An Interesting Prediction Regarding anti-^{8}Be

Salvatore Gerard Micheal, micheal@msu.edu, 2018/JUN/19

As of this date, we have produced substantial, depending on the lightness [lighter nuclei are *far* easier to produce], antinuclei. This is an *astounding* achievement for science. Before we continue, let's put that in perspective. It took *years* to find the Higgs at the *most powerful* super-collider on the planet, the LHC at CERN.

Matter ^{8}Be is unstable and has a mean decay period of 10^{-16} seconds. Now we have not yet produced anti-^{8}Be because it requires *tremendous* collision energy. I'm optimistic; to me, it's a matter of time.

Time is *exactly the factor* relating to my very specific prediction about the mean decay period of anti-^{8}Be: it should be *much shorter* than that of ^{8}Be. Why?

My explanation relates to my recent pre-print about PABHs, primordial antimatter black holes, an extension of Stephen Hawking's work. If the theory is correct, anti-^{8}Be nuclei will decay much faster because of the *local temporal compression* produced naturally by the anti-^{8}Be nucleus. Is the compression unique to antinuclei? Yes and no: PABHs share the *same* gravimetric signature, but *opposite* that of matter nuclei and matter singularities.

Only time will tell.

This brief article is dedicated to the late Stephen Hawking and my lovely daughter Hope; without them, I would *not* be writing these words.

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