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102 Mm PAIR OF GALILEO AND SANTILLI TELESCOPES

General Information

CAMERAS

Astrophysical views require a FILM CAMERA since the images are small.

terrestrial views can be done with a pair of Cannon DIGITAL CAMERAS 600D or equivalent is

recommended. We do not recommend full frame cameras.

EXTENSIONS

All cameras must be mounted on extensions housed in the focuser of such a shape to have an edge locking on the edge of the focuser and of such a lengthy to allow the Galileo telescope focusing views nearby and far away.

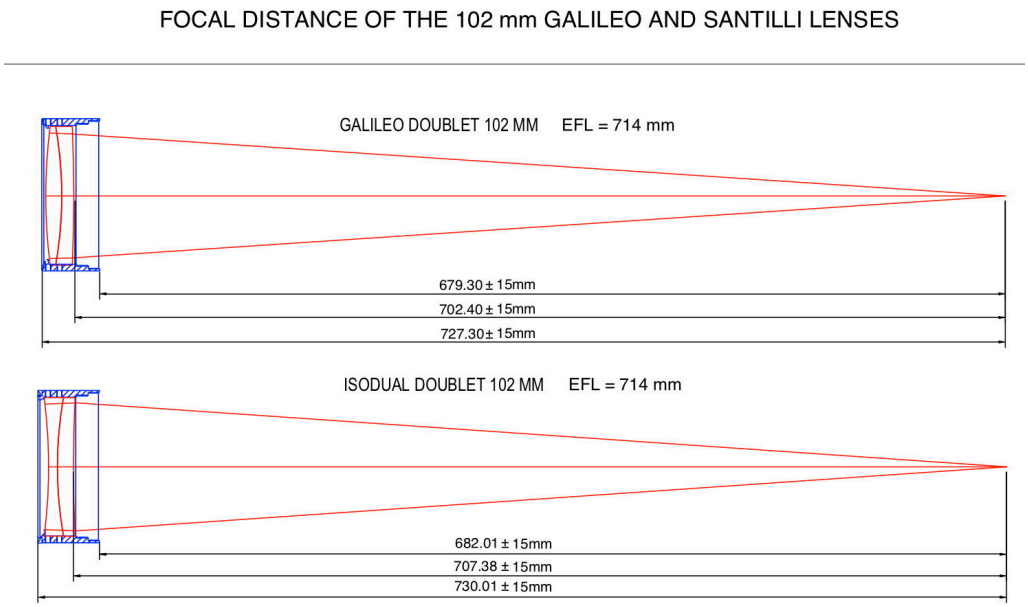
Note that the eyepiece has been designed for the convex lenses of the Galileo telescope and, as such, it cannot focus images from the concave lenses of the Santilli telescopes,

FOCUS.

No direct focus is possible for the Santilli telescope, thus requiring a pair of Galileo and Santilli telescope of the same size. The procedure for proper focusing of the pair of Galileo and Santilli telescopes focusing is the following

1. Focus the Galileo telescope at the desired distance;
2. Lock the Galileo focuser with the appropriate screw;
3. Mark the millimeters in the Galileo focuser;
4. Apply these millimeters to the Santilli focuser plus 3 (three) mm;
5. Lock the Santilli focuser with the appropriate screw.

For instance, if the Galileo Focuser is set at 32 mm, then the Santilli focuser must be set at 35 mm for proper focusing. This correction is requested by the difference in the convex and concave lenses illustrated in the picture below.



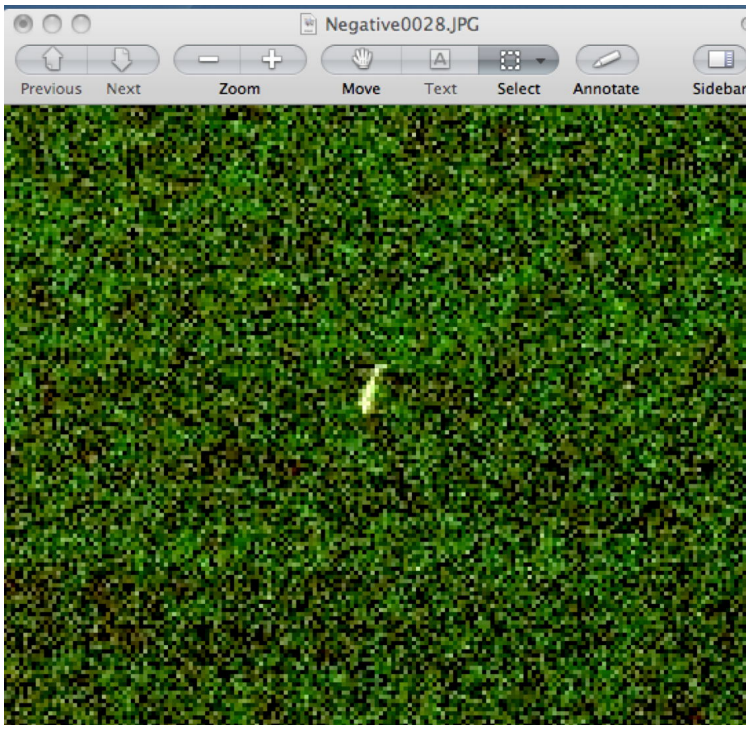
ASTROPHYSICAL VIEWS

Antimatter light, also called isodual light, carries negative energy, thus leaving a black image in the background of a digital or film cameras. Consequently, in total darkness no view of antimatter galaxies is possible. Best views are obtained from urban locations with some artificial light sufficient to create the necessary background. Note that the images of antimatter galaxies are very faint. Therefore, when the background is too strong, light from far away antimatter galaxies cannot overcome strong background and create a dark image.

Recall that the convex lenses of the Galileo telescope are generally kept very clean. By contrast, impurities in the Santilli telescopes are generally kept because useful for the verification of the focus and other needs.

In order to clearly identify images of antimatter galaxies, it is necessary to cause a dark streak in the camera background since dark dots cannot be considered as serious candidates, This is done by setting up the digital camera at 800 ISO and then identifying the maximal possible time exposure for which there is no overexposed. A minimum of 15 seconds exposure is sufficient for clear streaks.

Black streaks are accepted as possible candidates for the detection of antimatter galaxies if they are sufficiently long over the background (for instance, they are 2 to 3 cm long), they do not exist in the Galileo telescope, and they can be reproduced systematically. At this writing, two antimatter galaxies have been detected and verified systematically, the first is the SANTILLI ANTIMATTER GALAXY in the Vega region of the night sky and the second is the RAK ANTIMATTER GALAXY in the Capella region of the night sky. These new antimatter galaxies are visible by scanning with the Santilli telescope a cone of one or two degrees around the Vega and Capella stars, respectively.



Note that the above example of the view of an antimatter galaxy in the Santilli telescope is from a negative,m by therefore inverting black with white.

Additional antimatter galaxies are expected although in region of the night sky away from the Milky Way since no antimatter galaxy can exist near a matter galaxy due to matter-antimatter gravitational repulsion.

TERRESTRIAL VIEWS

Anomalous terrestrial images in the Santilli telescope that are not present in the Galileo telescope are called Invisible Terrestrial Entities (ITE). They are very rare, yet numerous isodual images have been identified in various countries following 30 sessions or more without any result. Due to such rarity, the most efficient way is to set up a digital camera on continuous film for an entire night and then inspect the film the day after on fast forwarding.

Note that no antimatter craft can possibly exist in our atmosphere due to matter-antimatter annihilation. Hence, it is expected that isodual light is used to achieve invisibility to our eye as well as to our conventional optical or radar equipment

Terrestrial views of crafts emitting isodual light in our terrestrial environment are expected to be due to crafts made up of ordinary matter emitting ordinary light, yet capable of changing the index if refraction to achieve invisibility.

As it is the case for astrophysical views, it is necessary to show motion for an image to be considered as a candidate of ITE. In the absence of a film, this can be done by setting up a digital camera at 800 ISO and at the maximal time exposure avoiding overexposure.

Particular care is due to discard optical images of conventional lights created by the concave lenses of the Santilli telescope. . This can be done by solely selecting as candidates for ITE isodual images that are moving with respect to other stationary images, such as those from impurities in the lenses.

A number of additional images have been detected neat the Moon. Their nature is unknown yet they are also believed to be crafts made up of ordinary matter achieving invisibility via the modification of the index of refraction.,