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Hollow Neon Atoms?

by Miles Mathis

On June 6, 2013, *Scientific American* published an article entitled "Giant, Heavy and Hollow: Physicists Create Extreme Atoms." But when one of my readers sent me the link, it came into my email box like this: http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=giant-heavy-and-hollow-physicists-create-extreme-atoms&WT.mc_id=SA_WR_20130612. Giant, heavy and hollow physicists create extreme atoms. I thought, "Aha, my central thesis is proved: physics really is led by giant hollow physicists." I only hoped for pictures.

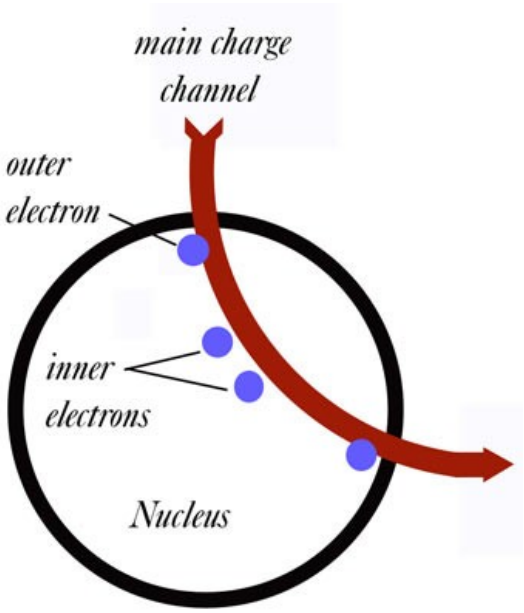
We didn't get that, unfortunately, but we did get another article that made no sense. Author Richard van Noorden was attempting to relate to us the results of a new experiment, but all we readers ended up getting is another garbled mess. In short, what is happening is that physicists at SLAC are blasting Neon atoms with very high powered lasers, composed of X-rays. They find that the X-rays remove inner electrons first, leaving a "hollow" atom for a split second.

Although I don't question that higher energy electrons are being knocked out first, I do question the rest. To start with, given current electron orbital theory, how does knocking out inner electrons make the atom hollow? Isn't the nucleus still there? If so, then what is hollow about it? Knocking out inner electrons doesn't make an atom hollow. Most of the mass of the atom is in the nucleus, so nothing is hollow here.

Perhaps an even bigger problem is encountered when we ask how and why the X-rays are knocking out inner electrons first. Given current theory, there is no reason they would do that. The outer electrons "can be kicked away with the least amount of energy," as they admit in the article, so why would inner electrons go first? You see, what we have here is clear and immediate disproof of the current theories, but they don't ever admit that. They just ignore it. All data that contradicts standing theory is reported but ignored. You are given the data, yes, but you are never told that the data is impossible to explain with current theory. Instead, you are treated to articles like this one, which simply use the new experiments to cheer for mainstream physics. Who cares if the experiments give us data that contradicts all our old theories, as long as the experiments require multi-million dollar toys that work. We built the toys, didn't we? The toys work, don't they? So the theories must be right, right? Well, no.

I am here writing today because this experiment proves my theory, not theirs. Yes, their toys are nice,

but their theories are garbage nonetheless. I have shown in my nuclear diagrams that the nucleus—using simple and real spin mechanics—actually channels charge through the array of protons and neutrons. Not only that, but the charge comes in at the poles and is re-emitted at the nuclear equator. What is more, I have shown that electrons don't orbit the nucleus as a whole, they orbit a specific proton in the nucleus. So most electrons are in the nuclear interior, and all of them are *in* the nucleus proper. Although I didn't know of this experiment or any like it when I began diagramming the nucleus, it turns out my diagrams explain these experiments immediately, with real and visualizable mechanics. Since X-rays are photons, and photons *are* the charge field, these X-rays are being recycled through the nucleus with all other smaller photons. Therefore, they go in the nuclear poles, are channeled through the nuclear center, and then come out the carousel level—which is like the nuclear equator. As they come in, they hit the outer "valence electrons" first. I have shown the valence electrons reside at the poles, and they are normally considered to be outer electrons, both in my theory and in current theory. But because the charge is moving in at that point, the valence electrons are pushed in, not out. Those electrons therefore aren't the first ones ejected or the first ones we detect. Instead, the charge continues on into the nuclear center, where it contacts the inner electrons. The X-ray charge then pushes those inner electrons out the carousel level first, followed by the valence electrons. That is why the inner electrons precede the outer electrons to our detectors. You simply have to follow the direction of the charge wind, you see.



The inner electrons get ejected from the atom first, simply because they are ahead of the valence electrons in the charge wind.

A close reader will say, "Aha! But what about that electron to the right. That is an outer electron, and it should be ejected first. Doesn't that contradict your theory?"

No, it doesn't. It is more *proof* of my theory, since that electron is outer in my diagram only. It isn't considered to be "outer" by current theory. In my diagram, that would be a carousel electron, orbiting a carousel proton. And in my theory and diagram, that electron is normally one of the *hardest* to strip away from the nucleus. Why? Simply because the charge wind is moving out there. Under normal

circumstances, electrons aren't stripped by the charge field. They exist all the time in a normal charge wind, so it doesn't have the strength to strip them. They are stripped by an external field, either applied by us (like a manufactured magnetic field) or by a nearby larger nucleus. In other words, the field that is stripping the electrons doesn't go through the nucleus like charge, it simply passes by like an external wind. It is stronger than the element's normal charge field, so it blows right by the normal charge channels. Well, if you apply such an external field to an atom, it has to get by the normal charge field. Since the normal charge field is moving strongly out at that point, it resists any external field coming in or passing by. Those electrons in the carousel level are protected by the charge coming out, you see. For this reason, those electrons are not considered to be "outer" by current theory. Since they require higher energies to strip, they are considered to be inner electrons. They *aren't* inner, as you see, but in the current tables, they exist in inner orbitals. Therefore, when they arrive at detectors, they have energies corresponding to (what the mainstream thinks are) inner orbitals.

This also explains how outer electrons can seem to fall into inner positions, which then have to be blasted away by a second hit in experiments like this. According to current theory, that shouldn't be possible. They propose it all the time—and have for decades—but it has never made any sense. Since outer electrons are supposed to be less energetic and less strongly bound, they shouldn't be able to just fall into open inner positions. The energies don't match, and it is unentropic for particles to "fall" from a less energetic position to a more. They make you think this fall is somehow caused by a gravitational potential, but if you do the math, you find the gravitational potential is way too small to account for the move down. Remember, gravity is said to be something like 10^{-38} less than E/M at the quantum level. In current theory, there is no mechanical reason those outer electrons should fall into inner positions. In fact, using current equations and theory, the E/M potential of the nucleus should strongly *prevent* such a fall. Electrons and protons repel one another in current theory, remember? And the closer they are, the more they should repel. So the nucleus not only doesn't allow the fall, it should prevent it. The nucleus should exclude those less energetic outer electrons from falling. To propose that outer electrons simply fall into inner positions is once again to flout the very definitions of the field. These physicists are contradicting themselves to suit the filling of their holes.

But with my diagrams and fields, it is easy to explain without contradiction. Since valence positions are outer in my theory, and on the poles, they will be the first to be refilled by the ambient field. Any passing electron will be pushed by the charge field to the poles, since the charge field is going there already. But if the inner positions have been emptied, the valence electron will have no reason to stay on the pole. It will follow the charge on down. In fact, it will follow charge right out the carousel level, and may or may not stick on a carousel proton. If it has the right energy, it will; if not, not. But since the field is electron-rich, it won't take long to supply the carousel level proton with an electron that fits it, and the nucleus then begins to refill by the normal methods.

So you see, the old rules simply don't apply. All the field potentials are created by charge channeling, not by plusses and minuses on protons and electrons. Many or most of the assumptions of current theory are wrong, and they have only been matched to data over many decades by literally thousands of pushes and fudges. Specifically, the nucleus doesn't have an overall potential, created by either gravity or E/M. What it has are channels of potential, both plus and minus. As I showed in previous papers (see link above), this has been known from experiment since the early 1960's, when Robert Hofstadter proved it. He won a Nobel Prize for it, for all the good it did him. Despite his short-lived fame, he and his data were soon buried, and charge channeling didn't arise again until I proposed it.*

Interestingly, I didn't build my theory on top of Hofstadter's work or anyone else's: I didn't even know of them until afterwards, when readers sent me to this and other confirming data. I built my initial

diagrams straight from the Periodic Table, intuiting or deducing the necessary configurations based mainly on what I perceived to be the necessary mechanics. I knew the quantum world had to make physical and mechanical sense—contra what we have been taught since the 1920's—and I assumed the nucleus must be channeling charge. I could see no reason why it should be impervious to charge, and since it is known to be a charged body, the charge should create real potentials inside a real body. I could see that this would explain the strong force—or more precisely explain *away* the strong force. So it was a natural assumption to make for any number of reasons. Once I got into my diagramming, I could see that many things both in periods and groups were easily explained by charge channeling, and everything I have done since then has confirmed the correctness of my first postulates. Those who have followed my papers on the nucleus know this to be true.

But let us return to the problem at hand. Near the end of the article, we find this:

Two decades ago, several research groups made hollow atoms using a different process: first stripping almost all of the electrons from atoms, then depositing the resulting highly charged, slow-moving ions onto a surface. When the ions were a few tens of ångströms away from the surface, they attracted electrons from it, creating momentarily hollow atoms with electrons in outer but not inner shells. Those outer electrons then fell inwards, and the hollow atoms expelled a burst of energetic electrons and photons.

A burst of photons. How does current theory explain that? Since it completely misunderstands charge, it has to create those photons in a series of Feynman fudges. Depending on which flavor of fudge you prefer, the photons are either emitted by the electrons by a mechanism that is unexplained (and that rigorously conserves neither mass nor energy), or the photons appear out of the void in some sort of symmetry breaking or other magic, or they are virtual photons that don't have to obey any rules. But in my theory, you don't need any of those three fudges, since charge *is* photons. In seeing the photons, we are just seeing the charge that was already there. The photons were always there, but we only "see" some of them some of the time. We see them when we set up detectors to see them, and when the energies of the photons match the energies of our detectors. Since most of the charge photons are in the infrared, and since we tend to ignore that energy band as heat, we have gotten used to masking charge out of all our experiments. We don't see it because we don't want to see it. We call it Brownian motion or heat or various other things, but it is charge photons.

In this way, my theory allows me to explain the "hollow" atoms "expelling photons and electrons" in a straightforward way, without any "quantum mechanical" hemming and hawing. As I have shown in previous papers, atoms tend to have electrons because charge naturally guides the lightweight free electrons to the nucleus. But once the electrons are there and in position, they actually block a percentage of the charge channeling. They do that by being in the way of the passing photons. In one previous paper I even calculated exactly how much charge an outer valence electron would block. So an electron-free nucleus will have more potential than a nucleus filled with electrons. The charge channels are completely open and unobstructed. That full potential is what allows these ions to draw electrons off other elements (in some situations), and is what explains the electron vacuuming above. And since these ions are so overcharged to begin with, the charge and electrons drawn off the surface will initially have too much energy. The vacuum is too powerful, and none of the electrons stick inside the nucleus. They go right through. The channels are so powerful they spin the charge up, too, making the photons that were initially in the infrared into higher energy photons that register with the existing detectors. Only when an electron sticks in the carousel level will this ion begin to calm down, since that electron will block a small part of the exiting charge channel. That blockage will allow a second electron to stick, and so on, until the ion begins to settle into a more normal (electron filled) configuration.

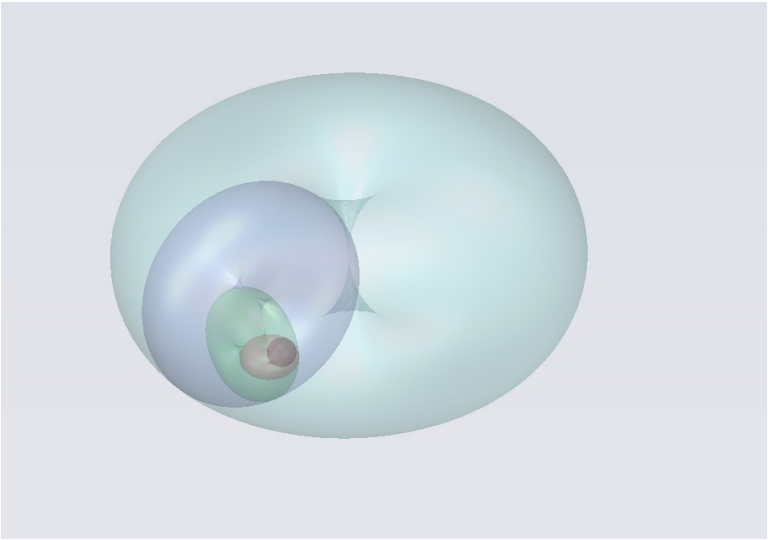
Some will say, “Wait, didn't you tell us in previous papers that electrons are too large to recycle through the nucleus? But here you have electrons being pushed into interior positions by charge.” Yes, that's true. When elements are channeling charge in normal situations, the charge channels through the nucleus would appear to be too small to permit the passage of electrons. At most energies, the electron cannot pass through a proton or alpha, which is why it orbits the pole of the proton. But it would appear from experiment that in extremely energetic charge fields, the proton poles “open up” in some way, permitting the passage of electrons into the nuclear interior. Physically, we may assume that the greater charge creates a faster spin on the proton, and that this creates a greater centrifugal force out from the proton pole. The stacked spins that make up a large part of the proton then expand a bit, allowing the electron to pass under these abnormal circumstances.

Of course this is just a suggestion, and the actual mechanism may be different. But at least it is the attempt at a physical mechanism. As it stands it is at least physically viable. Whatever the correct explanation is, you can be sure it is logical, physical, and mechanical. It is not mathematical only, it does not rely on virtuality or borrowing, and it does not break any of the old rules.

I would also point out that if my theory here is correct, it would mean the “hollowness” is not an aspect of the atom as a whole, but only of the proton pole. As we have just seen, it is the proton pole that becomes hollow or hollower, allowing more charge to pass. This increased charge then pushes the electrons along with it.

Of course this last explanation begs the question of proton composition. Previously, I have proposed the proton as four spins on some particle—probably an electron. Some will balk at my mechanics, since if this is true, I seem to be proposing an electron passing through an electron in the explanation above. If an electron is at the core of the proton, how could that core open up to allow another electron to pass? But even this problem is not inaccessible to mechanics. As I already suggested, when photons and electrons pass through the proton, it is probable they are passing through the spin matrix, not the proton core. Obviously, the mechanics of stacked spins provides large holes in the 4-spin “body” of the greater particle, and the most likely explanation is that a diagram of the 4-spin motion provides a pretty straightforward explanation of the “empty pole” I am postulating. So the electron does not have to pass through the proton core, it is only moving through the stacked spins, by negotiating some low-energy passage through them. I will make some effort to provide that diagram in the near future, but any of my readers who wish to play with the idea are free to do so.

Addendum, July 2, 2013: John McVay sent me a color diagram he created to picture this, and I have added it for those who need immediate gratification.



I think he actually has one too many spins. The innermost spin would be axial, so it wouldn't create a larger spin radius. But this diagram does help you see both the space inside and the channels through the proton itself. An electron moving through a proton would need to navigate those spins, avoiding the inmost nut. In later papers I will show that at some energies that isn't feasible, but that at some it is. The electron moving through has to have more velocity than the nut of the proton, in which case it can outrun it, you see. It can get through before the proton core hits it. Of course that is a visual and theoretical simplification, but it gives you the rough idea.

As another example of the illogic of current theory, we may consult the last paragraph of the first page of the article at *Scientific American*, which tells us this:

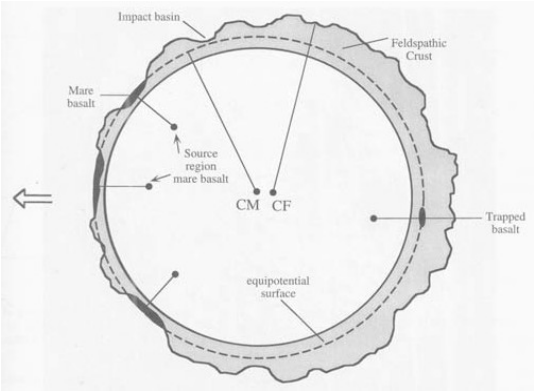
Researchers invoked the process to explain how heavy ions spewed from the Sun can damage the surfaces of planets such as Mercury. The ions become hollow atoms as they drop onto the planet, and release bursts of energy as they land.

I hope you can see that is completely unnecessary. Why would heavy ions need to become hollow to explain surface damage to Mercury? If they are *heavy* ions, they are already more capable of damage than tiny electrons or tinier photons. But if you want electrons or photons to explain the damage on Mercury, you already have that too, without hollow atoms. The Sun is emitting stupendous amounts of both, so why propose hollow atoms as the middleman? Only to help sell your hollow atom theory.

But it isn't heavy ions or hollow atoms that are doing most of the damage to Mercury. It is the Sun's charge and light that is doing it, and both are made of real photons. Both charge and light have real energy, and energy is fully capable of doing damage. Although photons do have real mass, we don't even have to argue about that here. Energetic photons can damage a surface, and we already know that. Leave your favorite colored shirt on the clothesline for a week and you will see it. Not only will the color fade, which is real physical damage, but the cloth itself will begin to break down. Sunlight is powerful, and we should know that.

We have more indication from the Moon, which is damaged not only by the Sun's charge and light, but by the Earth's. I have published a JPL schematic of the Moon in several papers which clearly shows

the near point of the Moon obliterated down to the mantle. That isn't caused by the Sun or by hollow atoms. It is caused by charge from the Earth.



They can't explain that with hollow atoms, since the Earth's charge field isn't boosted by lasers or other abnormal means. The Moon is being blasted by a normal charge field coming up from the Earth, made up of real photons (peaking in the infrared). Although they aren't high energy photons, they are easily powerful enough to do this damage, given enough time.

Now on to page two of the article. What about so-called Rydberg atoms? Haven't they shown that electrons are orbiting at huge distances from the nucleus there? No. They have manipulated electrons at those huge distances, but they have never shown those electrons are in orbitals or are orbiting. Nor have they shown that those electrons being manipulated are the same as the electrons that were in the normal orbitals. All they have shown is that slow moving electrons are there, and are easily manipulable. They even admit that, sort of. They admit that these electrons can be "squeezed into a tight packet rather than the spread-out cloud." They tell us this is due to the lower velocity, but that is a hedge. The reason these electrons seem more discrete is that they are actually where we say they are. The electrons that are supposed to be in orbitals aren't there at all, so we have to pretend they are in clouds. These electrons in Rydberg atoms are really there, so we can confidently tag them as "discrete."

You see, the Bohr radius and other so-called orbital radii aren't really the distance of any orbiting electron, cloud or not. Those radii are only the limits of the real charge field. When they create these Rydberg atoms, what they are doing is increasing the charge strength of that particular element and thereby the effective recycled charge radius. That new huge radius is then the radius at which the charge field of the nucleus can capture an electron of a certain energy. Under normal circumstances, the charge field would herd the electron on into the nucleus, but in the extreme conditions of the Rydberg atom, that doesn't immediately happen. The radius is now so large, the electron can actually ride the circumference for a split second, in a relatively wide curve. This creates the appearance of a real orbital—seeming to confirm old theory—and also gives the physicists time to jerk it around with their lasers. But this isn't an inflated orbital, since there are no orbitals. This is just a passing electron taking a momentary ride on the outer surface of the inflated charge bubble. It is the element's charge field that has been inflated, not the electron orbital.

What all this should tell us is that what we now call orbitals are only the charge distances at which

electrons of various energies are captured by the charge field. Currently, we assume the electrons remain at that distance, creating a cloud or orbital. But they don't. Once captured, they immediately spiral in and take their positions with their companion protons in the nucleus. Later on, they can be stripped or ejected, at which time we will see them emerge from the same radius they were captured (unless the charge field has been boosted in the meantime, in which case they will emerge from an "inflated" radius). Given that, it is perhaps understandable that we should have thought the orbitals were confirmed. In experiment, we "see" electrons only when they are being captured or released by the atom, so it isn't altogether surprising we should think that radius of capture and release should be their permanent position. But I have shown that can't be so for any number of logical reasons, starting with the fact that those orbitals aren't stable, that they contradict the field definitions of quantum mechanics, that they make bonding impossible to explain without multiple fudges, and that they lead to a series of insoluble problems—which I have related previously. The only way to solve the myriad problems of quantum mechanics *mechanically* is to create a nucleus that channels charge, and once you do that the electrons don't have any reason to remain in orbits and have every reason not to. Orbitals create ten problems for every problem they solve, and they don't even solve the problems they are said to solve without a pile of embarrassing pushes.

*Actually, Hofstadter never proposed charge channeling by the nucleus, that I know of. He showed the pockets of plus and minus potential on the nuclear surface, but never got as far as proposing charge channeling, much less actually diagramming all the various elements.