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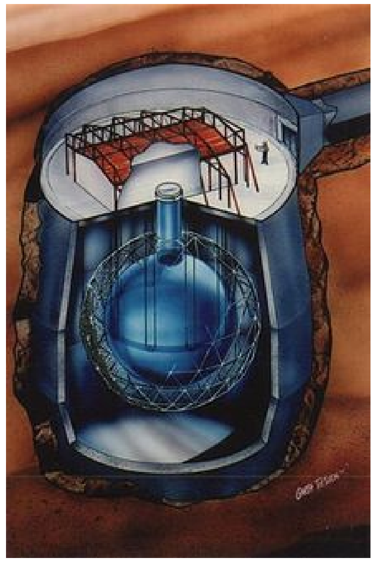
The Solar Neutrino Problem



by Miles Mathis

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The Solar Neutrion Problem. After being a mystery for decades, this problem was said to have been solved a few years ago. In this way, it is somewhat like the Moon's ionosphere problem, now claimed to be solved by moon dust. Just as I recently showed how that solution is faked, I will show the same with this one.

It has been known since the late 1960's that the number of neutrinos produced by the Sun is 66% too low. The Sun is producing only 1/3rd the number expected, according to mainstream measurements. To explain this big miss in prediction, particle physicists decided to give the previously massless neutrino a small mass. They also claimed that the neutrino could change forms, from an electron neutrino to a muon neutrino or tau neutrino. If 2/3rds of electron neutrinos were turned into other types between here and the Sun, the problem would be solved.

Before we get to the specifics of this terrible theory, just notice how illogical it is from the beginning. We are told that most neutrinos pass through the Earth with no effect. Less than 1% suffer life-changing collisions when passing through thousands of miles of dense material. But we are supposed to believe that 66% of neutrinos suffer life-changing collisions or interactions when passing through the nearly "empty" space between here and the Sun? Talk about a theory with no legs, that refutes itself from the first word.

Since I have shown that precisely none of these particles actually exist, I know this solution is another terrible fudge. First, I showed that the so-called electron neutrino was proposed to fill a hole in beta decay. But since this hole is just a charge-field lack of symmetry, it shouldn't be filled with a particle. It is simply the difference between the ambient charge field before and after the decay, and it is only a spin difference, not a particle difference. In other words, in beta decay, the neutron doesn't decay at all. It gets hit by a positron. The outer spins of both particles reverse, turning the neutron into a proton and the positron into an electron. Since all this is happening in an ambient charge field, and since this ambient field has a summed spin, the summed spin of the ambient field will change very slightly locally due to the hit. The incoming positron was negative to the field, and subtracted a small amount of spin from it, but the electron does the opposite. Instead, a small amount of spin is *added* to the ambient field total. Or, the positron was pouring antiphotons into the field, but the electron is pouring photons into the field. Locally, the summed spin of the ambient field has changed. This spin change is what we have called the neutrino. Since the spin change is localized—it is localized to the spot where the hit took place—it will appear to be a particle. It will also travel. It moves away from the spot of the hit, with a definite direction determined by the hit. So again it may appear to move like a particle. But it is not a particle, it is a field wave. In this way, it is analogous to a water wave, which is also a field wave. The wave in water may act like a particle in some ways, but it isn't. Just so, the electron neutrino.

Now the muon neutrino. The mass/energy of the muon neutrino is 170keV. This is about 77,000 times the mass/energy of the electron neutrino, which has a mass of 2.2eV. And it is almost a hundred times smaller than the tau neutrino, at 15.5 MeV. How can particles with such different energies "oscillate", one becoming the other? Well, the mainstream never explains it, but it doesn't matter, because this isn't the mechanism. As I explain in the linked paper above, the muon neutrino isn't related to the electron neutrino. It is related to the electron itself. The mainstream doesn't know this because the mainstream doesn't have my quantum spin equation. With that equation, we find that spin-stripping the electron is the same as dividing its mass/energy by 9. That gives us a particle with a mass/energy of 56.78keV. If we multiply that by three, we get 170keV, the mass/energy of the muon neutrino. The muon neutrino isn't a neutrino. There are no neutrinos. The muon neutrino is three non-spinning electrons in a group. These non-spinning electrons are also created by hits, the same sort of hits we see in beta decay. If that neutron that got hit by a positron then gets hits by an electron, the electron doesn't reverse back into a positron. Instead, the outer spin is stripped (or tamped down to zero). The electron loses its spin and thereby its magnetism, which will make it seem to disappear in a magnetic field. When we get a lot of these hits in a relatively small space, the non-spinning electrons will be forced together by charge potentials. They create little zero-spin points in the field, and the field deals with those by forcing them together. It takes a rather complicated analysis of the field to show this, but as a matter of quick visualization, you can think of the electrons as huddling for protection from the charge wind. Although the electrons have lost their outer spins, they still have inner spins, and they try to arrange those inner spins as protection against buffeting charge. So the three non-spinning electrons are huddling back-to-back, as it were, each one facing in one of the three major directions in space.

The tau is even harder to link to the other neutrinos, due to its large energy. With thirty times the energy of the resting electron, you wouldn't think it would be possible to propose it oscillated with the tiny electron neutrino, 7 million times smaller. But stuff like this doesn't stop the mainstream. Once they come up with a theory, no amount of counter-evidence can stop them. Unfortunately for them, I have shown the tau neutrino is also not a neutrino. Like the muon neutrino, it is linked to the electron. It is four x-spinning electrons. An x-spinning electron is an electron that has gained an extra spin from the field. It is a sort of uber-electron, and it inhabits the spin level in between electrons and muons (mu-mesons). Using my spin equations, I show a match of the tau neutrino's energy and the energy of the x-spinning electron.

So there is no neutrino oscillation. And there are no neutrinos. There is also no beta *decay*. Nothing decays. All these things are caused by real hits in the charge field, and are explained by spin cancellations or augmentations. Spin mechanics, in other words.

I have explained the older experiments mechanically, but what of the newer experiments, where they claim to discover proof of neutrino oscillation? Don't they find all three neutrinos, proving that the numbers from the Sun have been verified? No. Not even close. They find some data they *choose* to read that way, but I will show that the data is easier to read as proof of my charge field.

To start with, they tell you that 2/3rds of the total electron neutrino emission turns to muon neutrinos or tau neutrinos between here and the Sun, but they have no evidence of that. Meaning, they don't have any proof or indication that those “oscillations” are actually happening. We don't have any counters parked in space around Venus, for instance, monitoring electron neutrinos going in and muon or tau neutrinos going out. The only evidence we have is from SNOLAB and a couple of other places, which claim to find the various neutrinos in the right amounts here on Earth. But how would we know that those muon neutrinos and tau neutrinos at SNOLAB are the ones that oscillated on the way here from the Sun? The Sun isn't the only producer of either. The page at Wikipedia admits muon neutrinos are produced in the upper atmosphere by cosmic rays.

The physicists at SNOLAB are extrapolating from very little data. They get very few hits, which was the whole point of going 2km down into the Earth. Do they know where their particles are coming from? No. They have no way of knowing if the muon neutrinos they claim to detect are coming from the Sun, via oscillation, or from the upper atmosphere, via cosmic rays.

To see the state of the art, let us look at a quote:

The first strong evidence for neutrino oscillation came in 1998 from the Super-Kamiokande collaboration in Japan. It produced observations consistent with muon-neutrinos (produced in the upper atmosphere by cosmic rays) changing into tau-neutrinos. What was proved was that fewer neutrinos were detected coming through the Earth than could be detected coming directly above the detector. Not only that, their observations only concerned muon neutrinos coming from the interaction of cosmic rays with the Earth's atmosphere. No tau neutrinos were observed at Super-Kamiokande.

I recommend you study that closely. Notice that sentence two tells you this experiment produced observations consistent with muon neutrinos turning into tau neutrinos. Then notice the last sentence: “No tau neutrinos were observed.” Beg pardon? If no tau neutrinos were observed, then what “observations” indicated they were produced? “Well, we didn't actually see any tau neutrinos, but we think the muon neutrinos were turning into them.” Based on what? This is the sort of thing we get with this “solved problem.”

The convincing evidence for solar neutrino oscillation came in 2001 from the Sudbury Neutrino Observatory (SNO) in Canada. It detected all types of neutrinos coming from the Sun, and was able to distinguish between electron-neutrinos and the other two flavors (but could not distinguish the muon and tau flavours), by uniquely using heavy water as the detection medium. After extensive statistical analysis, it was found that about 35% of the arriving solar neutrinos are electron-neutrinos, with the others being muon- or tau-neutrinos.

Does that sound convincing to you? We have an experiment that admits it cannot even distinguish between two of the three particles being studied, and yet we are supposed to have proof of a solution?

Apparently all this experiment at SNOLAB found was about 1/3rd electron neutrinos. But we have known that since 1968. The 2002 Nobel Prize went to the guys that found that deficit in 1968. So I think we need more than that.

If we dig a bit deeper, it starts to get really ugly:

As a neutrino propagates through space, the quantum mechanical phases of the three mass states advance at slightly different rates due to the slight differences in the neutrino masses. This results in a changing mixture of mass states as the neutrino travels, but a different mixture of mass states corresponds to a different mixture of flavor states. So a neutrino born as, say, an electron neutrino will be some mixture of electron, mu, and tau neutrino after traveling some distance.

I'm sorry, that doesn't sound like physics to me. That sounds like a big fudge being born. When they start saying stuff like that, you can be sure they don't know what they are talking about. They are just making it up as they go. Ask them if they have any evidence or data for that statement. No. How could they? What possible data could there be? Have they ever found a mixed state particle? What would a mixed state particle look like, to a detector? Would it have three different masses or energies? No, I guess it would just be a blob that they couldn't distinguish, as above with their data at SNOLAB. I am sure they are selling their inability to distinguish the tau neutrino from the muon neutrino as proof that they caught the particle in mid-oscillation. "It was in the process of oscillating, so we couldn't get a get grip on it." In this way, any blobby indistinct data can be used as proof of a theory. The worse your data set is, the better you will like it. "Our data set has no resolution, no sigma, and is indistinguishable from background, so yippy, let's celebrate. It must be proof of a mixed eigenstate!"

But let's continue to pick apart their text. They make it so easy:

The idea of neutrino oscillation was first put forward in 1957 by Bruno Pontecorvo, who proposed that neutrino-antineutrino transitions may occur in analogy with neutral kaon mixing. Although such matter-antimatter oscillation has not been observed, this idea formed the conceptual foundation for the quantitative theory of neutrino flavor oscillation, which was first developed by Maki, Nakagawa, and Sakata in 1962 and further elaborated by Pontecorvo in 1967. One year later the solar neutrino deficit was first observed and that was followed by the famous paper of Gribov and Pontecorvo published in 1969 titled "Neutrino astronomy and lepton charge".

They really let it all hang out, don't they? Although the proposed transitions have not been observed to this day, they decided to base a whole theory on it. Strange that they admit the matter-antimatter oscillations have not been observed, but don't admit it about the neutrino oscillations. I guess if any Solar mystery depended on matter-antimatter oscillations, they would fudge a solution proving that, too. Notice they had the theory before they had the problem. This oscillation theory had been sitting around since 1957. By 1967, it had morphed into neutrino oscillation, and the very next year they found a problem they could solve with it. It was a prize just waiting to happen.

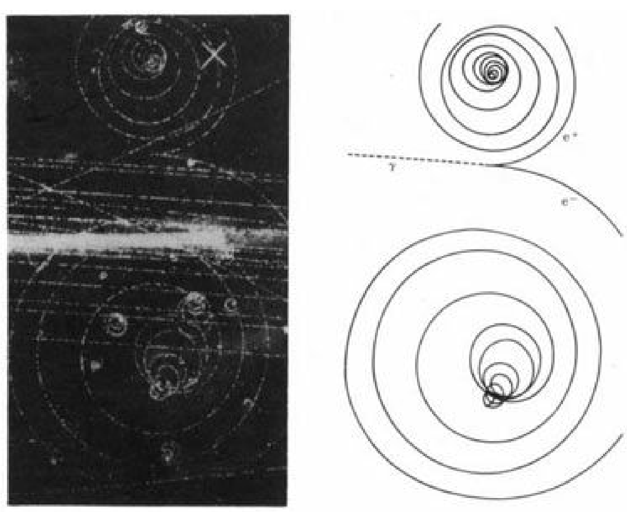
This is how new physics works. They don't have a problem first, and then a solution. No, they have solutions just waiting around. The mathematicians have fudged equations into the next century, and the physicists are just sniffing around for problems to apply them to. And they admit this, in public, on the 6th largest website in the world.

And why 2/3rds? Why not half? Why not .61? Do they have a simple, logical explanation for the split we see? No. I mention this because I *do* have a simple logical explanation for that number, as you will now see.

That 1/3rd, 2/3rd split is our first clue. The second clue is in the fact that the standard model thinks all neutrinos are left-handed. Although it has both neutrinos and anti-neutrinos, it does not give that split to chirality or spin. Actually, there is some confusion on this point, since the neutrino page at Wikipedia tells us the split is due to chirality, but the neutrino oscillation page tells us its isn't. On Raymond Davis' page, it tells us that "detecting neutrinos proved considerably more difficult than not detecting antineutrinos." So we have obviously detected a lot of anti-neutrinos. If they are telling us that right-handed neutrinos have not been found, they must be telling us that anti-neutrinos are not right-handed. Which means that the "anti" tag is not telling us chirality.

The reason neutrino theory is such a godawful mess—despite all the work done on it—is that the standard model has refused to this day to give the photon real mass, real radius, and real spin. They don't have photons and antiphotons to work with, and this has doomed all neutrino theory from the start. I will be told that some limited theories use antiphotons, but even then they don't give the particles real spin. They just give them more unassigned quantum numbers, which only adds to the mess.

I will start by explaining where the 1/3rd, 2/3rd split comes from, since that will lead us in nicely. Long ago I used pair production to show my readers that the charge field on the Earth is split 1/3rd, 2/3rd.



Those spirals are in a 2 to 1 ratio, which is the same as 2/3rd, 1/3rd. If we have twice as many photons as antiphotons, then in the total field we will have 2/3rd photons. Simple math. Both the electron and positron are spiraling out in a field of charge, and if that charge field is split, then the electron will spiral larger than the positron. The positron is spiraling out in an opposing field of spins, while the electron isn't. Real spins, real collisions.

So that is where our numbers are coming from. That is how I knew I had the answer to the Solar Neutrino Problem as soon as I looked at the numbers, and why I knew to ignore their claims of a solution. Their solution wasn't mechanical, and I could tell that from the first word. Since mine is, I knew I had them beat.

I can also tell you why they think all neutrinos are left-handed. Since electron neutrinos are actually field waves, they have to travel as field waves. Which means they are just blips or humps in the ambient charge field. They aren't real particles. Since the ambient charge field on the Earth always sums to photon, not antiphoton, the total field will always be measured as photon. Although 1/3rd of the individual particles are anti-photons, every field measurement will be a measurement of a summed field. Since there will always be more photons in even the tiniest space, the field will always be measured to be photon, or left. This is why they think all neutrinos are left. Since the neutrino is a hump in the field, and the field always sums left on the Earth, any neutrino measured on the Earth will look left.

So why do we know about both neutrinos and anti-neutrinos? If the anti-neutrino isn't right-handed, what is it? As I showed above, it is a spin deficit. In beta decay and anti-beta decay, we have different spin interactions. In the first, we have a positron flipping its outer spin to become an electron. As a positron, it was emitting anti-photons. As an electron, it is emitting photons. So at the point of the hit, we have small left-augmentation. We have a localized loss of antiphotons and a gain of photons. This may look like a particle to detectors, because it is so localized, but it is really something like a photon density increase in one little hump. In the second case, we have an electron flipping its outer spin to become a positron, with the opposite field outcome. Instead of a little hump of dense photons, we have a little hump of antiphotons, which can then travel out through the field. Problem is, our detectors cannot distinguish a photon field hump from an antiphoton field hump. Since both humps are travelling in a photon field, the detector will read both as left. The detector can't read the spin on the hump, it can only read the energy of the hump.

So the answer is that we know of anti-neutrinos both from the initial hit, which can be beta or anti-beta, and from subsequent reactions of the hump. We just can't directly measure the chirality.

Which brings us to the data from SNOLAB and other experiments. Since they are finding 1/3rd of their total neutrinos to be electron neutrinos, we may infer that these are actually humps of anti-photons. Since they are traveling in a photon field, the detectors can only detect them as left, but they aren't left locally. They are right. So why are they failing to detect the photon humps? Simply because the detector is using a magnetic detection. To make any kind of magnetic detection of the field, the detector has to be set to detect a certain configuration. In other words, the same detector can't detect both right and left at the same time. Why? Because the detector itself has to have one orientation or the other. The detector can't be both right magnetic and left magnetic at the same time. The detector is like a field itself, and we then measure the incoming particles relative to that set field. Well, the detecting field must either sum left or right. It can't sum both left and right at the same time.

This is what caused the initial problem back in 1968. Not realizing the nature of the ambient field, Ray Davis didn't realize neutrinos were traveling field humps in the photon field. He also didn't realize the ambient field of charge photons was already skewed 1/3rd to 2/3rd in the vicinity of the Earth. Since beta decay had already been misread when he came along, he just followed the conclusions of that theory, which were badly garbled. Everyone expected symmetry when there was no symmetry. Symmetry only applies globally, and the field of the Earth is a local field. There is no requirement of symmetry in a local field. Therefore, when he found he was detecting only 1/3rd of the expected neutrinos, it looked like there was a big problem. But there never was a problem. We never needed oscillation. Even today, SNOLAB isn't detecting oscillation, it is detecting the elusive photon humps.

Or I suppose that is what it is doing. We don't really know. Remember, it is only finding two classes of particles, not three. It is finding electron neutrinos and muon/tau neutrinos, but it cannot discern between the last two. That is two classes, not three. Which implies it is probably detecting neutrinos and anti-neutrinos, not muon or tau neutrinos. If one of its two classes of detections is much larger than the other, it is probably because the machine doesn't have enough focus to detect the photon hump in the field of photons. It is therefore mistaking the left electron neutrino for the muon neutrino.

What I mean by that is it is easier to detect an antiphoton hump in a field of photons, since it is easier to tell where the boundary is. The field gives you the boundary itself, and your detector doesn't have to create it. The "particle" has a more definite edge. But the hump of photons in a field of photons is like a glass of water thrown into the ocean. You can't tell where the hump ends and the field begins. If your detector is detecting a cross section that is slightly too large, you are going to be measuring the field beyond the hump, you see. Your particle is going to look bigger or more energetic than it actually is.

In conclusion, there was never any Solar neutrino deficit to begin with. The detectors were only detecting the right neutrinos, and since the right neutrinos are 1/3rd of the field, they were detecting just the right amount. Which means that neutrino oscillation is just one more embarrassing fudge that will soon have to be ejected from the textbooks and encyclopedias. The whole neutrino problem wasn't solved by oscillation, it has now been solved by my charge field.

As a bonus, I will answer a pertinent question from a reader. "If photons cannot travel through miles of dense material, and if neutrinos are just humps in the photon field, why can neutrinos travel miles through dense material?" Because photons are particles and neutrinos are not. Neutrinos should either be thought of as collections of particles, or as shapes in a field of particles. With either definition, we would expect dense matter to interact differently with photons than with neutrinos.

The very fact that neutrinos *can* travel so easily and far through dense material should have been indication that they are not particles. If they were particles like photons, they should interact with matter. That is what particles do. That is part of the definition of "particle." The only way neutrinos could have been particles and interact with matter as little as they do, is if neutrinos were billions of times smaller than photons. But they tell us the photon is already a point. How can you be billions of times smaller than a point? The photon has zero mass. How can a neutrino be billions of times smaller than a point with no mass? Even if we use my mass and radius for the photon, the neutrino would have to have a mass of something like 10^{-46}kg and a radius a billion billion times smaller than the proton. That's a about a million billion billion billion times smaller than you. That can't be right because it doesn't match the energy of the neutrino. A neutrino has roughly the *same* energy as a charge photon, and the same speed, so it can't be millions or billions of times smaller.

We can think of the neutrino as either a shape or a group. If it is a shape, then any collision with matter will only knock out part of its shape. The rest of its shape can continue on. But even this is not a perfect visualization. Because the neutrino is a shape, not a particle, it won't collide with matter like a particle. A particle cannot be compressed, but a shape can. The shape has some field density, as I said above, and as the neutrino shape travels through matter, the shape can compress or expand slightly. This allows it to dodge most collisions. The shape also doesn't have spin of its own. It may be a collection of internal spins, as we saw above, but it doesn't have a total edge spin, like any real particle would have. In other words, the neutrino is not a spinning sphere, with some sort of z-spin. Since almost all collisions of photons are edge hits, photons meet z-spin to z-spin. But neutrinos never collide in that way. They are not spheres and don't have z-spins. Only the outer part of the group or shape gets jostled, and in most cases we may assume this hit is not fatal to the whole shape or group.

For instance, say we let the neutrino be a dense collection of very small, very low energy photons. This collection of photons will not act like one larger photon. At the worst, an edge hit will strip off some of the photons on that side, but the rest will continue on. In that case, our neutrino may have lost a small part of its mass/energy, but it will continue on with no loss of velocity.

In sum, field shapes or waves are not as susceptible to total redirection as particles, and this is clear no matter how we think of them. It must be much harder to redirect a field hump than a particle, whether you think of the hump as a density, a shape, or a collection. In the end, this is because the particle acts like a structured solid, which cannot be easily split. Although I have shown these quantum particles *are* composed of stacked spins, and the spins can be stripped and augmented, the spins still have structure. Hitting a spin will effect the whole particle, simply because *the whole particle is spinning*. But a field hump acts more like a liquid. The constituent parts of the hump are more loosely bound. Edges of the hump can be compressed or stripped without effecting the whole hump. So while the photon moves through matter like a solid, the neutrino moves through matter more like a liquid or gas.

We can use water as an analogy here again. Since the neutrino is a field wave, we can think of the photon as like a water molecule, and the neutrino as like a water wave. If we put a rock in the stream, then send a water molecule right at the rock, the rock will hit it. We have a definite collision, and real stoppage or redirection. But if we do the same with the wave, the wave can go right around the rock, perhaps even rebuilding the lost segment on the other side. This is because the wave is only a shape. It isn't a particle.