return to updates

WHAT *ARE* NEUTRINOS?

by Miles Mathis

In the ongoing saga I have called the Great Neutrino Muddle (are neutrinos traveling faster than c?), we are now told [November 22, 2011] that a new experiment on neutrinos confirms the first one. We are told that neutrinos are indeed going faster than light. But this time some prominent physicists are saying no. I won't get into the arguments, since no one knows what they are talking about anyway. I will only point out the flaw in this second "discovery". It all centers on the expectation that the neutrinos should lose energy as they travel the path. This just proves that mainstream physicists don't know what neutrinos are. All along, particle physicists have *assumed* that neutrinos are particles somewhat like photons, with zero rest mass but a tiny energy. The neutrino came from beta decay experiments, and it was proposed by Wolfgang Pauli in 1930 to fill energy gaps there. Very little has changed since then. Unfortunately, the gap isn't properly explained by a new particle, as I have shown: it is caused by magnetic or spin change to the surrounding charge field, which causes a small energy change. This change is localized, and therefore it acts somewhat like a particle, but it is a field wave, like sound. Again, a *field* wave, like sound; not the spin of a particle, like light. This localized field change can then travel through the charge field at the speed of light, still acting somewhat like a photon. But it isn't either a photon or a neutrino. It isn't a particle at all. It is a wave like sound, which exists only as a pattern on a background. This is precisely why their neutrino in this new experiment isn't acting like a particle, losing energy as it moves through a field. This charge field wave wouldn't be expected to lose energy like a particle, it would be expected to lose energy like a wave. But since they are applying particle equations to it instead of wave equations, they get the wrong answer.

You will say, "No, they are applying quantum equations, which *are* wave equations." And I say, "No, they are applying quantum equations, which are *titled* wave equations, but which aren't really *field* wave equations. Quantum equations were invented to apply to quanta like photons and electrons, which are particles. The equations have been tweaked over the years to work on those particles, so it doesn't matter what we call them, they are still particle equations."

You will say, "No, quanta have both wave and particle qualities—as you have admitted in other places—and the quantum equations also have particle and wave qualities." And I answer, "Yes, the quantum 'wave' equations include both the particle and wave characteristics of quanta, but the wave characteristics of quanta are actually **spin** characteristics of real particles. These wave characteristics are not equivalent to *field* wave characteristics." You see, the mainstream hasn't yet discovered that we have two sorts of wave equations: field wave equations, and spin equations. The spin equations mirror wave equations in many ways, since the spins create waves, but fundamentally they *aren't* the same. A wave created by spin will not travel exactly like a wave created by a field disturbance. This is because a spin is NOT just a field disturbance. Spin is the motion of a real particle, and so it travels with the particle. A field wave does not travel with the particle, so the paths of the two waves will not be the same. In short, the spin wave will diminish slightly faster than the field wave, and this is due to the nature of collisions in the field. Both waves propagate via collisions in the field, but they propagate in fundamentally different ways. Individual photons will lose more energy as they move through a field than will a field wave, and this is because photons *lose* energy in collision, while a field wave *transmits* energy in collision. Yes, even a field wave will lose *some* energy, but it loses less than a spin wave.

To see in more detail why this is, we have to study the collisions in the field carefully. If you have a photon moving through a charge field, you have photons colliding with other photons. The charge field is photons. But since all photons are spinning, collisions affect only the outer spins. Photons are interpenetrable to a photon field to a pretty large degree, but when we do have a collision, we find only a spin damping. We get edge to edge hits, and the spins are affected mechanically. The spins offset, like little gears, and the free photon loses a little energy and the charge photon gain a bit. That is how a spin wave is damped.

But if we have a *field* wave moving through the charge field, we have a slightly different mechanics. To see this, we have to return to the mechanics of beta decay. A positron impacts a neutron, reversing the outer spins of both. By reversing the outer spin, the positron becomes an electron. The positron was emitting an anti-photonic charge field, but the new electron is emitting a photonic charge field. Yes, due only to spin, the charge field of anti-matter is upside-down compared to matter. Since the ambient charge field is photonic, the ambient field gets a boost. But this field boost, though localized, isn't completely localized. Meaning, it isn't localized to one particle. The new electron is emitting a lot of charge photons, and all these photons interact with the ambient field. All of these charge photons bump other charge photons, transferring energy via spins, just like the free photon did. But since we are tracking the field now, instead of the individual photon, we don't see the same sort of damping.

If we track the spin on one photon, then that spin will diminish as we travel through the field. At the end, we sum all those free photons, to find the total diminishment. But if we track the field wave, we are still tracking individual collisions, yes, but we are switching particles after each collision. In other words, we have a collision, and the first photon transfers energy to the second. But if we are tracking the field wave, we dump the first photon and now follow the second. The second has increased its energy, not decreased it. So if we track the field energy, we see it moving across the field with very little diminishment. From a certain point of view, it will look like a particle moving through the field. That is what a neutrino is.

The photon is a particle with spin, and the spin causes the appearance of a wave. The neutrino is not a particle. The neutrino is a definite energy change moving across or through a charge field. The neutrino may look like a particle, but it isn't. And its energy diminishes much less than the photon's energy diminishes, as they both travel through a field. In fact, this is the best way to figure out if you are dealing with photons or neutrinos. Neutrinos will travel with little or no diminishment through charge fields, and even through matter. We already know this, but I have just explained why it is, with simple mechanics.

To read more about neutrinos, and especially the Solar Neutrino Problem, you may now go to my newest paper.