SPINNING ELECTRIC FIELD–INDUCED CHANGES IN STATISTICS OF BACKGROUND GAMMA-RADIATION. CUMULATIVE AFTEREFFECT IN THE DETECTOR

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Публикация рассматривает влияние электрического вращения на фоновое гамма-излучение. Исследование выявило как нарушение статистики нормального квантового распределения, так и присутствие накопительного эффекта последействия в детекторе. В главном, результаты соответствуют тенденции, наблюдавшейся российскими физиками для влияния вращающихся масс на гамма-радиацию. Полученные результаты говорят о том, что в наблюдаемом эффекте важен сам факт вращения, а не его конкретный носитель.

The paper considers influence of electric spinning on background gamma-radiation. The research has revealed both braking normal statistics of quanta and presence of cumulative aftereffect in the detector. Basically, the results match the phenomena of influence of rotating masses on the gamma-radiation, earlier observed by Russian physicists. This argues for importance of the fact of rotation rather than its specific carrier.

During past decades, many facts lead to development of Torsion Fields (TF) paradigm, including its special role in rotation. Profound nature of TF manifests itself in various processes.

Back in 80-90-s and later, Russian physicists revealed influence of mechanical rotation on background gamma-radiation [1-4].

If TF are a universal agent of the spinning processes, then the similar rotation-related effects have to be observed, no matter what is a specific carrier of rotation, in particular, it can be spinning fields.

Conception of the spinning field as a Virtual Gyroscope was developed earlier by the author [5, 6]. This publication deals with influence of electric spinning on background gamma-radiation.

The experimental installation consists of two quadrupole cells, driving electric rotation in two opposite directions. The background gamma-radiation was measured with QUARTEX Geiger-Muller meter, placed inside the cells, FIG.1. The meter measures number of μR/hour. The experiment was subdivided for repeating cycles of measurements: clockwise spinning -- counterclockwise spinning -- reference (no spinning), by 10 readings of each. There were two drivers for the process. First of them, the low drive, was based on 100 V/m, 6 kHz-spinning field, another, high-drive, developed 400 V/m, 3 MGz field. We employed modulated spinning to follow conditions of non-stationary rotation, formulated by N.A.Kozyrev for real gyroscopes in his well-known experiments. FIG.2 shows the amplitude-modulated trajectory of the rotating vector. According to estimation of electric spinning as $\vec{S} = \omega\left[\vec{E}_1\vec{E}_2\right]$, (ω, $E_{1,2}$ are the frequency and a strength of the parent fields), the low-derive develops $S \approx 4.0\times10^{8}(V/m)^2 rad/s$, while the high-drive produces $S \approx 3.2\times10^{12}(V/m)^2 rad/s$ spinning.

Because the counter was repeatedly exposed to opposite-directed spinning field, we employed through-numeration of the cycles to consider possible aftermath effect.

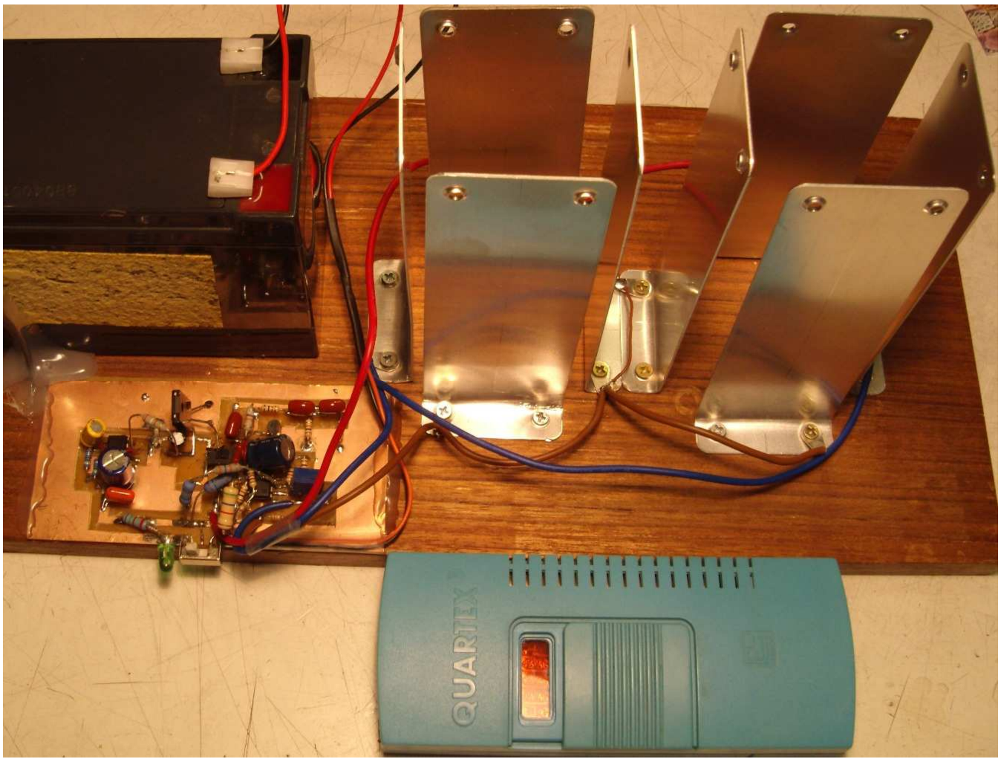

Fig.1. Experimental installation for studying correlation between opposite-spinning electric fields and background gamma-radiation.

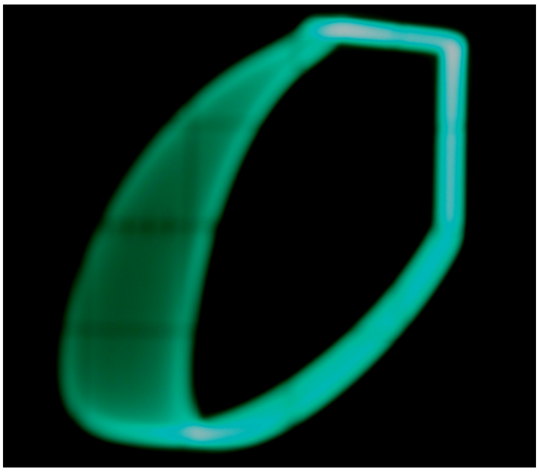

Fig.2. Trajectory of electric vector in the cells supports non-stationary rotation.

The general results of the low-drive experiment are shown in Table 1. Table 2 shows expected probability of similar readings vs. their real occurrence. The histogram in FIG. 3 shows total distributions of readings for the low-drive: 12 cycles, total 120 readings for each the group. The histograms in FIG.4 show the results of evolution of the reference reading (no spinning) as the number of the exposition cycle increases. FIG.5 shows a typical example for one of the high-drive cycles. The experiments of this group actually had an exposure prehistory of the meter in the low-drive experiments.

It has to be stressed in advance, that alternating relocation of the counter between opposite directed sources can impact its subtle structure, "rewriting" it every time as the counter changes the cell. The following explanation has to consider this fact.

Table1. General results of the low-drive experiment

μR/h	Reference	Counterclockwise	Clockwise
Average	9.78	8.43	8.82
Standard deviation	3.16	3.09	2.42
Square root of the average	3.13	2.90	2.97

Table 2. Expected and real occurrence of repeated similar readings in the 12 cycles of the low-drive experiment

Number of equal readings in a row	Reference		Clockwise		Counterclockwise	
	Experiment	Expected	Experiment	Expected	Experiment	Expected
2	0.42	0.12	0.58	0.12	0.67	0.12
3	0	0.012	0.17	0.012	0	0.012
4	0	0.0012	0.08	0.0012	0	0.0012

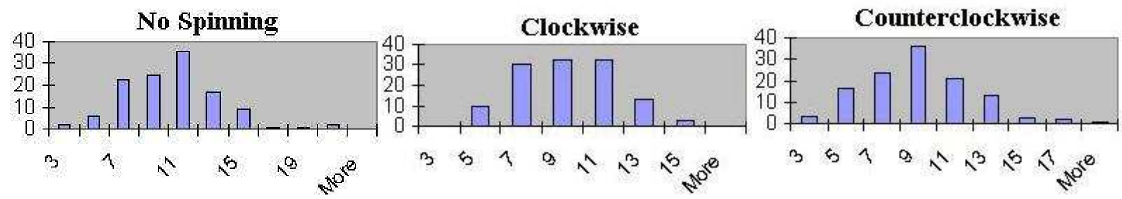

Fig.3 . Histograms of total distributions of readings in the low-drive experiment.

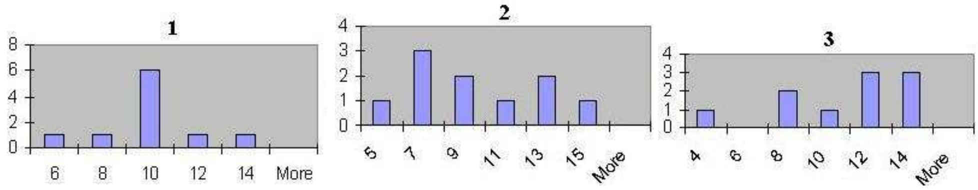

Fig.4. Evolving the reference reading (no spinning) as the number of the exposition cycle increases.

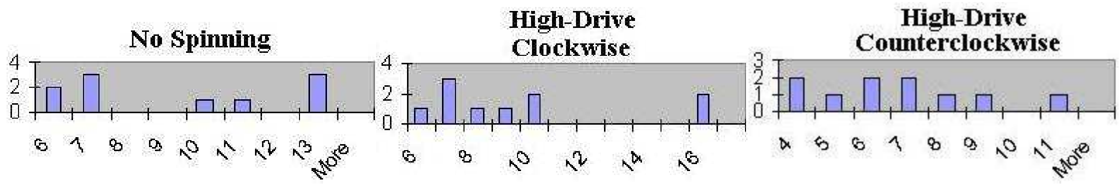

Fig.5. Typical results of the high-drive experiment readings. The meter had a prehistory of exposures in the preceding low-drive experiment.

As it follows from the figures and the tables, electric spinning reduces the rate of background gamma-radiation. Beside that, electric spinning drastically changes statistics of the reading, especially notable at the clockwise spinning of the low-drive experiment. In particular, table 1 shows that electric spinning reduces a spread in values.

The preliminary discussion of the low-drive experimental results was done in [8, 9]. Reduction of the rate was explained on a base of Le Chatelier-Braun principle of minimizing free energy of the system composed of gamma-quanta and the virtual gyroscope and as a result of Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle. The last clause was based on a stabilizing action of superimposed electric spinning, reducing uncertainty of the linear momentum, and therefore increasing uncertainty of coordinate, that is minimizing chances of gamma-quanta to interact with the detector.

Interpretation of the results with energy-time based form of the Uncertainty Principle, brings to reduction of time uncertainty due to widening energetic spectrum of the system. In turn, this reduction can be a result of time shrinkage. Speaking about analogy between this field-based experiment and mechanical rotating systems, we have to compare the supposed time variation with basically similar results of [9] for the mechanical objects.

High-drive experiment revealed even more intensive breaking statistics, than the low-drive one, FIG.5 The distribution of the readings drastically differs from the Poisson one.

However, the alternated switching of the spinning direction "rewrites" the previous effect in the structure of the counter. As the result the total through distributions for each of 150 readings of the high-drive experiment looks pretty close to Gaussian.

Corollaries:

- Electric spinning alters the statistics of background gamma-radiation, reducing both the rate and spread in values;
- There is influence of prehistory of exposure of the detector to the spinning fields on its reading.
- The observed effects can be explained within the frames of quantum statistics.

References and Links

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