make PtPs the same size in Fig. 7 and compare them, we fall into an illusion that we lose the framework of gauge like the metric system for a while. But in order to have a sense of three dimensional spatial coordinate, the framework of gauge can depend upon the size of a human while it can be stipulated.

As a thing is considered more precisely by a human, closer PtP appears. On the contrary more ambiguous PtP appears as he thinks more vaguely. For example, the PtP of the moon is vague, but the PtP of a finger is precise as shown in Fig. 7. When we try to make a detailed observation of a moon with a telescope, PtP can appear in minute detail. And we cannot help but consider that a human's consideration appears in PtP, and PtP produces an object for him

For example, if a human is eager to search for elementary particles, the appropriate framework of gauge is prepared, and minuter elementary particles can appear. And we can see the similar PtP on the moon in the night sky. So it's a wonder that the similar PtP appears both in the microscopic world and in the telescopic world and things necessary for a human comes about.

It is just like a human lives in a cosmos that has a framework of gauge, and which is closed like a bubble that grows in proportional to his mind that becomes broader as he becomes older. When people share the same experience, people's bubble cosmos overlap one another and the frameworks of gauge are taken over, which may be called culture. These bubble cosmos can be floating in a larger cosmos. And the consciousness, to what extent we wish for the object and are concerned with it, makes this framework of gauge change. It is quite possible that we live in a "super-relative" world where this gauge can be determined in comparison with other bubble cosmos.

Square X is proved to flow along luminous ways with energy in Fig. 6. So, this Square X is called Energy X. There is a strong probability that Energy X is the interfacing energy to produce PtP and to lay out three dimensional objects. If the atomic nucleus includes Energy X producing the object,

Energy X is presumed to be a positron which will combine with neutron. The process of forming the object out of Energy X may be called dark matter.

By the way, platinum is known as an indispensable catalyst that increases the rate of chemical reaction, the conductor of positron can include a substance like platinum taking the change rate of Energy X into consideration.

Each human can produce each bubble cosmos using Energy X. When people share the same experience, overlapping bubble cosmos are shared, and the advancement of sharing will let us go to and from parallel worlds freely if we use an expression of parallel worlds. Our common cosmos can become the whole cosmos, and we are presumed to be forced to feel the universe is one.

Each side of Square X is proved to be always parallel to each side of the whole picture in the situation that Camera N doesn't be set horizontally at all, which we check by a water level, and PtP and Energy X are proved to appear in the picture even if we take a photograph with the lens covered with the cap, so what is photographed is presumed to be not mere three dimensional object but to include a design and materials for three dimensional objects. This means that these may be miraculous photos of both the object and the design and materials of the object that would be interfaced with from that time.

If so, the photographer experiences both the time before the object is formed and the time after the object is formed at the same time in the three dimensional world, so there is a probability that he experiences unconsciously a time travel between the gap of three dimensional branes, which can also be said so-called Warp.

If we postulate that Energy X moves at infinite speed through higher-dimensional space-time, not only Energy X but also PtP, produced by Energy X, and the cosmos, presumed to be produced by PtP, can move to different three dimensional branes every moment. The human body can also exist in a different three dimensional brane at each moment. And Fig. 2, which is shown according to the time series of photographing in this report, can be what is called a brane histogram.

#### 4. Conclusion

The result of ATLAS is proved to be in close agreement with that of our institute.

And there is a probability that we live in a bubble cosmos, with a certain framework of gauge, floating in a larger cosmos and we create the bubble cosmos using Energy X. And the consciousness, to what extent we wish for the object and are concerned with it, makes this framework of gauge change. It is quite possible that we live in a "super-relative" world where this gauge can be determined in comparison with other bubble cosmos.

Further clarification of platinum pattern (PtP) and Energy X will bring us to the bright future when we can interface with three dimensional space better, using this beautiful platinum pattern.

# CERN [ATLAS]



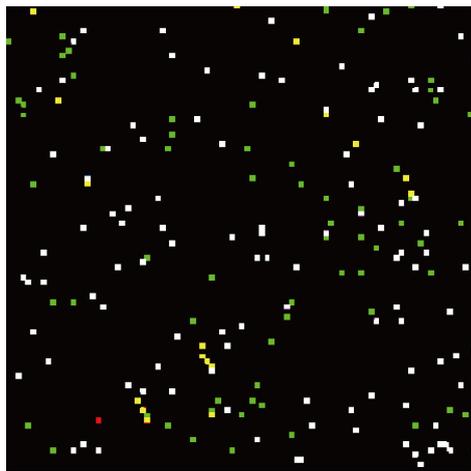
[http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495/files/run203602\\_evt82614360\\_vhres.png?version=1](http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495/files/run203602_evt82614360_vhres.png?version=1)

# TORUS CLOUD INSTITUTE

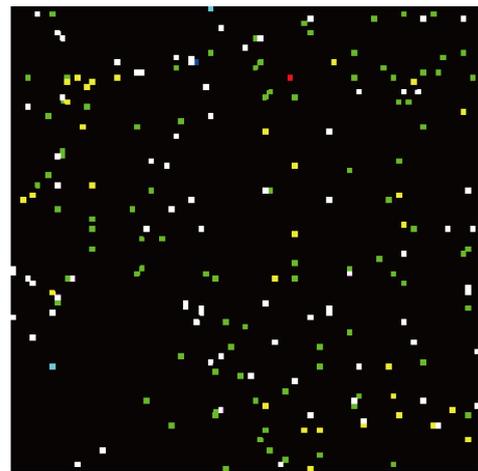


[2013/3/26] / NIKON D800E / MICRO NIKKOR LENS / [1/8000] / 36.3 MEGAPIXELS / RAW DATA

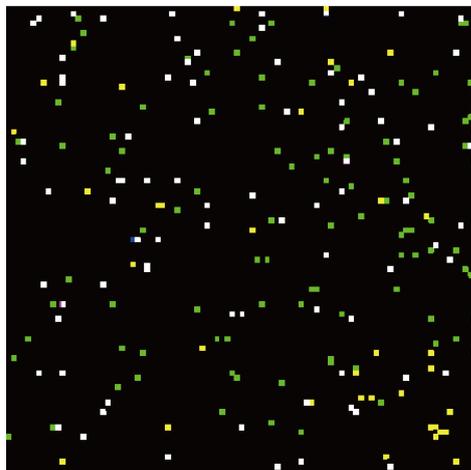
Fig. 1 The picture of ATLAS (the upper side) and that of our institute (the lower side)



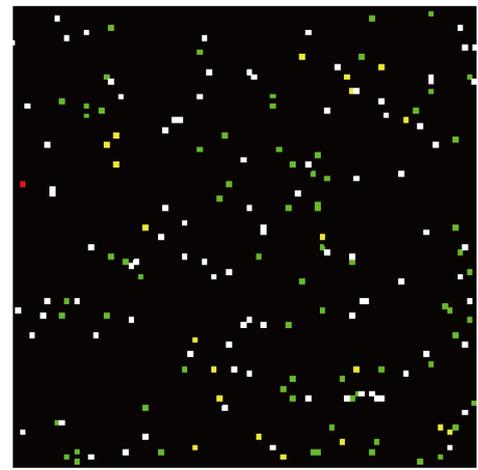
t=0sec



t=5sec

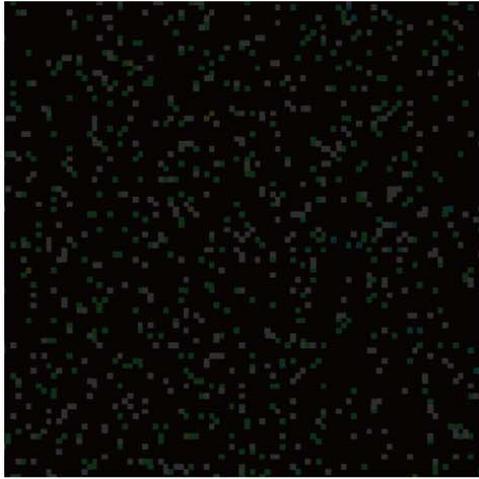


t=10sec

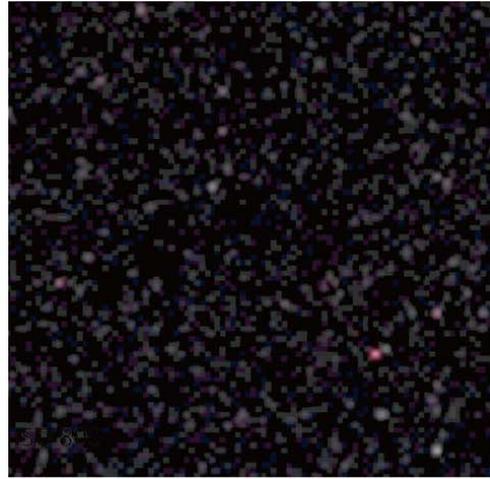


t=14sec

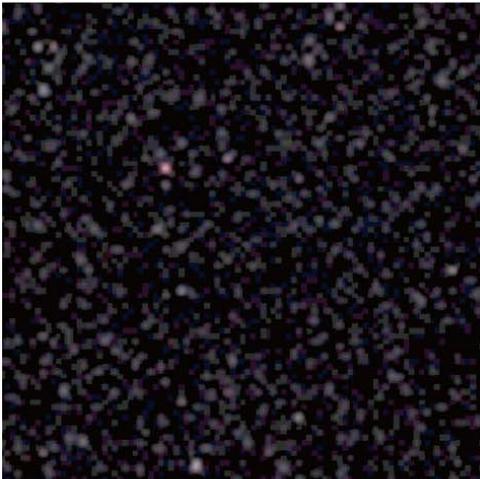
Fig. 2 Macro photography of an empty space in the dark room at one-second intervals (2013/03/26)



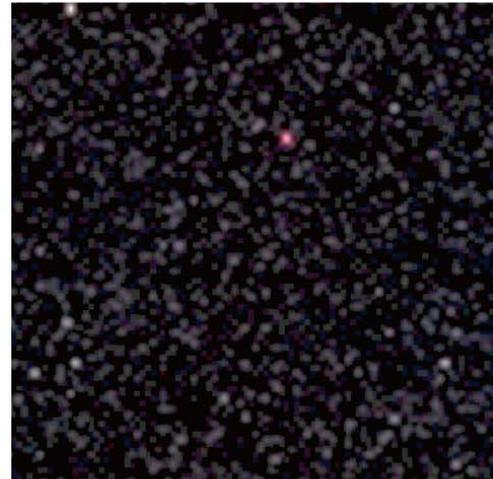
ISO 100



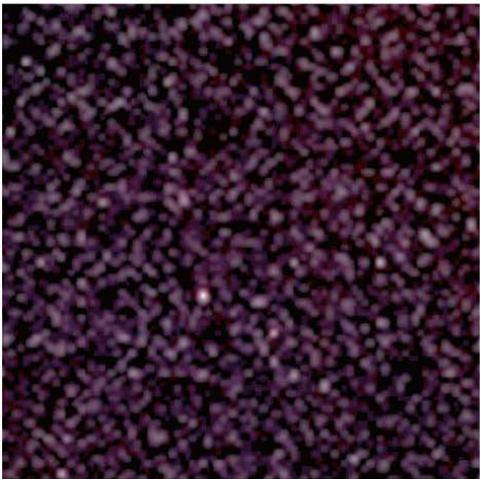
ISO 800



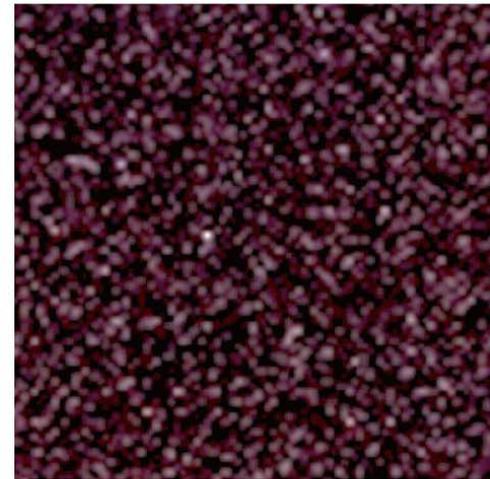
ISO 1000



ISO 1250

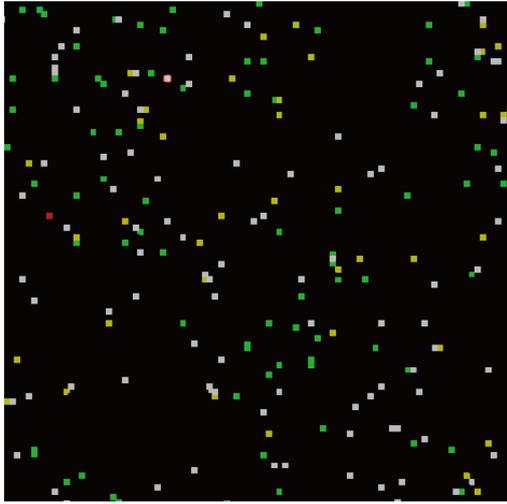


ISO 1600

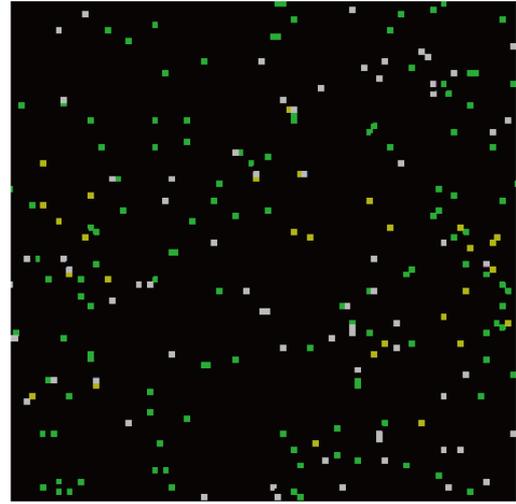


ISO 2000

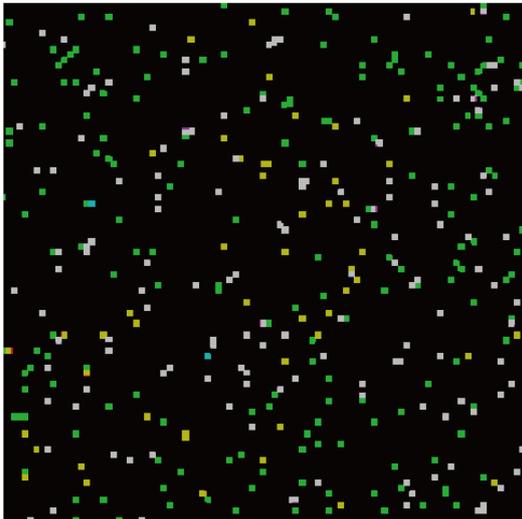
Fig. 3 Macro photography of an empty space in the dark room with ISO sensitivity changing from Lo1 (equivalent to ISO 50) to 6400 (2013/03/28)



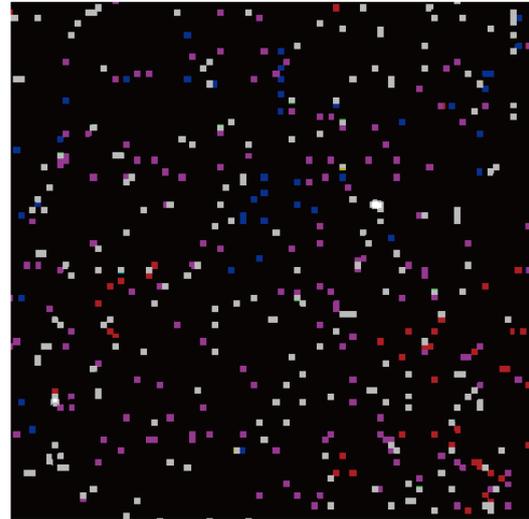
1/8000 sec



1 sec



10 sec



30 sec

Fig. 4 Macro photography of an empty space in the dark room with shutter speed changing from 1/8000 to 30 seconds (2013/03/26)

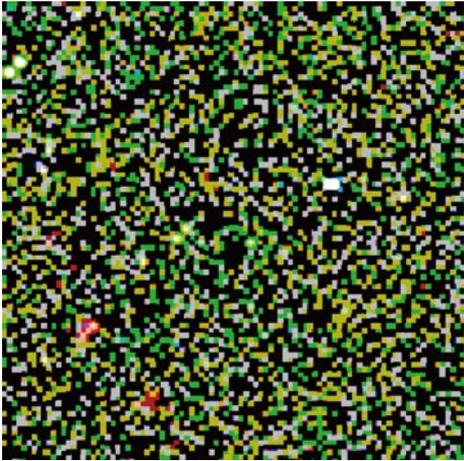


Fig. 5 300 second bulb photography of an empty space in the dark room (2013/03/30)

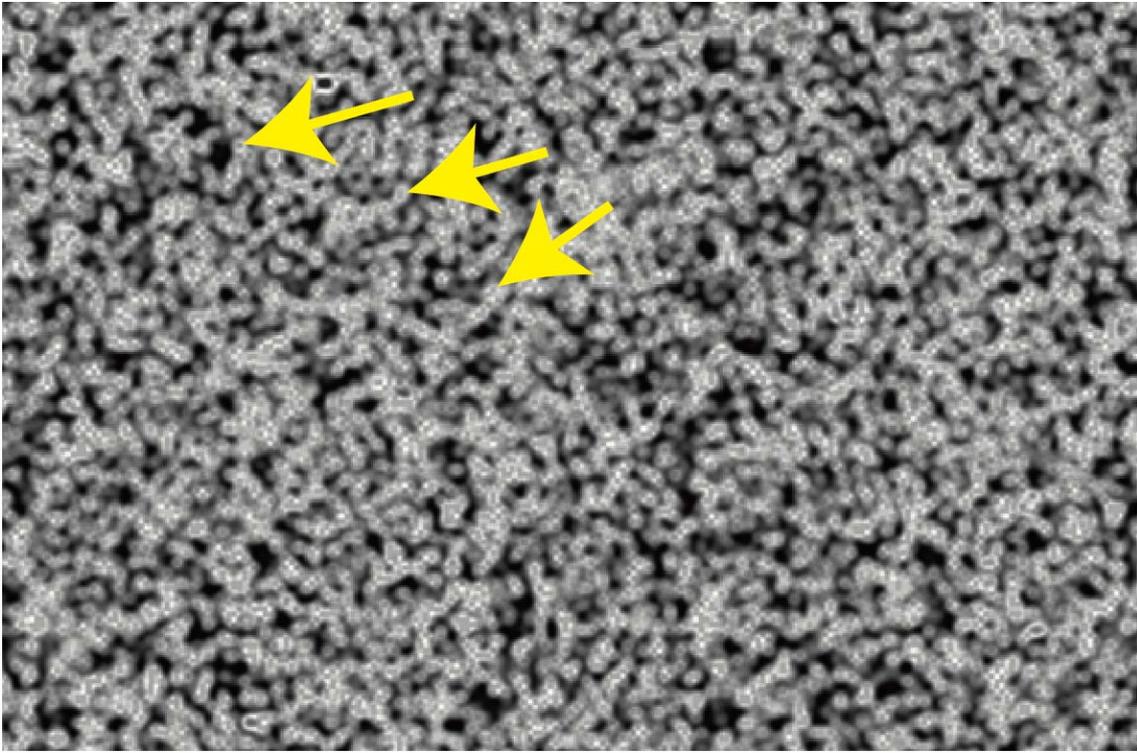


Fig. 6 Neon Glow filter is applied using Photoshop after 300 second bulb photography of an empty space in the dark room. Platinum Pattern appears. The yellow arrows indicate typical Energy Xs. (2013/03/30)

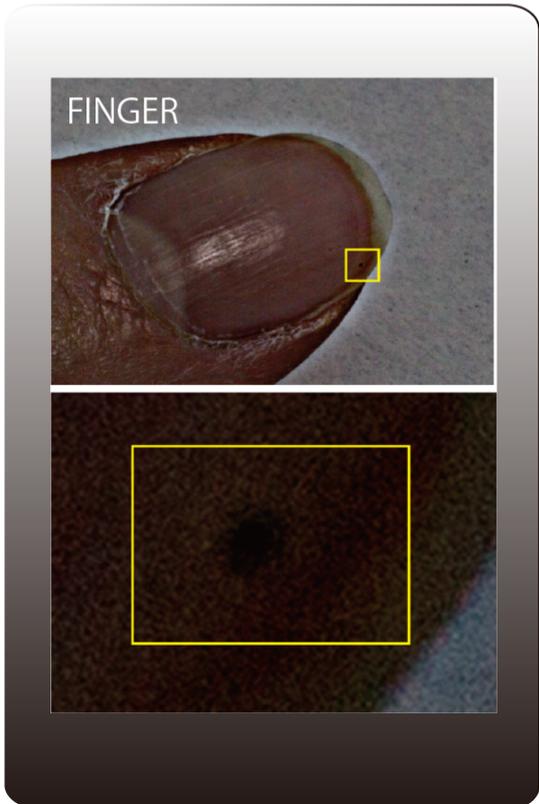
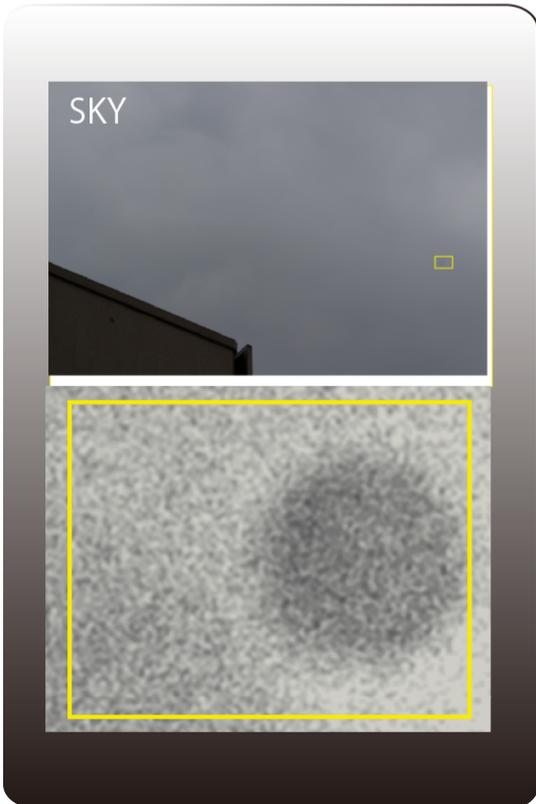


Fig. 7 Moon / Sky / Finger Platinum patterns are arranged in the same size.  
(Moon/Finger: 2013/03/19, Sky: 2013/3/29, Photographed by EOS Kiss X6i, Canon Inc.)

5. References

- 1) [http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495/files/run203602\\_evt82614360\\_VP1DetailID\\_2.png](http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495/files/run203602_evt82614360_VP1DetailID_2.png)
- 2) Comparison between the results of ATLAS and those of our institute (1)  
[http://toruscloud.com/document/T.C.I.report\\_0002.pdf](http://toruscloud.com/document/T.C.I.report_0002.pdf)
- 3) [http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495/files/run203602\\_evt82614360\\_vhres.png](http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495/files/run203602_evt82614360_vhres.png)
- 4) <http://cds.cern.ch/record/1459495>