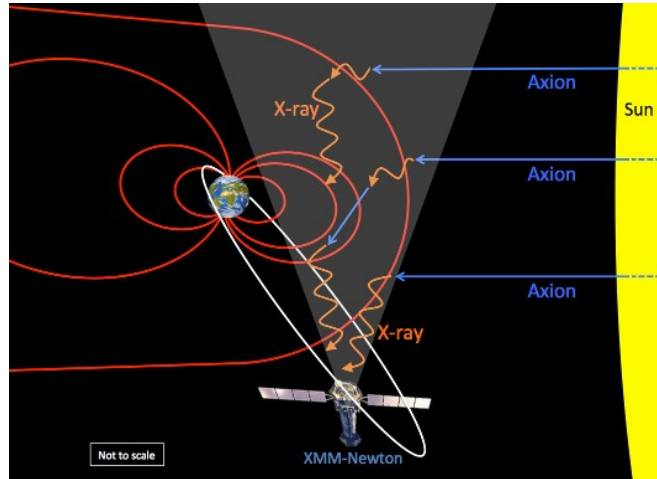


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# DISCOVERY OF DARK MATTER?

No, just more desperation  
from the mainstream



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The Royal Astronomical Society [just published data today](#) they are trying to interpret as the first proof of axions—and thereby dark matter—but the announcement looks like more nonsense to anyone who knows anything about physics or astronomy. As with all the other announcements from mainstream physics and astronomy we have seen in the past decades, this one is easiest to read as a sign of desperation. Their theories have failed them badly, and that becomes more obvious with each passing year.

The timing of this announcement is also curious, seeing that one of the fathers of axion theory, Gerardus 't Hooft, has been getting schooled [by Stephen Crothers](#) over the past months. So to me, this announcement appears to be acting as some sort of misdirection from that potential scandal.

We can see the lay of the land here by going to the Wikipedia page on the axion, which tells us:

As shown by Gerardus 't Hooft, strong interactions of the standard model, QCD, possess a non-trivial vacuum structure that in principle permits the violation of the combined symmetries of charge conjugation and parity, collectively known as CP. Together with effects generated by the weak interactions, the effective periodic strong CP violating term,  $\theta$ , appears as a Standard Model input parameter—its value is not predicted by the theory, but must be measured. However, large CP violating interactions originating from QCD would induce a large electric dipole moment for the neutron. (While the neutron is an electrically neutral particle, nothing prevents charge separation within the neutron itself.) Experimental constraints on the currently unobserved electric dipole moment

of the neutron imply that CP violation arising from QCD must be extremely tiny and thus  $\Theta$  must itself be extremely small or absent. Since a priori  $\Theta$  could have any value between 0 and  $2\pi$ , this presents a naturalness problem for the standard model. Why should this parameter find itself so close to 0? (Or, why should QCD find itself CP-preserving?) This question constitutes what is known as the strong CP problem. . . . In 1977, Roberto Peccei and Helen Quinn postulated an elegant solution to the strong CP problem, the Peccei–Quinn mechanism. The idea is to effectively promote  $\Theta$  to a field (particle). This is accomplished by adding a new global symmetry (called a Peccei–Quinn symmetry) to the standard model that becomes spontaneously broken. Once this new global symmetry breaks, a new particle results and, as shown by Frank Wilczek and Steven Weinberg, this particle fills the role of  $\Theta$ —naturally relaxing the CP violation parameter to zero. This hypothesized new particle is called the axion.

Pathetic, as usual. Hard to believe any of these people have tried to pass off this slop as physics, or that anyone has allowed them to do it. In [my long paper on the quark](#) and beta decay, I showed a much simpler solution to the CP parity problem; but even if I hadn't, this standard model theory is garbage from a first glance. In the standard model, we have the violating term  $\Theta$  which they admit *was not predicted by the theory*. By the old rules of physics, that should stand as disproof of the theory, right? If the theory is violated by data, the theory should be thrown out and replaced. Is that what happened? Not in modern physics, which simply fudges past all such problems.

I beg you to notice the parenthetical statement about the neutron, claiming that “nothing prevents charge separation within the neutron.” Hah. Nothing except the definition of “charge” and of “neutron.” What they should say is this, “Nothing prevents us from fudging any answer we like and ignoring our own definitions, since no has ever tried to stop us, or is now trying to stop us. Recent history has proven that the magazines and journals will print whatever we send to them, and will refuse to print any rebuttal, so we can pass off anything we like as physics, and have.”

The reason you can't have charge separation inside the neutron is that in order to propose it, you first have to propose some mechanism for that separation. Why and how would charge separate inside a tiny neutral particle, and how could neutrality be maintained with charge separation? No answer. To even begin to answer that, the mainstream would have to come up with a much tighter definition of charge, for a start. As it is, they don't even know what charge is, so telling us how it is separated is clearly beyond them. But even if they had a tight definition of charge, and a field of particles creating it mechanically (as I do), they still couldn't explain CP violations with charge separation in the neutron. They even admit that. They admit that all data on the neutron dipole moment indicates a zero or vanishing value for  $\Theta$ . So experiment is once again against them. Does that give them any pause? Nope. They go blundering on as before, deciding to call their violation a particle. That's what they did with the phonon and neutrino and a hundred other “quasi-particles”, so why not do it one more time? To accomplish this “elegantly”, they propose a new global symmetry and then break it. Once the symmetry is broken, the new particle fills the hole, and the violation is “relaxed”.

To see how ugly and *inelegant* that is, we just have to compare it to my solution. Rather than propose a raft of *ad hoc* global symmetries which then have to be broken, I show that the field was never symmetrical to begin with. The field was never symmetrical locally (all our experiments are local, not global) because charge is made up of real photons with real spin. Some are up spinners and some are down. We would have symmetry only if we had the same number of up and down. Since our local field is magnetic, we know that isn't so. We must have more of one than the other, or the field would be magnetically flat. If we had spin symmetry, the spins would offset and magnetism would go to zero. That happens in some places even in the near environs (see Venus, for example), but it doesn't happen here. We have more photons than antiphotons in all experiments on the Earth, so we always see non-

symmetry in decays. In that linked paper, I show in detail how that explains CP violation; and I am even able to do the math, showing why the gap is the size it is. In my theory, there is no violation. The lack of symmetry doesn't *violate* my theory, since my theory never predicted symmetry.

Given that truly elegant solution, we see there is and can be no axion. The asymmetry is not caused by a particle in each decay, it is caused by field asymmetry that predates any given decay. Therefore, we know these “Space scientists at the University of Leicester”\* can't be detecting axions.

Even that “space scientists” tag is a red flag. Whatever happened to “physicists” or “astronomers”? Well, in all announcements like this one, we no longer have either. Since physics is no longer physical—having gone virtual decades ago—we no longer have any physicists at the top of the field, especially in theory. And we no longer have astronomers, either, since the top levels of astronomy were raided and taken over by particle “physicists” and other faux-mathematicians decades ago. Top astronomers don't do theory in their own field. As we see here, the theory of *avant garde* astronomy has been polluted by the cast-off detritus of quantum non-physics or quantum non-mechanics. Astronomers have had to bow to all the manufactured heroes of QED, QCD and string theory.

Here's something else funny on the axion page:

Axions are predicted to change to and from photons in the presence of strong magnetic fields, and this property is used for creating experiments to detect axions.

But wait. Didn't they just tell us that axions were simply *called* particles, as a theoretical convenience? Remember, what was formerly a “violating term” was “promoted” to a particle, based on. . .based on. . . not a goddamn thing. The promotion was based on Roberto Peccei's wish or Helen Quinn's whim, I suppose. How exactly does a “promoted violation” change into a photon? One is a whim and one is a real particle. How does a whim become real? Is it like the Velveteen Rabbit?

But seriously, this whole thing about axions turning into photons is just a hedge. It looks to me like their answer to *my* theory: whenever they have data consisting of photons, they can say, “Hey, we predicted our axions would turn into photons, so the presence of photons is actually proof of *our* theory.” It would be like one prognosticator predicting the Yankees would win the World Series, and one predicting the Red Sox would win. But the one predicting the Yankees' win covers his ass by also predicting that all ballplayers in Red Sox uniforms are really Yankees in disguise. That is about how clever this “prediction” by the mainstream really is.

Just think about it. How could you use that prediction to “create experiments to detect axions”? Obviously, if you could detect axions directly, you wouldn't need to detect them via impostor-photons. Say you had evidence of photons being created by strong magnetic fields, and one of these axion guys says, “Hey, that's proof of axions! The field just changed my axions into your photons.” What proof could he supply that the change had taken place? What proof could you supply it didn't? Given these asinine theories of particles switching places for no reason (spontaneously), all logical argument and discussion is out the window, which is exactly the way these jokers want it.

But let us return to the press release at RAS. In one of the first paragraphs, we are told that dark matter comprises up to 85% of the universe. Have you noticed how that number changes wildly about twice a year now? I've seen 27%, 68%, 76%, and many other numbers. To keep you truly confused, they often separate dark matter into dark matter and dark energy, although they have no real reason for doing so, other than a general befuddlement. The main reason they divide the field and publish many

numbers is to keep you from the realization that the number is actually 95%. That means they don't know what comprises 95% of the universe. This at the same time they are trying to sell you the idea that they are only a hare's whisker away from total knowledge and physical omnipotence. In the universities and magazines, they brag that the standard model is correct and bulletproof down to the Planck length, that celestial mechanics was all but finished centuries ago, and that General Relativity has been confirmed to twenty decimal points. They tell you they know how old the universe is and what was happening during its first three seconds. Amazing they could know all that, isn't it, and not know what 95% of the universe is made of, including our own galaxy and our own Solar system?

And now to the meat of the announcement from Leicester. In short, they have found a tiny seasonal variation in the X-ray background surrounding the Earth. Since it is seasonal, they justly connect it to the Earth's orbit. They then propose that the magnetic field of the Earth is turning axions from the Sun into X-rays.

That's a big push, even by the standards of the mainstream. Did they even *try* to explain the data any other way? Do you think they made a list of theories, crossing off all other ideas, leaving the strongest one? Of course not. They just *fit* this data to dark matter, since that is the problem they needed to solve.

Before I show you a more rational answer for this data, let us apply axion theory to it.

Theory predicted that axions would have no electric charge, a very small mass in the range from  $10^{-6}$  to  $1$  eV/c<sup>2</sup>, and very low interaction cross-sections for strong and weak forces. Because of their properties, axions would interact only minimally with ordinary matter.

Curious, isn't it, that axions are predicted to have no electric charge and very low interaction, but also somehow interact strongly with magnetic fields, enough to be spun up into high-energy X-rays? Apparently these axions are magical, interacting strongly when space scientists want them to, but not interacting strongly under the exact same circumstances when space scientists don't want them to. Since magnetism can't exist (by definition) except in the presence of electrical charge, you may ask yourself how particles with no electric charge manage to be transformed by magnetic fields. You may ask, "transformed in what way?" Since they have no electric charge, they must be transformed in some other way than E/M or charge interaction. What way would that *be*, I wonder? And if they are transformed in some other way than E/M, why would they be transformed in a magnetic field, which is E/M? These guys must be proposing that the axions are transformed *in* the magnetic field, but not *by* the magnetic field.

The *amount* of transformation is also a big clue, since axions are supposed to have a mass of  $10^{-6}$  eV. An X-ray has a mass equivalent of something like 10keV. That is a transformation of a single particle on the order of  $10^{10}$ . That happens to be exactly [the amount of spinning up we get in magnetic reconnection](#), so it is curious that these axions are acting just like my real charge photons in a magnetic field. Notice they have given the axion exactly the mass of infrared photons (with even the same spread), and then remind yourself that I have been telling the world for more than a decade that the charge field peaks in the infrared. Dark matter isn't axions, it is real charge photons. The Sun isn't emitting axions, it is just emitting the charge field. Dark matter *is* the charge field.

So why is the Sun's charge field seasonal? It isn't. What is seasonal is the Earth's magnetic field, and its relationship to the Sun. You will say that if the Sun's emission doesn't vary with the seasons, the Earth's magnetic field can't vary seasonally, either. But you are leaving out one other field: the galactic

field. The Sun is getting all his charge from the galactic core, and as the Earth orbits the Sun, the Earth's position relative to the galactic core changes. So you have to track the Earth relative to both the Sun and the galactic core. If you do that, you will naturally get this seasonal variation they have discovered at Leicester University. The Earth/Sun will go from maximum alignment with the core to minimum alignment, and it will do that in the course of one year. Hence, it will be “seasonal.”

Which of course takes us back to the mainstream announcement, which has told us this seasonal variation is caused by axions from the Sun turning into X-rays. I just told you why that data is seasonal, but they forgot to do that, didn't they? Just telling us it is caused by the Sun doesn't make it seasonal. I had to answer the question, so they should, too. According to them, why would the Sun produce more axions based on the position of the Earth? I tried to go to the actual paper to find out, but guess what? The link doesn't work until October 20.

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So they are publishing mainstream announcements now *before* the actual papers are published? The promotion precedes the publication? Only in the modern world could something like that happen. If current trends continue, in a few years they will award the Nobel Prizes before the experiments are even run, just based on word of mouth. [We are perilously close to that already.](#)

\*That is the first line of the announcement at RAS.