

SUPERCOLLIDER

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Abstract

The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest and most powerful particle accelerator. The LHC consists of a 27-kilometre ring of superconducting magnets with a number of accelerating structures to boost the energy of the particles along the way. Inside the accelerator, two high-energy particle beams travel at close to the speed of light before they are made to collide. The beams travel in opposite directions in separate beam pipes – two tubes kept at ultrahigh vacuum. Note that all experiments in that collider are subject to gravity and thereby associated defects in superconducting.

Our concept device and technology enable to create a supercollider in NextGen patricides engineering.

Technology

In contrast to LHS ring collider, our supercollider consists of superimposed tori in a pyramid-like structure (**fig. 1, 2, 3**) where anti--gravity is achieved due to upward acceleration of particles in longitudinal axis via spiral-like propagation of energy within that structure (**fig. 1 (a) and 4**).

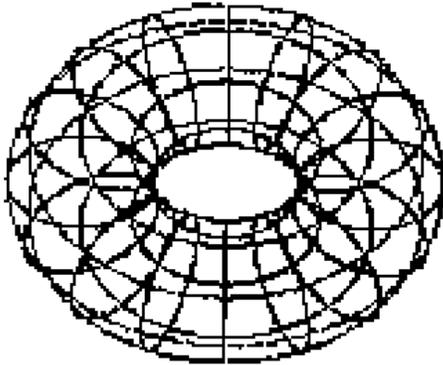


Fig.1



Fig. 1 (a)



Fig. 2

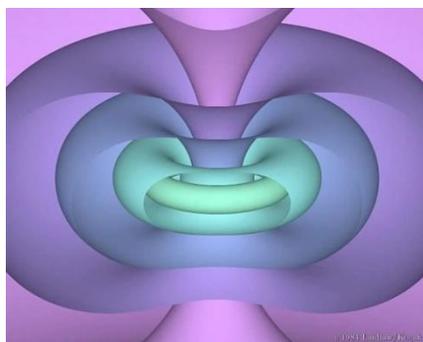


Fig. 3

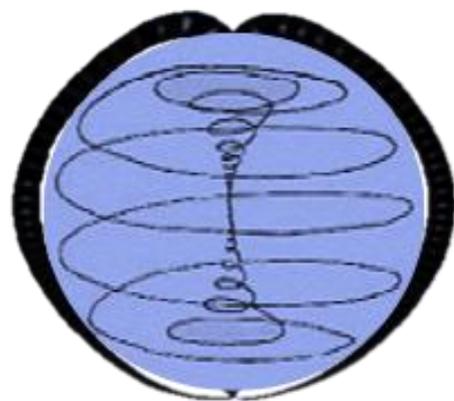


Fig. 4

Note that gravity acts on earth not upwards but downwards that enables a helicopter, for example, to lift-off due to Coriolis force. So due to the beam of particles spiraling upwards in our device and not circuited horizontally as in the LHS artificial ring, anti-gravity is achieved in our supercollider where particles collide and generate a gravitational wave (as in the merger of two black holes) to produce a **graviton** as the force carrier that mediates gravity.

“It is expected to be massless (because the gravitational force appears to have unlimited range) and must be a spin-2 boson. It can be shown that any massless spin-2 field would give rise to a force indistinguishable from gravitation, because a massless spin-2 field must couple to (interact with) the stress–energy tensor in the same way that the gravitational field does; therefore if a massless spin-2 particle were ever discovered, it would be likely to be the **graviton** without further distinction from other massless spin-2 particles. Such a discovery would unite quantum theory with gravity.”

Ref.: *Misner, C. W.; Thorne, K. S.; Wheeler, J. A. (1973). Gravitation. W. H. Freeman. ISBN 0-7167-0344-0.*

Lightman, A. P.; Press, W. H.; Price, R. H.; Teukolsky, S. A. (1975). "Problem 12.16". Problem book in Relativity and Gravitation. Princeton University Press. ISBN 0-691-08162-X.