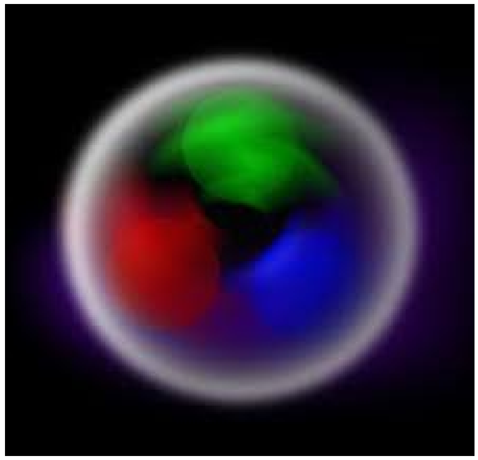
return to updates

The BOTTOM "BARYON"



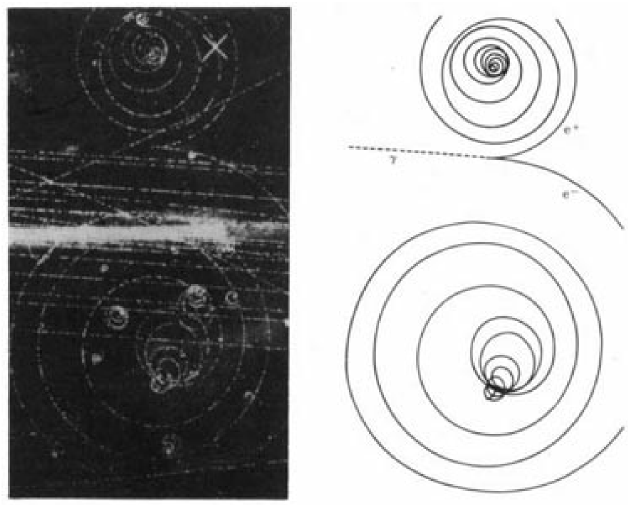
by Miles Mathis

First published January 20, 2016

To start with, I refuse to call the new baryon a "beauty baryon" since there is nothing beautiful about the theory surrounding it. Just the opposite. Not only is not beautiful, it isn't even a baryon. We are told this new "baryon" weighs in at about 5945 MeV, so how can it be a baryon? It weighs around 6 times the proton and neutron. We are told the mass difference comes from a very heavy third quark, but that is just obvious fudging.

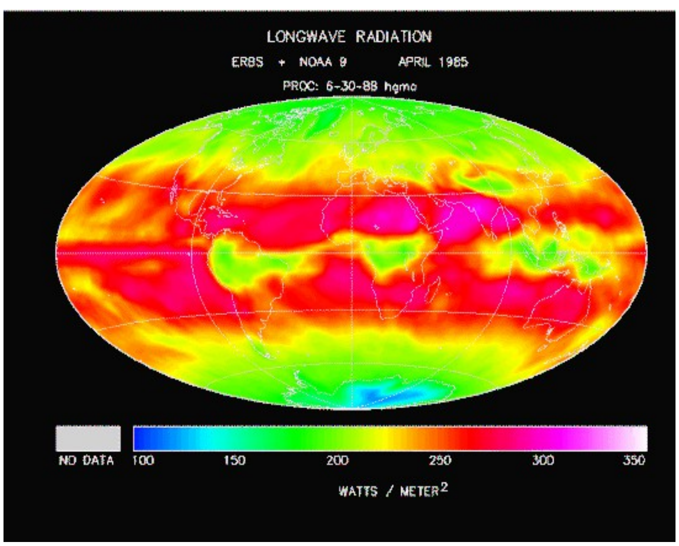
The mainstream admits these quarks were invented to explain CP violations, but I have shown in a paper that is now seven years old that parity isn't even "violated". I have proved that the ambient field has no parity to start with, since in this part of the galaxy the photons don't equal the antiphotons in total number. That is simply because here on Earth we are quite near a star, and that star—like all stars—isn't recycling equal numbers. The difference is a spin difference, and since a star can only spin in one direction, it will favor one set over the other. In fact, the entire galaxy favors one set over the other, due to the fact that the galaxy itself has a chirality. Galaxies can spin either left or right, but not both at the same time.

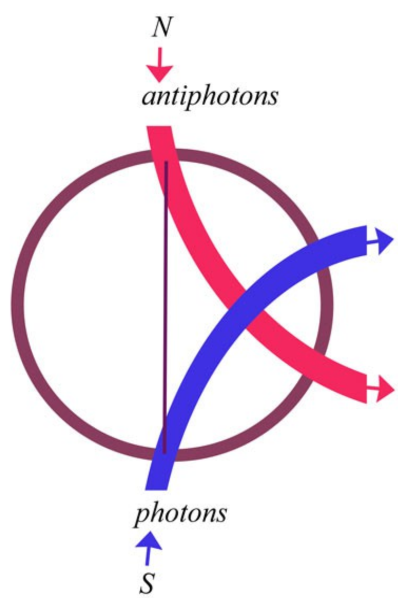
At this distance from the galactic core, and this distance from the Sun, the ratio of photons to antiphotons happens to be about 2/3 to 1/3, and we get that split right from mainstream data, including all sorts of decays.



Notice how the spiral of the positron is twice as tight as that of the electron. Why? Because they are spinning out in a field of photons and antiphotons. Since the photons outnumber the antiphotons two to one, the photons "attack" the positron while the antiphotons attack the electron. By attack I mean spin-down. See my paper on pair production.

Since I first proposed this theory seven years ago, I have discovered much other proof of it from mainstream data, old and new. I have shown in a series of papers it is indicated by a wide range of data, including the uneven north and south poles of the Earth, the uneven magnetosphere, and the uneven emissions at the two tropics.





It is also indicated by the uneven poles of the nucleus, since the nucleus also recycles this ambient charge field of real photons. I have explained many mainstream numbers in and around the nucleus by this split.

Well, since we have about twice as many left-spinners here on Earth as right spinners, we have a pretty large spin inequality. That is what causes the lack of parity in all these experiments.

Since there is no parity to start with, parity is never violated. And since there is no violation, we don't need to explain that violation with quarks or anything else. It is already explained by photon spins before we ever run the first experiment.

As for the inside of the baryon, that too is explained by spins. It isn't explained by quarks. The baryon is actually a spun-up electron, as some in the mainstream proposed long ago.* As it turns out, spins can stack. You can take a particle, spin it on its axis, then take that spinning particle and spin it end over end. You can even do that with a poolball, since the ball doesn't have to be rolling the same direction it is spinning. That by itself shows you can stack spins. Since photons exist in a frictionless medium, you can keep stacking spins. Visualizing this becomes more difficult, but I have computer diagrams in several papers that demonstrate it. Working with gyroscopes will help you understand it, especially nestled gyroscopes.

So, this all means that current theory was built up from false assumptions, several of them. It is therefore false from the ground up. I have shown a far simpler and more intuitive theory that does away with the needless complexity of QCD. The particles we see in collisions are simply the various spin levels, and these levels can be calculated with astonishingly simple math. I have proved this in a another series of previous papers, where I showed how new particles are composed, including the so-called Higgs and even newer "exotic" particles like the Pentaquark. I will do it again here.

These so-called bottom baryons are made by colliding two protons head-on. However, what the theorists and experimenters can't seem to get their heads around is that once they accelerate these protons, they are no longer protons. They gain energy from the field, as they know. However, using the old equations, they assume the energy is going to velocity or to relativistic mass increase due to that velocity. However, it isn't. To accelerate these particles, charge has to be added to the machine. It is charge that is accelerating them. They seem to think that magnetism or electricity is some kind of potential, so that it doesn't exist as particles in the machine. But the only way to add electric or magnetic potential to a machine is to add charge to it. This charge IS spinning photons. These spinning photons are in the machine, and the protons collide with them. Since the photons are spinning, they spin-up the protons. So the protons become bigger spin particles before they ever collide. Technically, they are no longer protons when they collide.

This means that the mass increases we see in the accelerator aren't mainly due to relativity, they are due to energy being added from the field in the form of new spins. The particle is gaining energy from the field, and that gain is not relativistic. A relativistic gain in mass would be due to speed *alone*, but the gains we see are gains from charge, not from raw speed. Charge causes both the gain in speed and the gain in mass, which is a charge field phenomenon, not a relativistic one. According to the current equations, a particle should gain mass from speed alone, in no field and with no input from charge. But a particle in an accelerator is in a strong charge field, so it was never a good particle to test relativity. Mainstream physicists have applied their equations *as if* the particles in accelerator are in no field and are gaining mass from speed alone. This has of course skewed all their findings mightily.

So it is no accident these "bottom baryons" happen to be about six times the energy of a normal baryon. Basically, what is happening is they are creating a particle one level above the baryon, by which I mean a particle with one more spin stacked on a baryon. Since these levels are quantized, each spin has to be double the one underneath it. It has to get beyond the influence of the spin underneath in order to create an independent level (and avoid a precessional interference of spins). Since these are spheres, you do that by simply doubling your spin radius. That gives us a particle of energy of about 1860.7, which is what they now call the D-meson level. From the other direction, we have the doubling of that particle, which gives us 3721. If we collide those two particles, we have a total energy of 5582, leaving us 363 short of the observed bottom baryon at 5945. But as I showed in my Pentaquark paper, that just means we have more particles involved in the collision. An accelerator is filled with trash the moment you turn it on, although at first most of the trash is in smaller bits like photons. The longer you leave it on the bigger your trash pieces get, because they swap spins. Bigger particles take spins from smaller ones, and your trash begins to become muons and pions and kaons and so on.

That is what we are seeing here again, since that 363 is as easy to explain as the rest. It is just a kaon spun down by a pion. 498 – 135 = 363. Both particles are very long-lived for accelerator trash, and can easily get in the way of these larger collisions between spun-up protons.

Now let me answer two questions that have sort of gotten left over from previous papers. Readers have asked me why I am letting the masses or energies of these large particles follow the radius, when I didn't do that in my first papers on the electron and proton. In other words, when I wrote my first paper on spin stacking, particle masses weren't a straight function of their radii. For example, I showed that the nucleon is only three doublings or stacked spins above the electron, but of course it has around 1820 the mass. It is because to calculate the masses of permanent particles like those at the baryon level or below, you have to use slightly more complex equations of this form: $[1 + (8 \times 16 \times 32 \times 64)/2^4]$. As I showed in that paper, that indicates a sort of moving volume, which can also be thought of as the volume recycled photons have to traverse inside the larger particle. Remember, permanent particles are permanent because they recycle the charge field in a defined manner rather than being blown apart by that field.

However, when we look at the composition of these larger particles in accelerator, they are not particles in the same sense. They are more like explosions than particles. They are shorter or longer-lasting explosions, not particles *per se*. The energy we see isn't the energy of a particle, it is the energy released by a collision of former particles. Calling these energy levels particles was always a misnomer, in the strictest sense. To say it a different way, when we spin-up a proton in an accelerator, the new spin we have stacked on it isn't recycling photons through it. The spin is empty. The spin exists, but no charge photons are moving through it. The stacked spin is not *charged*. Therefore, in calculating the mass of the larger particle, we don't have to take into account the volume in the way we did before. That new volume isn't filled with anything, so it is pretty much meaningless except as a matter of size. Our spun-up proton is filling twice as much space in each dt, which will double its mass equivalence in any collision; but since the volume of that outer spin is empty, it won't do more than that. We don't need the slightly more complex calculation we used before, since that calculation implicitly included charge. This is why once we go above the normal baryon size, we can find masses by following a spin radius. We don't have to be concerned with volume because these larger particles aren't charged in the same way as the permanent particles. Yes, they are being accelerated by charge, but they are not recycling that charge in the added outer spins.

You will tell me these larger particles *are* charged, since they are given signs in the tables. But those signs don't signify charge in the old way. Basically, they signify spin or chirality differences in the field, and indicate magnetic propensities. But that is not what I mean here by charged. By charged, I mean here “recycling real charge photons through their real bodies”. And yes, I have shown that not only the nucleus does that, but also protons, neutrons, and even electrons do that. Everything above the size of a photon is recycling photons, channeling them in defined paths through their bodies. That is what charge *is*.

The second question concerns my seeming lack of rigor in placing the D-meson level. In my paper on the Pentaquark, I placed it at about 1870, in order to make the numbers match experiment. Here I put it at about 1861. When actually, a doubling of the proton would be 1876. Well, it isn't a lack of rigor, it is just a lack of inclination to get into more new theory, when I am already peddling a truckload of it. In other words, there *is* an explanation, but it adds complexity to a theory I am trying to keep simple in the beginning. I thought I would cross that bridge when I get to it, but some of my readers want to cross all bridges immediately. If you are already in over your head, stop here and breathe deeply. If you want more, read on.

Once you start accelerating these stable particles like protons, their masses will be affected in accelerator by all sorts of things. This is because, depending on how they are accelerated or for how long, they can actually shed some mass equivalence. They do this by shedding the internal charge I was just telling you about. When you have a normal unaccelerated proton, it is recycling the ambient charge field, which means during some dt, it will be filled with x-number of real photons. The number of photons it is filled with determines its mass and energy. Now, when you start accelerating that particle, you might think you would increase the recycling and thereby the number of photons inside the particle at the same dt. But the opposite is the case. Although you are increasing the number of photons *outside* the particle, pushing it along, you are actually decreasing the number inside. The faster the particle is going the *harder* it is for the photons to make their proper channels. It is like running along with a moving car, trying to throw tennisballs in an open window. It can be done, but it isn't as easy as tossing them in the window of a stationary car.

The long and short of it is, the recycling efficiency drops below 100%. Since photons are moving so fast, the efficiency doesn't drop much below 100%, but it does drop. The faster the particle is going, the more it drops, and the longer the particle is accelerated, the more it drops. This second variable is caused by the increasing trash in the accelerator I talked about before. It builds up fast, and it also interferes with charge recycling.

Therefore, in accelerator the particle is both gaining and losing energy. It loses a small amount of energy from this inability to recycle charge as efficiently as it was. That will drop a proton down from 938 say to 935 or even 930. However, that loss is normally masked by an even greater gain in the form of a new spin. The proton is also being pushed by following charge, and since that charge has spin it will naturally spin-up the proton. Due to the quantization we know about, the proton has no way to accept that spin until the available energy allows a doubling of the radius, at which point it can and does stack on a new spin.

You may say, "I can't picture that, can you help me?" Yes, I will try. Start with the non-accelerated proton. It is already composed of several stacked spins, so it is like a pool ball that has been given a great massé. It is spinning in place at a fantastic rate. In fact, its outer or z-spin is already at c, so it can't go any faster. You can't make it spin any faster no matter what you do. Your only hope is to roll it, but you can't roll a proton because it isn't on a table. You have no friction. There is nothing to roll it *on*. It is just moving through empty space. *Or is it?* We have seen that it actually isn't. It is moving through a charge field of real photons, and if you get it going fast enough that field will start to act like a surface. It will start to create a sort of friction. At that point, what you need to do is apply some force that will cause the proton to spin end-over-end, outside the influence of that z-spin. How can you do that? At first there doesn't seem to be any way to do it, since the proton seems like a discrete particle. You can't build a box for it and spin the box, as you would do with a gyroscope. But wait, the proton is not just a discrete object, is it? As we have seen with my theory, the proton is recycling photons, which means there is a powerful stream of photons moving into and out of the proton. The stream moves in both poles and out the equator. Perhaps you can apply your force to that stream to move the proton!

Yes, that is the secret. You *can* apply a force beyond the z-spin "edge", and that is how you do it. The entering and exiting charge stream is like an extension of the particle, and by affecting that stream you can affect the particle. However, again, you can't do it until you can apply a certain energy. Think of rolling a heavy rock. If it is round, it will roll if you push hard enough, but it won't roll with just any amount of energy. You have to reach a certain energy level, at which point it will roll. At twice the energy it already contains, the field can roll the proton end-over-end, and that is because the end-over-end roll doubles its energy. The proton can't "roll", it can only "tumble" end-over-end. And since that end-over-end motion doubles its energy, it requires that much energy input to make it do that, you see. It won't do that until that amount of energy is applied.

"But why does it have to tumble? Why can't it roll? I still don't understand". Once again, there is a simple answer, but it requires a pretty good visualization on my part and on yours. The field is applying the force from behind the proton, right? The proton is accelerating because more following charge is hitting it. Well, if we also want this charge to spin it, we will have to apply the charge from behind as well. So let us say we can apply this force from behind to the charge coming in the north and south poles of the proton. If we apply it equally to both poles from behind, the proton doesn't spin, does it? The force south opposes the force north, and no spin occurs. So we have to apply the spin to one pole or the other, not both. But if we apply the force to the south pole, say, the proton will spin around that point where we apply the force. If it does that, it won't be rolling, it will be *tumbling*. In fact, we *need* it to tumble, since that is what cause the wave motion we know and love. If the proton rolled, it wouldn't create a wave motion against any background. Tumbling creates the wave motion, as we saw in the computer animation in my superposition paper.

OK, one last fine-tune as I conclude. Some will study the mechanism above and say, "OK, but how does the charge field know to apply the force at the south pole and not the north? We aren't talking about a sentient field here. We need this to happen automatically." Well, if we look closer, we find a mechanism for this as well. Because the ambient charge field is unbalanced, the north and south poles are unequal to start with. If the field really contained parity, we would be in trouble, because there would be no imbalance to cause this proton to tumble, no matter how much spin the charge photons were applying to it from behind. The spin would be applied equally top and bottom of the particle, and no spin would result. But since the field is imbalanced, it naturally applies itself to the proton in an imbalanced manner, allowing us to solve this problem directly. The stream going in the south pole** is actually about twice as strong as the stream going in the north pole. Therefore the spin force will be about twice as strong, allowing for the production of spin on the proton.

*I think Feynman was the last to toy with this idea, although others also played with it before him.
**I use the south pole here simply to match the visualization to the visualizations I have previously given for the Earth's field. As we know, more charge is going in the south pole of the Earth, so I let the same thing happen at the quantum level.