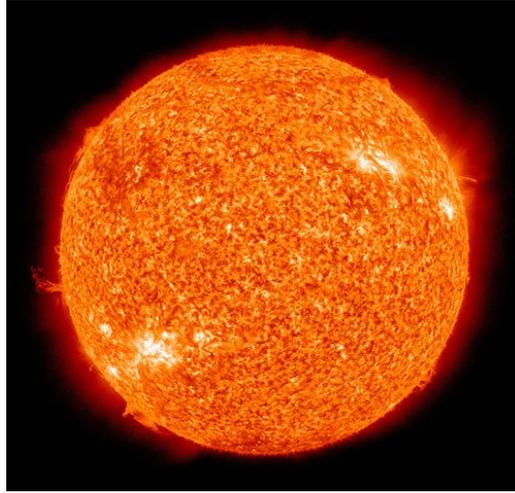


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RADIOACTIVITY AND THE SUN



by Miles Mathis

Over the past few years another unexplained phenomenon has reared its head, this time concerning Solar activity and radioactivity. It has been found in many separate experiments—sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose—that decay rates follow Solar activity, having seasonal variations as well as variations during Solar flares. [Symmetry Magazine](#) online published a summary piece on the data and theory in August of 2010, suggesting Solar neutrinos were the cause of variations in decay rates here on Earth. That's close to correct, as I will show, but no one has seen how neutrinos can actually cause the variation. Neutrinos, after all, pass through matter in most experiments with hardly a flutter. If they don't collide or intercept the radioactive atoms, how can they cause any variation?

The answer is that it isn't neutrinos that are causing the variation, it is photons. Charge photons. Yes, it is my charge field once again. I said that the neutrino answer was close only because photons and neutrinos are so closely linked. The standard model hasn't figured it out yet, [but neutrinos are simply travelling waves in the photon field](#). The analogy is sound waves. Neutrinos are like sound waves in the photon field. They are patterns, not particles.

Now, we have to be clear on the difference, because both photons and neutrinos have waves. Neutrinos *are* waves, as I just said. They are waves and nothing else. They are patterns in the charge field. But photons also have waves. Photons are particles *with* waves, while neutrinos are only field waves. The wave of the photon is caused by its own stacked spins. The wave of the photon is an internal wave, a real characteristic of the particle. It is *not* a field wave. Therefore, we have two waves in the charge field: the spins on the photon, and field waves. The spins on the photon are what physicists have so far given to duality. The field wave is what physicists have so far given to the neutrino.

A second piece to this puzzle has recently been provided by my work on the nucleus. I have [diagrammed the nucleus](#), showing that the baryons actually channel charge through the nucleus. This not only gets rid of the need for the strong force, it answers this question we are looking at now. Since

charge channels through the nucleus, and since it is the nucleus that determines decay rates, any variation in the ambient charge field must affect these rates of decay. In the Solar System, the Sun determines the ambient charge field. It determines the field that is recycled through the Earth (charge proper), and it determines the field that falls on the Earth directly (the normal E/M spectrum, including visible light). So we shouldn't be surprised to find that Solar flares and other variations in the Sun cause variable decay rates here on Earth. What is surprising is that physicists are surprised by it. Only a field physics that was fundamentally flawed and mechanically unsupported would have trouble incorporating such simple data. You can see that I just solved the problem in ten minutes, on one page. Therefore this new data must be more support for my unified field and more proof against the standard model.

You see, this is what happens when you don't have a mechanical charge field. The standard field model of physics has had a heuristic or virtual field model of charge since the time of Faraday and before. That is to say, the current field of charge in quantum mechanics is simply a field in the math. There is no real particle that mediates it, and no real explanation of the force. We have just had floating potentials, created after the fact by fitting the potentials to the data. That is what I mean by non-mechanical.

Particle physicists have put “no force at a distance” on their T-shirts for decades, meaning it as a clever swipe at Newton, whom they think to have bettered. But it isn't clever, it is just puerile, since their own field—charge—is just as non-mechanical or moreso. At a foundational level, Newton was much more rigorous than they are, since he at least put the question in the open. They have done all they could to hide it, and have done so very successfully for more than a century.

With charge as only pluses and minuses attached to the charged particles, modern physicists have dodged both the field and the mechanics. So when it comes time to answer questions like this one, they have nothing. Since they have no field and no particle, they can't sensibly explain how the Sun could influence decay rates. They couldn't explain it sensibly with neutrinos, as they have pretty much admitted, and they couldn't explain it with photons either. Why? Because their photons are virtual. Not only are their charge photons virtual (see messenger photons), but their regular, everyday photons are virtual, too. Standard photons—even visible photons—are now defined as having no radius, no mass, and no spin. That is the definition of a virtual particle: a particle with no mechanical characteristics (except perhaps the ability to magically have energy without mass, and so to take part in things like the photoelectric effect).

The current model of charge cannot possibly explain any real phenomena, because it is defined in terms of particles that aren't real. All its explanations to date have been mathematical only, and I have shown that much of the math is fudged. But even if that weren't so, we can see just from their inability to answer questions like this that particle physicists haven't got a field with any explanatory power. It never had much explanatory power, and with all the new data it becomes clearer and clearer that it has less and less explanatory power as the years pass. It is way past time we gave up on the current model of charge as hopelessly naïve, and updated it with a model that can explain data quickly and directly, as mine can.