

PHOTON GAS(LIGHTING)

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On March 22 the University of Bonn [released results of its experiments](#) on photon gas. In a very interesting test, the experimenters fed photons into a mirrored and evacuated chamber to see what would happen. They wanted to see if a high enough density would caused an increase in pressure. Of course it did, confirming the old photoelectric effect. It also confirmed my theory that photons are real, with a real radius and mass. It also stands as absolute proof *against* many mainstream theories of light, which treat it as somehow virtual. For many decades they have assured us photons have no real radius or mass, only energy. The zero mass and radius is necessary to make their various operators and matrices work. A photon with a real mass and radius is fatal to a lot of their fake math. And there is no way to explain an increase in density leading to an increase in pressure with a particle of zero mass and radius.

This also confirms [my explanation of the Galactic Rotation problem](#), where I run new unified-field equations showing a density and pressure for light and charge. I have been told light and charge don't have a density or pressure like that, but we now have proof from the mainstream that they do.

But here, they forget all that, as usual selling the new experiment as a shining confirmation of mainstream science:

Their results confirm the predictions of central theories of quantum physics.

You have to laugh. That is the usual mainstream gaslighting, telling you something is happening that obviously isn't.

To try to save face, get your mind off that problem, and prove the experiment does confirm part of mainstream theory, they then go further. They show that if you increase the density enough, suddenly the pressure goes down. Very mysterious, right? They tell us

"This effect results from the rules of quantum mechanics," explains Schmitt, who is also an associate member of the Cluster of Excellence "Matter and Light for Quantum Computing" and project leader in the Transregio Collaborative Research Center 185. The reason: The light particles exhibit a "fuzziness" - in simple terms, their location is somewhat blurred. As they come very close to each other at high densities, the photons begin to overlap. Physicists then also speak of a "quantum degeneracy" of the gas. And it becomes much easier to compress such a quantum degenerate gas.

Ah, so this ties into [my previous papers of this month](#), and you see how they are trying to sell this as more promotion of quantum computing. Cluster of Excellence? That just begs for a joke, but I think I will let it pass. You can insert it yourself. We already know these quantum computing guys are consummate frauds, so we can now read this whole thing in that light. But even if we didn't know that, we would see this is the worst sort of noodling. "Photons begin to overlap"? Really?

Do they plan to explain how “point particles” can overlap? How exactly can points overlap or be fuzzy? Isn't that a contradiction in terms? If these photons of theirs take up no space and have zero mass, it is sort of hard to claim they are overlapping or becoming fuzzy. A point is precisely that thing that has zero fuzziness, *by definition*.

According to these people, if photon densities get high enough, they create one big uberphoton called a Bose-Einstein condensate. Don't ask how that works, because they haven't a clue. They try to tell us it works like water freezing, except for one little problem: water molecules don't overlap, don't become a condensate, and don't exhibit a huge drop in density or any drop in pressure. Schmitt claims, “We were able to demonstrate this relation in our experiments.” Where was that? Nothing like that is demonstrated. Only the drop in pressure is demonstrated, but nothing about Bose-Einstein condensates or the rest is demonstrated. You are supposed to think, what else could cause the drop in pressure: they must be right. But there are lots of better possible and probable explanations, including this:

The reason the light is reflected and kept in the container is that the photons are excluded by the material in the mirrors. The stretched-out radius of the photon—which we call its wavelength*—is too large to penetrate the molecular grid of the mirror and its charge field. But at some large density and pressure, that relationship breaks down. The mirrors are no longer excluding the photons, either because they have become too high-energy to contain, or because they have become so dense the light has begun to interact with itself. I have shown that light is composed of stacked spins, and in tight areas we have seen that light can interact with itself. As in [magnetic reconnection](#), which I have hit many times. The photons hit on-edge and spin-strip one another, decreasing the real radius and therefore the wavelength of each individual photon. Once that happens, the smaller photons then interact with the mirrors differently, and with enough density and pressure, they penetrate it. In other words, reflection breaks down. The photons don't stay in the container, but penetrate into or through the walls. At that point pressure will fall dramatically, as you see.

Don't you think that is a far better explanation than that of the mainstream? Of course it is, but it doesn't confirm any of their ridiculous old theories or math, and it confirms mine. So they have to ignore it.

*I have previously shown that the speed of the photon causes us to measure its radius as far larger than it is, since what we are measuring is actually a spin wave, not a field wave. The local wavelength is the radius of the spin, which is just the radius of the photon itself, of course. But the linear speed of the photon stretches out that spin wave, as measured by us. So to go from the local wavelength to the measured one, we have to multiply by $8c^2$.