

THE MUON G-2 EXPERIMENT

by Miles Mathis

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This week [the mainstream is announcing](#) tentative confirmation of the 2001 Brookhaven experiment on the muon, finding a magnetic moment that doesn't match standard model predictions. Many physicists are admitting this is a major problem, while others are rushing to do the usual “mathematical” fudge on the old predictions, making it appear this isn't another nail in the coffin of the standard model. But of course it is.

To see the fudge, you may [visit the paper at Nature](#). Just the fact it has been rushed into print at *Nature* is all the clue you need. It came out on April 7, and the original findings were published at [Physical Review D](#) **the same day**. So how did the authors at *Nature* come up with this paper in a matter of hours? They must have been tipped off, right? They must have been assigned this project of appearing to save the standard model for the millionth time. Even *Nature* is a clue, since we know they are corrupt. They have been caught fudging data and pushing arguments many times. We already know they are an arm of the military/intelligence cabal that has been controlling mainstream physics for a century.

The form of the mathematical fudge is the final and defining clue here, since it concerns dismissing the experiments as errors due to the LO-HVP contribution. Except that the “vacuum polarization” has never been more than a fudge itself. It was invented decades ago specifically to fill these holes in standard model predictions. To fill gaps between predictions and outcomes, Manhattan Project spook Hans Bethe used borrows from the virtual field to dissolve problems—just like now. Using the virtual field, any hole could be filled and any problem could be buried. In fact, they invented a whole subfield based on this, called **self-energy**, which is the most obvious cheat imaginable. It is flagrantly illogical, since a closer look shows it is circular. It is particles causing forces upon themselves. So we can ignore any solution that starts talking about HVP.

Besides, the experimental miss here is almost 14%, and no HVP fudge can possibly address that. The error isn't in the vacuum potential, it is in the charge field (see below).

What no one is telling you is that this muon problem is just a cohort of the [proton radius puzzle](#), which hit the mainstream in 2010 and then again in 2014 and 2016. I published an important paper on it, one that has never even been critiqued by the mainstream, since they couldn't critique it if they wanted to. I solved their puzzle for them, but as usual they just pretend I don't exist. They haven't solved it themselves, except by burying it under bad math and otherwise ignoring it. That one also involved the muon acting strangely, remember? And in that one they also admitted it was a theory and model-ending problem. Except that they still haven't solved it and still haven't given up on their theories or models. As I have said before, no amount of negative data can touch mainstream theory, since the theory is impervious to data. Mainstream theory isn't based on data, logic, or consistency, so it is immune from all criticism. Making it dogma. Infinitely fudged dogma.

In that proton radius puzzle, the problem was that using the muon to orbit the proton gave them a different number for the proton radius than when the electron orbited the proton. I showed that the

puzzle was solved by the charge field: the muon was recycling more charge than the smaller electron, and that charge was a real player in the field, determining the orbital radius. I did the full math, showing with a few simple equations how it worked, and getting their own numbers for them.

Well, a similar thing is happening here. In the math they are using, they are ignoring the charge field, or treating it as virtual only. They don't realize that both the electron and muon are recycling real photons as charge, and that those photons have real energy and real mass equivalence. They are creating real forces. So when they compare the electron and muon numbers in the same field, they are getting skewed results that they cannot explain. They expect the muon anomalous magnetic moment to match that of the electron, but that expectation is false, due to charge recycling. Even though the electron and muon are in the same field of the Earth, they can't *react* to that field in the same way because they aren't recycling the same amount of real charge per second.

Amazingly, the scientists involved here admit that:

“We think we might be swimming in a sea of background particles all the time that just haven't been directly discovered,” Fermilab experiment co-chief scientist Chris Polly said in a press conference. “There might be monsters we haven't yet imagined that are emerging from the vacuum interacting with our muons and this gives us a window into seeing them.”

Wow. You mean a sea of background particles **like charge**, Mr. Polly? How hard does this stuff have to hit them in the face before they wake up? Chris Polly is so confused he thinks that charge hasn't yet been imagined or directly discovered. But the problem is they know it exists, they just refuse to give it a real presence in the field. Due to [confusion that goes back to Maxwell](#), they think charge is some sort of abstraction that exists only in the math. Because Maxwell all but hid it in his D field, it has remained out of sight since then, existing as a field in the math, but not in the world. The equations have always told us it must have a mass equivalence, but since the photon is said to have a zero rest mass, the mainstream has never given the charge field a real presence in the quantum field. In short, they have never “weighed” the charge field. They assume it weighs nothing, [while the truth is it outweighs the matter field by 19 to 1](#).

Another problem is that they have never asked themselves how this charge field interacts with matter. Exactly how is a particle charged, and what does that mean? They don't ask because they don't have an answer. But there is an answer: the charge field is real photons that are recycled right through every particle, starting at the size of the electron. The electron and muon are recycling photons, [and so are protons](#). Even neutrons are recycling, though on a different architecture. Once you realize that, all these puzzles evaporate and the math is easy to correct.

Here, it is the magnetic moment of the muon that is being miscalculated. But the magnetic moment is a direct measure of this photon recycling. The muon is charged, and therefore magnetic, precisely because of the way it recycles charge. As I have shown, like other particles, it pulls in charge at the poles and releases charge at the equator. But because the muon is an odd number of stacked spins, it is both fleeting and tilted. They know this, but don't understand why. Unlike the electron, the muon's outer spin can't align to its linear motion, so in any EM field it will be prone to collision from the front. The powerful charge field will almost immediately tear it apart. Only particles with an even number of stacked spins can survive without being spin-stripped, since their outermost spin acts as protection from the front.

[At Arstechnica](#), Jennifer Ouellette repeats the mainstream confusion, telling us

The **muon** is the heavier second-generation cousin of the electron, and that makes muons particularly sensitive to virtual particles popping in and out of existence in the quantum vacuum, since they can briefly interact with those virtual particles. “Muons are special,” Fermilab physicist Chris Polly—a co-author of the new paper and co-spokesperson for the Muon g-2 collaboration—**told *Symmetry magazine*** in 2012. “They are light enough to be produced copiously, yet heavy enough that we can use them experimentally to uniquely probe the accuracy of the Standard Model.”

That old hedge. Virtual particles popping in and out of existence in the quantum vacuum. Pretend physics standing in for real physics. And that is another reason why this has never been solved. Not only has the charge field always been virtual, but because they never could figure that out, they replaced it in most situations with this ridiculous Dirac sea of make-believe particles, to help them fudge their way out of every problem. Maxwell caused the problem, Bohr salted it in (by outlawing all questions or new theories), and Dirac then buried it deep under his virtual sea. So deep that no one in half a century has been able to think clearly about any of this. It took a complete outsider like me to swim through it.

Ouellette also says this:

The muon's magnet would typically rotate to align along the axis of the magnetic field, much like a compass does in Earth's magnetic field. But because of the muon's angular momentum, this doesn't happen; instead, the field exerts a torque on the muon's spinning magnetic moment, causing it to precess around the axis of the field. Because the muon can interact with virtual particles, the value for g differs from the classical value of 2 by about 0.1 percent—hence it's technically known as the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon.

You see how they admit what I just told you, about the muon not being able to align to the magnetic field due to its spin. But they tell it to you in a different and less precise language than I do. And that is because they can't tell you *why* that spin can't align. With other particles it does, so why not with the muon? It is because the muon has an odd number of stacked spins, giving it this “wobble”. [Since particles are composed of stacked spins](#), each spin double the inner one, [all particles have to obey gyroscopic rules](#). Both the first and the third spin want to align to the magnetic field and the linear motion of the particle, but they can't because they are orthogonal. First and fourth spins can align, because they are in line to start with. But first and third can't, because one is on the x-axis and one is on the z-axis. The spins are in different planes, and cannot align, you see.

Also notice that the muon's magnetic moment is wrong by the same amount as the Bohr magneton, which I analyzed [here](#). They are both off by .1%, and both are caused by the same thing: **the charge field of the Earth itself**. Because the mainstream ignores the charge field, it also ignores the real charge field of the Earth, though that field is a player in every experiment here on Earth. So if these experiments were done on another planet, the anomalous magnetic moment correction would not be .1%. That number comes from the fact that the math the mainstream is using is gravity only, ignoring the fact we are in a unified field that includes the charge field. Here on Earth, the strength of the charge field on the surface of the Earth is .1% of the total unified field, which we have always called the gravity field. But since we can't separate the fields, and always measure only the total field, we haven't realized the charge field is a part of the unified field.

OK, I said above that the error was in the charge field, not the vacuum potential. Can I prove it with math? I already have, in fact, so I don't have to do it again here. I pulled apart the mainstream's math on the [anomalous magnetic moment](#) in 2012, rewriting all the equations from the ground up. Part of that was replacing Planck's constant with what it was always hiding: the real charge photon radius.

Doing that allowed me to simply derive the right number for the anomalous magnetic moment straight from the charge field of the Earth, while ditching h as well as a misused π . I then corrected this equation:

$$e^2 = 2h\alpha/\mu_0c$$

by replacing the fine structure constant with

$$8[E_E/g_E/\sqrt{4/\pi}]$$

We also must replace $\hbar/2m$ with $1/\sqrt{c}$.

I did all that and more to rewrite the equations in terms of the charge field itself, which is the fundamental field here. The mainstream has always written these equations in terms of the EM field or electron field, based on e , but the equations need to be written in terms of the photon. The mainstream equations are a hash of misused and misdefined variables, including h , α , μ_0 , and even π itself. All of them can and must be rewritten in simpler and more transparent terms, not only showing where the mechanics comes from, but showing how the particles interact directly. Once the equations are corrected, all the predictions change, and I have shown how my new corrected equations match incoming data like the muon data much better.

Which brings us back to this question: since I rewrote and corrected all these charge field equations many years ago, why is the mainstream still pretending I didn't? Why are they still leading these announcement with headlines like we see at the *New York Times*, claiming these experiments MAY be pointing to new physics. **Of course they are pointing to new physics: MINE.** Every new experiment is little more than proof of what I have been saying for a decade or more about charge. You will say it is because they don't know about me. But we know that isn't true, since my papers have been outranking theirs all along. [I have more readers than all of them combined.](#) My numbers were so huge I was outranking Wikipedia on many topics, requiring Google to come in and censor me. Google is now suppressing my rankings on purpose, and we know this because other search engines aren't (yet). You will say my rankings are based on a bunch of idiots and amateurs reading me, but that can't be the case because idiots and amateurs can't get through most of my papers. Not only would they not be searching on those terms, but if they did they couldn't possibly follow the math or theory in these papers I have linked to here. No one but professionals would be searching on these terms or reading these papers, so we know they know I am here.

So we have proof that it isn't just Google that is censoring me, it is all these mainstream outlets like *Nature* and *Physorg*, who continue to report these results without once mentioning my name. They often say things like "no one can explain this" or "no one has yet come up with a theory to contain this data", when they know good and well that I did that long ago. All you have to do is a simple search on any of these subjects, and my papers come up on the front page. So they are just lying right to your face, in order to protect their entrenched theories. They are mad my papers outrank theirs, and this is how they react. What makes it even sadder is that they know it themselves. So who are they fooling? They know I exist and that I am right, and so they must know how pathetic they are to deny it. But they should know by now I am not going away. I am going to continue to be their bad conscience, reminding the world of the truth **every day for the rest of their miserable lives.**