Discussion of y-matter

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Abstract

For more than 30 years, the author of this paper has discovered the existence of the matter unknown to people in the study of some special photos. This matter is extremely different from the matter known by modern science. The author of this paper temporarily names this matter y-matter. In contrast with y-matter, the matter known by modern science (macroscopic matter, microscopic matter) is called x- matter. In this paper, a number of photos are provided to show the existence of y-matter. In the photos, the objects composed of y-matter (y-objects) are seeable in the photos but were invisible to the naked eye when the photos were taken. In modern science, the substances that are invisible to the naked eye but can be photographed include x-rays, infrared rays, ultraviolet rays, etc. However, the y-objects shown in the photos in this paper do not belong to these substances. Y-objects can react chemically with the substances on the camera film, so y-objects are indeed made of matter. This paper then discusses some physical properties of y-matter. Y-objects have no static mass and no momentum. They have density and motion. The maximum speed of the movement can exceed the speed of light, etc. This article first uses photos to show the movement of a y-matter object. Then, this paper explores the relationship between y-matter and thinking. People can use thinking to move certain y-objects under certain conditions. The research in this article opens up the unknown world of matter, which will change human concepts and promote the epoch-making development of science and technology. The future research is to study the conditions under which y-objects can be photographed.

Keywords: y-matter, x-matter.

1. Introduction

Over the past 30 years, the author of this paper has taken some photos, which show some "light" or "objects" that people do not recognize. The light or objects are invisible to the naked eye, intangible to the human hand, and cannot be explained by existing scientific knowledge. In modern science, the substances that are invisible to the naked eye but can be photographed include x-ray, infrared, ultraviolet, etc. However, the y-objects shown in the photos presented in this article are not such substances. y-objects can react chemically with the substances on the camera film, so y-matter is made of matter not spirit. The author names this matter "y-matter". Its most appropriate name must be determined after further research. Compared with y-matter,

the matter (macroscopic matter, microscopic matter) known by modern science is called x-matter.

Most of the photos presented in this paper are taken with a RICOM YF-20 camera using Fuji Color Film (FUJIFILM ISO 100/21°). These photos are original and have not been altered by any computer or other technologies. The negatives of these photos can be provided to relevant authoritative agencies for inspection. Due to the space limit, this paper only presents a few of them.

I. PROOF OF THE EXISTENCE OF Y-MATTER

A. Horizontal White Light Composed of y-matter

Fig. 1. is the photo taken on November 3, 1994, in room 202 of the apartment at Donghu Road, Wuhan, China. The man sitting on a chair in the photo is the author of this paper. In the photo, there is an irregular horizontal white light in front of the author. This horizontal white light is not uniform, with varying thickness and being semi-transparent. The objects behind it can be seen. This horizontal white light is invisible to the naked eye. However, it can be captured by the camera. So far, this phenomenon cannot be explained. This light should be made of special matter, which is called y-matter in this paper.

Fig. 1

B. Light Arc of y-matter

Fig. 2, taken on August 3, 2002, on a bridge, has a very thick light arc in the lower-left corner. The light arc changes color from white to black from bottom to top. On the left side of the lower part of the light arc, there is semi-transparent matter in front of a lady. The light arc blocks the bridge handrail. This light arc is invisible to the naked eye. It is composed of y-matter.

Fig. 2

White Light Arc of y-matter

Fig. 3, taken on October 3, 1999, in a hotel room in Jintan, Jiangsu Province of China, shows the white light arc in the bottom right corner. This arc could not be seen in the room when we were taking this photo but was captured by camera. This white light arc is composed of y-matter.

Fig. 3

Colorful Light Arc of y-matter

Fig. 4 was taken on October 4, 2001, in Fuzhou, China. It shows a colorful light arc about ten meters in diameter around the person in the photograph. About a quarter of the arc appears in this figure. The arc has two colors: orange and blue. The part with the orange color is about tens of centimeters wide with relatively strong light. The blue part is narrower with weaker light. The colors of this arc are not the colors of the rainbow that would appear after rain as these colors are not visible to the naked eyes. This arc consists of y-matter.

Fig. 4

White Balls of Light Made of y-matter

Fig. 5 was taken in Huangshan, China, in September 1992. The photo shows a white light ball falling from the sky and its traces. The diameter of the ball is about 20 to 30 centimeters, and the trajectory of the falling ball forms a "tail." From this "tail", it can be estimated that its falling speed is on the order of meters/second. This is because the camera shutter is on the order of 1/100th of a second, and the ball travels at least 2 meters in 1/100th of a second, which should be converted to 200 meters/second. The white light ball is clearly outlined in the negative of this photo. It is invisible to the naked eye. It is a y-object made of y matter.

Fig. 6 was taken on the same day as Fig. 5 at another place in Huangshan Mountain. In the picture, a white light ball is on the right side of a man. Since the background of the photo is the sky, which appears gray and white, the trajectory of the light ball is not very clear. The size of the ball is basically the same as the size of the ball in Fig. 5. This ball is also invisible to the naked eye. It is a y-object made of y matter as well.

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7 was taken in the evening of May 13, 2000, on a small hill having a flat open space on top with planted trees around the open space on the Donghu Campus of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, located at No. 150 Donghu Road, Wuhan City. In the photo, the author himself stands in front of a big tree on a high base. There is a white light ball in the upper right part of the photo, which is about 20 to 30 centimeters in diameter. Since the ball moves near the original location and the camera shutter is open for a certain period of time at night, the ball captured presents an irregular shape and a movement trajectory. What's more, there are many tiny bright spots above the light ball. These bright spots are not stars in the sky because the bright spots are in front of the tree, whereas the stars are in the sky beyond the reach of the camera, which faces the man horizontally. These spots and the light ball are invisible to the naked eye. They are y-objects.

Fig. 7

F. Translucent Light Ball

Fig. 8 was taken in 1997 in a farmhouse in Zhuji County, Zhejiang Province, China. The photo shows a translucent light ball in the lower part. By looking through the light ball, the legs of the man behind the ball can be seen. This light ball is invisible to the naked eye. It is an object of y-matter.

Fig. 8

Fig. 9 was taken on the same day as Fig. 8 in another farmhouse. The person in the photo is a local farmer. There is a translucent light ball in the lower right corner of the photo. The objects behind the ball are visible. This ball is invisible to the naked eye. It is a y-object.

Fig. 9

Gray Dense Object Made of y-matter

Fig. 10 was taken on the same day as Fig. 8 and Fig. 9. It shows a corner of an old building. In the lower left part of the photo, there is a very dense gray object. However, it is invisible to the naked eye. This object belongs to a y-object.

Fig. 10

Colorful Ball Made of y-matter

Fig. 11 was taken on April 22, 1996, in front of the Sphinx at the World Expo Park in Beijing. A colorful light ball is in the lower right corner of the photo, about a few centimeters in diameter. The colors of the light ball are orange, yellow, and blue from top to bottom. The periphery of the ball is light blue. This light ball is invisible to the naked eye. It is made of y-matter.

Fig. 11

I. Light of y-matter Emerging from the Ground

Fig. 12 (1-4) were taken on October 18, 1999, in the corridor of a temple in Shaanxi Province, China.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

Fig. 12

In the pictures, there are several white light beams upward from the ground with the highest one reaching about 2 meters high. These 4 photos were taken from 4 different angles. These lights are invisible to the human eye. They are made of y-matter.

Fig. 13

Fig. 13 was taken in August 1994 at the entrance to a temple in Qufu, Shandong. In front of the man in the photo, there is a fog-like object about 1 meter high, which is translucent. This fog-like object is invisible to the naked eye. It is made of y-matter.

II. Matter Property and Physical Property of y-matter

Matter Property of y-matter

y-matter is matter. It has property belonging to matter. The supporting evidence is as follows:

Evidence 1: The pictures mentioned above show that y-matter reacts (or via other matter) with the film of a camera—undergoing a chemical reaction. This indicates that y-matter has property of matter. y-matter belongs to matter not spirit.

Evidence 2: The photos in Section II also indicate that y-objects have space, time, and motion. They objectively exist independent of the existence of humans. This shows the matter property of y-matter.

Evidence 3: The y-matter has different densities and different degrees of transparency, proving that it is matter.

The above pieces of evidence demonstrate that y-matter is not spirit but matter existing objectively. The objects shown in the photos are not visible through human eyes. They are objects composed of y-matter.

Space, Time, and Motion of y-matter

The photographs from Fig. 1 to 13 all illustrate objects of y-matter that occupy space.

Fig. 14 (1-3) was taken in August 2000, in front of Ninggu Pagoda in Xinjiang, China. In these three photos, you can see a large white light band, with a cross-sectional diameter of several meters in the middle of the band. The light band stretches horizontally from the middle to both sides, thick near the center and thin at the far on both sides. They are about tens of meters long.

These three photos show the movement of the light band. Fig. 14-1 is the first photo. The man in the photo is about tens of meters away from Ninggu Pagoda. Fig. 14-2 is the second photo, which is taken tens of seconds after the first photo. The light band in the second photo is a few meters away to the left compared to the light band in the first photo and has reached the front of the side of the tower. There is a gap of tens of seconds as well between the third photo and the second photo. During this time, the light band continues to move to the left and has reached the front of the middle of the tower.

The photos confirm the space, time, and motion of y-matter. It has the basic characteristics of matter: space, time and motion. From these three photos, it can be estimated that the speed of movement of this y-object at this time is of the order of "meters/second".

(1)

(2)

(3)

Fig. 14

Mass, Speed, and Momentum of y-matter

Based on the current research, it can be inferred that y-object has no rest mass, or that the rest mass is so small that it can be ignored.

Momentum:

$$P = M \cdot V$$

$$M = \frac{m_0 \cdot v^2}{C^2}$$

Since $m_0 = 0$

So, $P = 0$

The rest mass of y-object is 0 while its moving speed can be very high. The speed exceeds 300,000 kilometers per second, i.e., the speed of light.

Density of y-object

The photos above also show that the y-object has the density property. For example, in Fig. 1, 2, 12, and 15, some portions of the y-objects have low densities, and some others have high densities.

y-objects with different densities have different degrees of transparency. The lower the density of the y-objects, the higher the degree of transparency. It is even possible to be completely opaque. This is another piece of important evidence showing that y-matter is matter.

III. Relationships Between Human and y-objects

Move y-objects with Thinking

The author of this paper conducted an experiment in November 2005 showing that y-object can be moved by thinking. The author moved a y-object with thinking. The y-object is the ball shown in Fig. 15-1. The ball has the size of from 6 to 8 meters in diameter. The distribution of the y-matter is not uniform. This ball was invisible to the naked eye and was captured by a camera.

Fig. 15-1 shows the y-object ball moved in front of the author by the thinking of the author. Fig. 15-2 shows the ball right in front of the author moved by the thinking of the author. Fig. 15-3 presents the ball in the top-left of the author, which had resulted from using thinking to move to top right. This set of photos shows that the y-matter ball can be affected by thinking.

(1)

(2)

(3)

Fig. 15

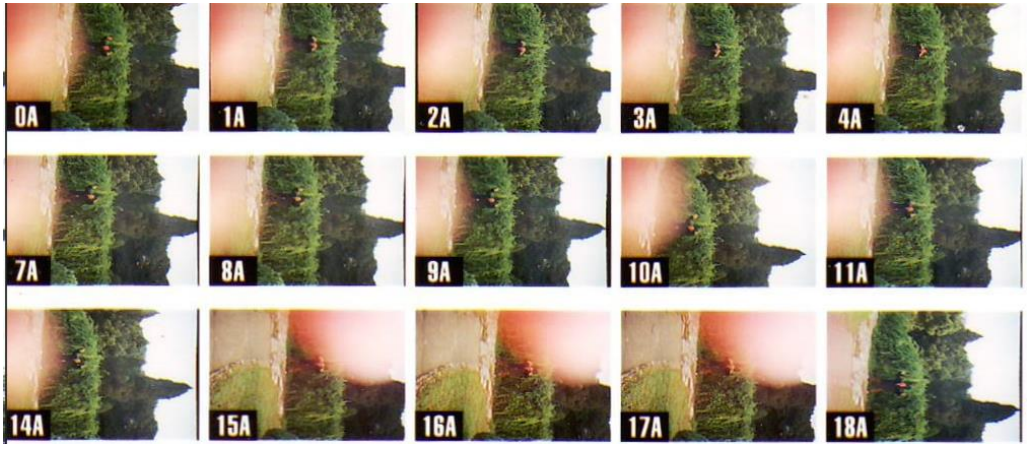

Fig. 16

A total of 19 photos were taken in this experiment, see Fig. 16 (labeled 0A-18A on the photos). Fig. 15(1-3) above are three of them. These photos were taken at a bank of the East Lake, Wuhan, China. The ball in the pictures is invisible to the naked eye.

B. y-objects move around and with people

Fig. 17(1-2) and Fig. 18 were taken in Nanning, Guangxi, China. The author was doing Tai Chi on the track in front of the rostrum of the sports ground of Guangxi University.

The colorful light arc in Fig. 17-1 is about 2 to 4 meters above the head of the author, and the elevation angle of the light arc is about 60 degrees. The light arc in Fig. 17-2 has an elevation angle of about 40 degrees above the author.

(1) (2)

Fig. 17

There are 36 photos in total. 12 of them are published here and shown in Fig. 18.

Fig. 18

2. Conclusion

This paper puts forward the concept of y-matter. y-matter is the matter that is invisible to the naked eye. It can be photographed by a camera by chance and does exist regardless of whether there are people or not.

The science development is presented as a discontinuous function with jumps (i.e., faults) [1]. The proposed y-matter in this paper marks the third fault.

The Theory of Relativity indicates the first fault of the science development. In the long history of the science development, science is established upon the discoveries and theories that came before it. Until the end of the 19th century, scientists such as Newton built a huge classical science. At that time, people thought that the scientific edifice had been built, and later generations just made some repairs or minor improvements. However, in 1905, Einstein proposed the theory of relativity, which brought up with the concepts of space and time that were completely different from the definitions rooted in classical science, proposed that matter and energy could be converted into each other, and established the mathematical relationship between matter and energy. The theory of relativity is not a continuation of the classical science built by scientists such as Newton and hence the first fault of the science development occurred.

In 1924, de Broglie proposed that particles are also waves, which suggested that particles exhibit both wave-like and particle-like properties. In 1926, Schrödinger established the Schrödinger equation, which introduced the concept of the wave function and its probabilistic interpretation. The new concepts proposed laid the foundation for modern quantum mechanics, leading to the second break point of the science development.

The y-matter proposed in this paper is the matter that does exist but is not studied by modern science. The research in this paper opens the door to the unknown world of matter and will change human scientific concepts. It hence marks the third fault of the science development.

The next step to follow our research is to study the conditions under which y-objects can be captured.

WORKS CITED

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