

# The Real Spin of Light

by Miles Mathis

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As another example of the confusion of contemporary physics, we see today a [reprint at Microsoft Start](#) of a recent [Physorg article](#). Bailey Bedford is reporting on experiments at the University of Maryland led by Howard Milchberg, in which photons are found to have multiple real spins. The first spin, at 90 degrees to  $c$ , has been known for a while, but they have discovered a second one in line with  $c$ .

**“Before our experiments, it wasn't appreciated that particles of light—photons—could have sideways-pointing OAM,” Milchberg says. “Colleagues initially thought it was weird or wrong. Now, research on STOVs is rapidly growing worldwide, with possible applications in areas such as optical communications, nonlinear optics, and exotic forms of microscopy.”**

Why is that an example of confusion? Because the mainstream has been assuring us for many decades that quanta, including photons and electrons, don't have real spin. **We are told their spins are virtual or mathematical only.** This is to prevent you from asking mechanical questions. Even here, we see them replacing “spin” with “OAM”, or orbital angular momentum. That's just spin, but they don't want to admit that. They need to keep things confused so that you forget to notice this brings down almost a century of theory and math. If they admit photons have real spins, they have to admit they have real size as well, which means they have real masses and radii. And if they admit that all of QED collapses in to a pile of fluff. Actually, it had already collapsed for a hundred other reasons, but this just makes it more obvious. So they report these things while keeping the standard model unchanged. They refuse to update any of the books or pages at Wiki or Britannica, because. . . well because that would be inconvenient. It would also be to admit I have been right all along, about this and everything else.

For almost two decades now I have been telling them that photons not only have real radii, masses, and spins, but that they have STACKED spins. See for example my highly influential [papers on superposition](#) from 2005 which have been superviral for years—until they were censored along with the rest of my work by Google. It isn't waves or wavefronts or wavepackets that have these characteristics, either, it is individual photons—as Milchberg seems to admit. He says outright that **photons have OAM.** **As I have shown, each individual photon has a wave, and the wave is created by stacked spins.**

This is also interesting:

**The consequences described in the team's theory aren't so different from the physics at play when kids are on a playground. When you spin a merry-go-round, you change the angular momentum by pushing it, and the effectiveness of a push depends on where you apply the force—you get nothing from pushing inwards on the axle and the greatest change from pushing sideways on the outer edge.**

**The mass of the merry-go-round and everything on it also impacts the angular momentum. For instance, kids jumping off a moving merry-go-round carry away some of the angular momentum, making the merry-go-round easier to stop.**

That is to admit the light has mass, isn't it? They tell you these things to your face, but because they don't highlight them, most people won't see that this destroys decades of theory all at once. The other thing this kills is the idea we are inoculated with on day one of post-graduate physics: that the quantum realm is unlike the macro-realm, with a whole new set of rules (or no rules). But as they admit here, that isn't true. As I have been saying all along, the quantum realm is just like the macro-realm and obeys all the same rules of physics and logic.

This is perhaps the most important line in the press release, though again it is buried. You would never key on it without me here to circle it for you:

The team also showed that, like a merry-go-round, pushing with the spin adds OAM, and pushing against it removes OAM.

Again, precisely what I have been saying for decades. These spins work like cogs, being able to spin one another up and down, transferring energy that way by direct contact. This adds another layer of polarity to all equations, including the wave function, since you have to keep track of both the direction of the light and of its spin. [As I have shown](#), some light acts like antiphotons, because its spin is reversed. [This creates anticolor](#), among other things. Sometimes they admit it, as when they show [light causing cooling instead of heating](#). But most of the time they still deny it, because they can't explain it. If they admit it, they have to give you my explanation, which is the only one that exists, and they would rather put their fingers in the light socket than do that.