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The Big Lie-Go

by Miles Mathis

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As usual, this is just my opinion, based on internet research anyone can do.

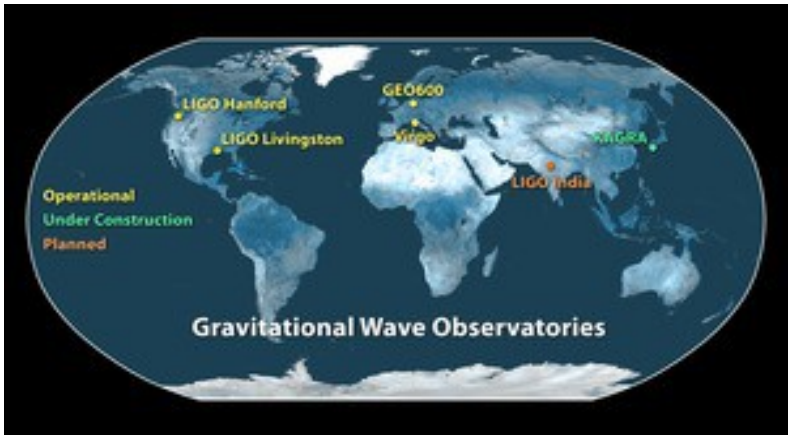
Since I don't read science-propaganda magazines or press releases, my readers have to keep me up-to-date on the latest conjobs. Apparently I missed this announcement of another gravity wave detection late last year. On October 17, 2017, Lie-go/Caltech published that linked paper, tied to their announcement at the National Press Club in Washington, DC. Note the date, which is almost simultaneous with the Nobel Prize announcement on the same topic. Coincidence? Not a chance. This was obviously timed to cement in the dubious Nobel Prize in physics of the same month, awarded to Lie-go for gravity waves allegedly detected in February of 2016.

Now, let us look at the first sentence of the paper at CalTech:

For the first time, scientists have directly detected gravitational waves — ripples in space-time — in addition to light from the spectacular collision of two neutron stars.

But wait, I thought the first detection was in 2016. How can they now be claiming to detect gravity waves *for the first time* in 2017? Are they admitting the first one was a hoax?

The next thing I draw your attention to is this illustration, published with the announcement:



It had only been about 18 months since the initial claim of a detection, but already by August of 2017 they had four gravity wave observatories built and two more on the way. Which should tell you the point of the whole project: spending money. It is very expensive to build and man these observatories, and the money comes out of national treasuries, funded with tax dollars. So we are seeing another series of tax-and-spend boondoggles, hiding behind fake science.

You may think the other observatories aren't as expensive as the original Lie-go, but they are. All consist of very large L-shaped antennae, tunneled and in vacuum, which I have previously shown aren't necessary.

The author of this paper, Jennifer Chu, is giving us many hints the announcement is a fake. The first of these is that the two neutron stars colliding create both gravity waves and a gamma burst, **with the gamma burst arriving two seconds *after* the waves.** What? So the gravity waves outran the light? How does that work? A search on that finds some blowhards stating that interstellar plasmas will slow down the light but not the gravity waves, but occassionally some real mainstream physicists will pop in to admit that isn't true. It has been disproved by NASA experiments done to test the idea, in fact. The actual claim is that the gravity waves initiate a few seconds before the gamma bursts, but unfortunately that is also not true. As we will find out below, neutron star mergers above the TOV limit are theorized to fuse into a black hole "in two milliseconds", so there is no reason to find a two-second delay regardless. It looks to me like the hired writers accidentally substituted two seconds for two milliseconds, and no one caught the flub.

Some have claimed the gravity waves can start before the actual hit, just from the close approach, but there is no evidence for that one way or another. And this latest announcement is certainly not evidence of anything, as you are about to see. None of this really matters, since I remind you these theories of neutron star mergers are speculative in the extreme, and are based on math and assumptions that I have already shot so full of holes they are like a swiss cheese. Just as the primary example, mainstream physicists still pretend to an ignorance of my charge field, and therefore they have a 95% hole in all their equations. Or see their own admission of ignorance about dark matter, which is the same 95% hole. Physicists and cosmologists don't understand that the star—like everything else—is mainly a charge recycling entity, while the equations they have applied are all gravity-only equations at the macro-level. Therefore, you should expect them to be able to predict *nothing* about any star merger, exotic or not.

The next hint is that although the original detection of black holes colliding only lasted a fraction of a second, this newer detection of neutron stars lasted 100 seconds. Since neutron stars are said to be only about 12 miles in diameter and much less massive than black holes, why would this detection last so much longer than black holes colliding? That number of 100 seconds also conflicts with the previous paragraph, as you see, since we are being told the gamma burst lags behind the gravity wave by 2 seconds. Since the gravity wave production should be at the beginning of the event, and the gamma burst at the end of it, what is supposed to be happening for the other 98 seconds? The gamma burst is supposed to coincide with the snap to a black hole in milliseconds and the creation of the super-powerful magnetic field. So all gravity wave production should be done by that point. Once the black hole is created, there is no mechanism for more gravity wave production, or the continuance of any "chirp".

The next hint is that the "chirps" heard by the machines were in the audible range, "in about the same range as common musical instruments". Do you realize how unlikely that is? This is just an indication

of the mindset of the hired authors here, who want you to hear a marching band playing when you read about the event.

OK, here is your next clue:

"Our background analysis showed an event of this strength happens less than once in 80,000 years by random coincidence, so we recognized this right away as a very confident detection and a remarkably nearby source," adds Laura Cadonati, professor of physics at Georgia Tech and deputy spokesperson for the LIGO Scientific Collaboration.

My lie-detection machinery is chirping wildly right now, how about yours? So convenient that this once-every-80,000-year gravity wave event occurred just two months before the Nobel Prize announcement for gravity waves. What are the odds? No, really, I recommend you actually calculate the odds. Then send your paper to *Physical Review*.

For the next clue, I point you to this:

Fermi was able to provide a localization that was later confirmed and greatly refined with the coordinates provided by the combined LIGO-Virgo detection. With these coordinates, a handful of observatories around the world were able, hours later, to start searching the region of the sky where the signal was thought to originate. A new point of light, resembling a new star, was first found by optical telescopes. Ultimately, about 70 observatories on the ground and in space observed the event at their representative wavelengths.

A new star was born?! I think these people may need to look up the mainstream definition of a neutron star. A neutron star is a dead star, just the remaining core after a supernova. It is made up mostly of neutrons, hence the name. Although it may still be hot, it is no longer creating heat—or light—since it is not fusing. It is basically in a long process of cooling down to nothing. So why would two of these beasts join to form a "new star"? Visible stars are visible because they are fusing, and they are fusing because they are made mostly of hydrogen, not neutrons. In the case that neutron stars emit, they are pulsars emitting in radio, not visible. So are we being told that theorists now believe two neutron stars can collide, turning all their neutrons into protons?

No, that isn't the theory, or not quite. Current theory actually states that two neutron stars will either fuse to become a larger neutron star, or to become a black hole. Due to a little thing called the Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff limit, only stars that fuse to become a black hole release the signature gamma ray burst. You can confirm this for yourself at mainstream sites. This is because the gamma rays are emitted as part of the change into the black hole, which requires a big bump up in gravity as well as the magnetic field. According to the theory, when the black hole is created in two milliseconds, the magnetic field immediately increases millions of times, and it is that process that creates the gamma burst. Therefore, when the scientists here tell you they have witnessed a gamma burst tied to a neutron star merger, they must be telling you a black hole was created. Obviously, a black hole conflicts with the claim of a new visible star.

It also points us to other contradictions in the paper:

"For decades we've suspected short gamma-ray bursts were powered by neutron star mergers," says Fermi Project Scientist Julie McEnery of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center. "Now, with the incredible data from LIGO and Virgo for this event, we have the answer. The gravitational waves tell us that the merging objects had masses consistent with neutron stars, and the flash of gamma rays tells us that the objects are unlikely to be black holes, since a collision of black holes is not

expected to give off light."

No, it's not, hence the name. But a created black hole is also not expected to shine like a "new star". How could an object with a magnetic field "trillions of times" more powerful than that of the earth shine like a new star?

I can tell you why they are getting caught in these ridiculous contradictions. They are trying to sell too much new theory in one go. Besides gravity waves and neutron star mergers, they are trying to sell the theory behind neutron capture as well. This is a theory that has been sitting around with no data to back it up, and someone obviously wished to include it here—to keep that funding going as well. You see, they realized long ago that the existence of elements above iron was hard to explain given the current theory of fusion in stars. The issue was raised again recently by me, so it is possible this was added to the mix in response to my criticisms. I have reminded my readers that the amounts of large elements (like Uranium) on the earth are a mystery. I have proposed that these elements are manufactured in the galactic core, then spread out via the galactic charge field. No doubt the mainsteam hated that idea as much as they hate all my ideas, since they want no competition for their own theories. They don't like any theory about the galactic core, because at this time we know zip about it. For this reason it can't lead to any funding.

But whether or not I am right about that isn't the point. The point is, with or without my criticisms, they have long needed some data to support the *r*-process mode of large element creation. Because it is not a good theory, it is doubly in need of support. In short, in exotic situations like we see in neutron-star mergers, it is theorized that iron begins capturing neutrons. That's it. Larger elements are made by iron capturing a lot of neutrons. See a problem? Larger elements need protons, too. Of course we are told that neutrons become protons by emitting electrons, as in beta decay, but I have already destroyed that theory. Beta decay isn't an electron emission, it is collision. So for the *r*-process to work, our neutrons would have to be hit in this split second by positrons. The problem with that is that there shouldn't be any positrons available in the collision of the stars. They should have long since been ionized by the huge magnetic field. Being tiny leptons, they can't survive such powerful charge streams, and they are thrown out of the vicinity of any such star or star collision.

However, that is almost beside the point here, since even if you believe in the *r*-process, you should see the major contradictions in this announcement from CalTech:

Theorists have predicted that when neutron stars collide, they should give off gravitational waves and gamma rays, along with powerful jets that emit light across the electromagnetic spectrum.

"Jets" and constant emission are not the same thing. I will told we are witnessing a kilonova here, which does allegedly have a peak brightness 1000 times that of a supernova. However, the theory behind that is new and threadbare, so it should not impress you in the least. See for example this paper at ArXiv from 2010 by Metzger et al, which is nothing but fudge from first to last, using one-dimensional Monte Carlo calculations, Li-Paczynski toy models, and every other unsightly push known to man. These pathetic theories were obviously cobbled together by these teams of frauds in order to push this gravity wave agenda. I will have to come back to that, since it would swamp this paper.

I will simply restate and stress what I said before: the creation of the kilonova contradicts what we have been told about the neutron star all along, as well as the black hole. At the same time, we are told that the created black hole has a magnetic field trillions of times greater than that of the Earth, and also that it is emitting light 1000 times more than a supernova. How can visible light be produced in such

quantities, and if produced how can it so easily escape the “black” hole? We know the answer to that with the supernova: the supernova doesn't have a gravity or magnetic field of that sort. Supernovas are supposed to come from white dwarfs, which are composed of carbon and oxygen, both of which still have large charge channeling capabilities: they are not fully spent. But here we are supposed to have fantastic brightness coming from stars that collapsed and burned out long ago, being nothing but neutrons. They already shed all their brightness long ago, in other words. Merging two such objects should cause nothing of the sort, since if they had nothing to feed on before the merger, they have nothing to feed on after it. No source of light was availabe for the one object, so if its eats another object of the same sort, it still has no source of light. It is like claiming that bringing two piles of ashes in your fireplace together will cause them to light up. It won't, *because they are spent.*

To say it another way: there is no source of new energy here. The ultimate source of energy for all objects is charge. All stars feed on charge they get from the galactic core. But to do that, they have to be built to do that. They have to be young stars with hydrogen that can draw in and recycle that charge. Burnt-out stars aren't feeding off the charge field like that, which is why they are burnt-out. If concentrations of spent neutrons could produce heat and brightness, they would be doing it as neutron stars. But they aren't. All they are doing is spinning and spewing out their last breaths as radio waves. So if you bring two of these beasts together, nothing much is going to happen. If one beast is dead, two beasts are just as dead. The charge field can't reanimate them into a kilonova just to suit these batty theorists. The only thing left for such beasts is to be swept into the galactic core, where they can be broken down completely into charge photons and reanimated as new beings. They will be spun up from there as protons and start over in the life cycle of stars.*

But I have saved the best for last. I will now show you a whopper of lie, standing in full view. Exhibit A: we are told the neutron star merger occurred at a distance of 130 million lightyears. Exhibit B: we are told that 70 ground and space-based telescopes soon detected a new star being born. Again:

> With these coordinates, a handful of observatories around the world were able, hours later, to start searching the region of the sky where the signal was thought to originate. A new point of light, resembling a new star, was first found by optical telescopes. Ultimately, about 70 observatories on the ground and in space observed the event at their representative wavelengths.

Since the collision was at a distance of 130 million lightyears, they should have known exactly where to look: inside the galaxy at that position. Remember, the Milky Way is only about 150 **thousand** lightyears across, so the event was in a nearby galaxy. Neutron stars do not exist in between galaxies. There are about 100 galaxies within 10 million lightyears of us, and an equally small amount at the distance of precisely 130 million ly. Notice they don't bother to tell us what galaxy this happened in, which is curious. They don't tell you that because they don't wish you to remember that you can't see a star being born in a galaxy at 130 million lightyears. You can only see stars in our own galaxy. **Every star in the sky is in our own galaxy**. You will tell me that the large telescopes can see stars popping up in other galaxies, but they can't. If you don't believe me, search on that, where the first thing you will be taken to is this tasty *bon mot*:

On our search for "can telescopes resolve stars in other galaxies", Google superlists that exact image, along with this text dated Jan, 2015:

The Hubble Space **Telescope** has turned its ultraviolet, visible-light, and near-infrared eyes to the queen of **galaxies**, M31, capturing the biggest and sharpest image yet of **our** neighbor. ... At full **resolution**, you **can see** individual **stars**, even though the **galaxy** is 2.5 million light-years away.

M31 is Andromeda, the nearest galaxy to ours. Note that is 52 times closer than 130 million ly, at full resolution. Could you pick out a star being born in that? You will tell me Hubble's telescope isn't that large, but it is 2.4m (almost eight feet), which is quite large. And it doesn't have to look through the atmosphere. There are only 42 reflecting telescopes worldwide with an aperture of over 3m. Which conflicts with the claim from CalTech that 70 telescopes saw the new star being born in this distant galaxy. I recommend you also run the odds on that being true. Within hours, all these telescopes were able to pinpoint the same location *in another galaxy*? That would be sort of like being able to pinpoint a grain of sand on an unknown beach. . . on a planet in a different solar system. . . with a pair of birding binoculars.

Given that, let's take a peek at the *Physical Review* paper, to see if it is as bad as the announcement. In the Introduction we are told that Hulse and Taylor found energy loss due to gravitational waves in 1982 on the neutron star binary PSR B1913+16. This is footnoted, so we can go to that paper at *Astrophysical Journal*. All we need to do is read the abstract there to see how that was fudged. The authors admit "a model was formulated using relativistic terms", by which they indicated results that "agreed strikingly with general relativity but disagreed with most other theories of gravitation." Hmmm. How odd that a relativistic model would agree with general relativity, right? And in the body of the paper, we see this is exactly what happened: they assumed what they were trying to prove, by building a model that was guaranteed to prove it. The model was the same one used to generate gravity waves, but they then feigned amazement when it gave them the expected results. This fudge was then available for others to cite, when later funding was required. This has been the state of the art in modern physics for many decades.

Also interesting is that the *Physical Review* paper is 18 pages, including 3.5 pages of footnotes and 6.5 pages of authors and institutions. As usual, they now snow you with thousands of authors, to scare you away from disagreeing with them. This is new and very unsightly: published papers used to require only a few authors, so you should find 7 pages of authors and institutions highly curious. Also curious is that when I used to submit to *Physical Review*, I was told submissions had to be less than four pages total. I guess there are different rules for you and me than there are for anointed institutional people.

The limit for *Physical Review Letters* used to be four pages, but now they use double that just to list authors and institutions. I predict that in the near future, they will also list the awards gathered by each author and institution, to scare you off even more. That is what these awards were invented for, after all.

In the next sentences, we find another contradiction.

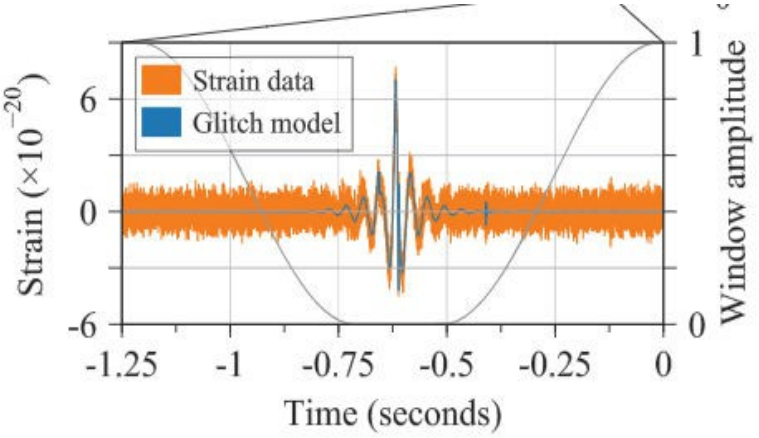
This process has long been predicted to produce a gravitational-wave signal observable by ground-based detectors [3-6] in the final minutes before the stars collide [7].

So why do we find a lag of only 2 seconds between the initial chirp and the gamma burst? Shouldn't we have seen a lag of minutes, based on this prediction?

They also admit that their own machines never identified this as a multi-location event, which conflicts with the press releases, which claim it was.

GW170817 was initially identified as a single-detector event with the LIGO-Hanford detector by a low-latency binary-coalescence search [81–83] using template wave-forms computed in post-Newtonian theory [11,13,36,84]. The two LIGO detectors and the Virgo detector were all taking data at the time; however, the saturation at the LIGO-Livingston detector prevented the search from registering a simultaneous event in both LIGO detectors, and the low-latency transfer of Virgo data was delayed.

Fig. 2 in the report is about mitigating the glitch in the Livingston data. What are the odds that a major "glitch" would peak just .2 seconds before the detection, and that the detection would be buried in the tail end of that glitch? As usual, this indicates human manipulation of data to conform to desired results. More indication is the way it is reported, which is wildly dishonest.



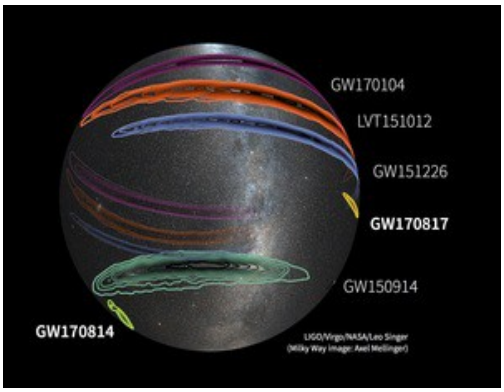
At first they describe that as "saturation", which it isn't. Then, in the subtext to the diagram they say this is a glitch, and tell us it occurs 1.1s before the detection. To start with, it *doesn't* occur 1.1 seconds before, it occurs .2 seconds before, as you can see. The claimed detection is the small peak inside the orange at .4. The glitch peaks at about .6. This also doesn't look like a glitch to me, it looks like a signal. They never get around to telling us what caused this glitch, or why it isn't a signal, though it looks like one. They claim the detection isn't part of the glitch signal, just coincidentally looking like a part of it. They then proceed to subtract out the glitch, never bothering to indicate how they know it isn't related to the detection. We get a paragraph later on the "glitch subtraction technique", but this is

all misdirection: it doesn't even begin to answer the question. And, as we saw in my previous critiques, the detection is way below noise, being buried way under the orange spread. This while at the same time we can see for ourselves they are getting signals far above noise. All extremely suspicious.

In another part of the paper we are told these glitches are common. If so, I would like to see the signal of many other ones, to prove it doesn't have the same blip on its tail as this one.

Also suspicious is the reported signal-to-noise ratio there. We are told the SNR at Livingston is 26.4, but we can see for ourselves it is no more than .5. Orange is the noise, and the blue line is the signal. Confusingly, they label the blue line as a "glitch model" in the diagram, but in that case the detection would be part of the glitch model—so that makes no sense. As I have said before, these things are written to stir your brain in as many ways as possible.

But let us return to our previous line of inquiry from the announcement. As usual, the published paper itself is a misdirection by minutiae, meant to bury you under details so that you don't see the larger contradictions and impossibilities. We see more evidence of the con in this illustration from the announcement:



In trying to pinpoint the location of the event, they tell us Virgo in Italy helped them "triangulate" to a patch in the sky drawn in as the small yellow oval in the east (labeled GW170817). As you can see, that is far larger than a single galaxy, so it is kind of hard to believe that "within hours", triangulating only between Virgo and the two Lie-go stations, they were able to pinpoint the correct galaxy, *and then* pick out a single point of new light in that galaxy.

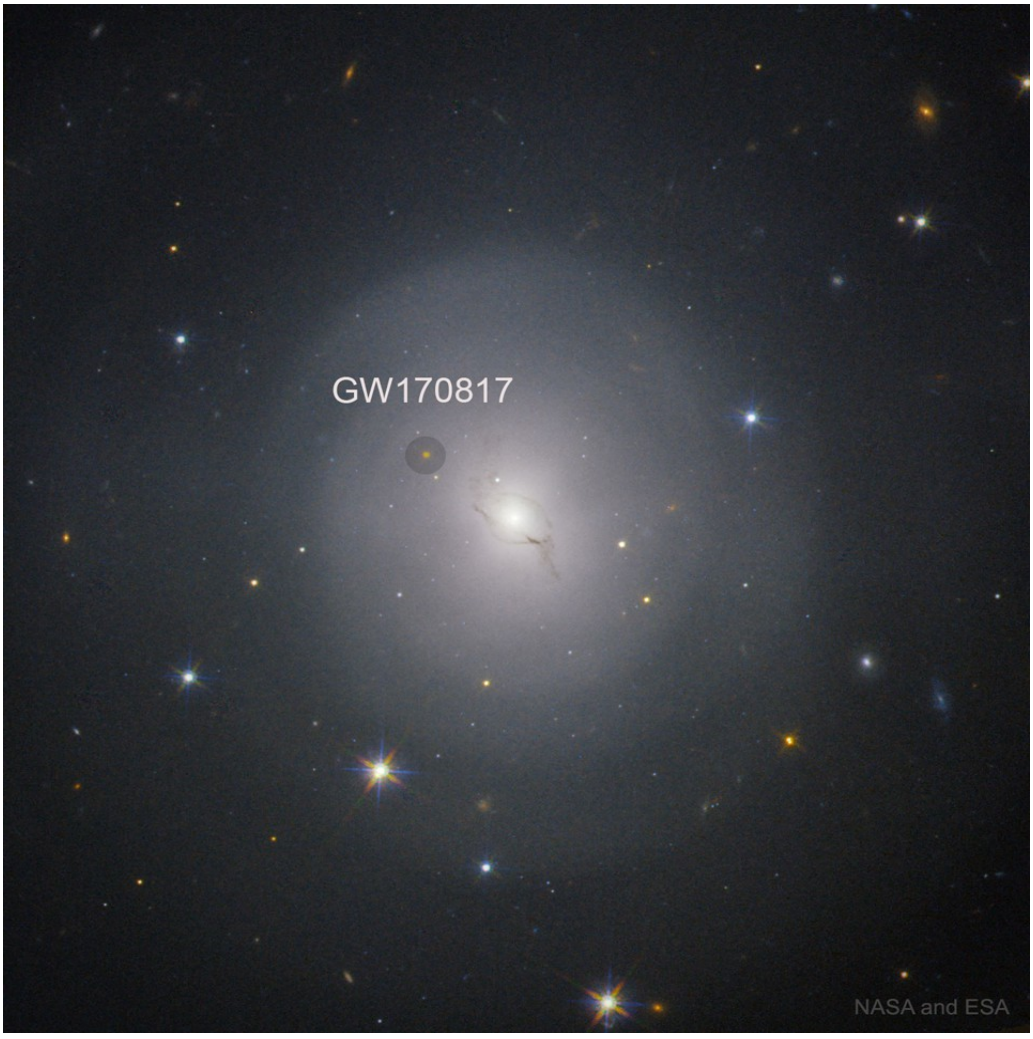
If we go back to the paper published at *Physical Review*, we find the galaxy given as NGC 4993, an elliptical galaxy of no previous importance. Wikipedia's page has no information on the galaxy other than this recent claim. There we find a schematic showing the proposed kilonova, and it allegedly creates a visible flair peaking on only one day, August 22. But that's five days after the merger. Why would the flair peak five days after the gamma burst, and why would it last for only one day? How did the 70 telescopes see it a few hours after the event, when it didn't peak until five days later? I think I can answer part of that: they have it peaking for only one day because they don't want anyone else looking for it. It prevents confirmation, or *non-confirmation*. If anyone with access to a big telescope had thought to look for this after the announcement in October, they could be told the kilonova had already faded. Therefore, we have to take Lie-go's word for it.

I am also still unclear on how they are able to triangulate to determine a source of the detection. That didn't come up in the initial claim in 2016, since they didn't send us to a specific galaxy. But now they do. Remember, the detection is just a chirp, and that chirp arises when these mirrors at the ends of the

tunnels move in response to the gravity waves. The mirrors are energized by lasers. So how does that allow them to pinpoint a source in the sky? The only thing I could find in the published paper was Fig. 3, which claims a "rapid localized algorithm", using "a combination of timing, phase, and amplitude". That doesn't answer the question, does it? In the published reports, I don't see phase tracked, and I see only a single amplitude at a single time. You can't calculate a position in the sky from that. Even more mysterious is how a tiny motion in a mirror can tell them the distance to the event that caused the wiggle. To even begin to be able to calculate that, you would have to know that the phenomenon changed at some given rate during its journey, and you would have to know an intial state. All you have is a final state, so the other variables would have to be known beforehand. But they *can't* know that, because that would be knowing what they are seeking. They are seeking information about theoretical gravity waves, so they can't already know an initial state and a rate of charge, can they? So how could they possibly calculate a distance to event?

As it turns out, on page 5 we discover the distance is back-calculated from the later luminous object they claimed to find, not from the gravity wave detection—which is again circular. So they weren't looking for an object at 130 million lightyears. No, they found an object, associated it with that galaxy, and then used the distance of that galaxy to "break the distance degeneracy". The distance degeneracy? You have to laugh.

To see the state of the con up-close and personal, I recommend you go to NASA's page for this, where you can study this photo:



NASA tells us, “That reddish dot, it wasn't there before”. Which brings us to a yet another game-ending problem: although we have [partial] star maps for the Milky Way, do you really think we have complete star maps for all galaxies at 130 million ly? How can they possibly claim to have detected a “new” star here? That would imply it hadn't been included in previous star maps, but of course there are no star maps for that galaxy. Look how complex that image is. Do you really think they have mapped even the major points of light in that image? No, *at best* they will have mapped that galaxy, the forward stars, and the major galaxies behind. But they can't have mapped even the major dots there, because there are too many of them in the sky. Literally trillions. Until very recently, they had catalogued only about 30,000 galaxies, but the Galaxy Zoo now lists about a million. But a million is still a tiny fraction of trillions. If we do the math, we find that in any given patch of sky, they will have mapped one of every billion dots visible to our largest telescopes, *not including the stars inside the galaxies*. Since there are not a billion visible dots in that image above, the odds alone would predict they had previously mapped this many objects there: **less than 1**. We assume they have previously mapped that galaxy, though an online search pulls up nothing on it previous to October 17. But it is very unlikely they had mapped or catalogued more than a handful of other dots, and those would be the large forward stars. They are now claiming to have mapped a billion stars in the Milky Way, but that is only about 1/500th the total number. So even claiming to see a new star in the Milky Way would be dubious. Claiming to see one arise in a galaxy at 130 million ly is laughable.

But as I have shown you before, these people in physics are shameless. They will lie right to your face—with these lies that just explode on the page—and not blink an eye. They are so shameless that when you catch them at it like I have, over and over and over, they don't even have the decency to commit hara-kiri or suttee. They just stand there stupidly, refusing to even get out of your way.

There is now a follow-up to this paper.

*As I have already said in my older papers on black holes, I suspect the entire theory of exotics is wrong from start to finish. After my discoveries about charge, the entire stellar life-cycle needs to be rebuilt from the ground up, but I will get to that when I get to it. I have made a start on it, as you can see here. Also see here.