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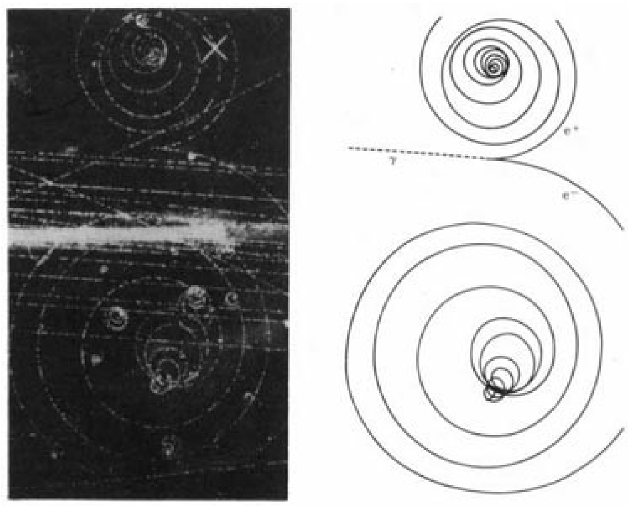
A Better Theory of Pair Production



by Miles Mathis

The image above is a famous result from a particle accelerator [Blackett, 1933], supposedly showing the creation of an electron-positron pair. As you see, the positron has a smaller and tighter spiral than the electron. If the particles are equal in mass and opposite in charge, why aren't the spirals the same? The standard model has no way to explain it, so they ignore it. It is doubtful you have ever seen the question addressed, and it is doubtful you have ever asked the question yourself. I have had that image sitting atop one of my papers for a couple of years, and the question never hit me until today. But once I studied it for a moment, I could see it confirmed my charge field theory once again.

In explaining beta decay, I proposed several years ago that the current theory is wrong. It is known that beta decay is not symmetrical, and this is currently explained with weak theory, symmetry breaking, borrowing from the vacuum, pushing quark flavor and color, and all sorts of other wickedness. But I showed that it was much simpler than that. The expectation that the field must be symmetrical is simply a false expectation. The charge field here on the Earth is not symmetrical, because it has more photons than anti-photons. That is why the Earth is very magnetic, while Mars and Venus and the Moon are not. Any magnetic field will be non-symmetrical regarding photon spins, since the excess spins are what underlies magnetism. Only a field like that of Venus is nearly symmetrical. So there is no rule requiring local spin symmetry on the charge field. The rule of symmetry is only global (universal).

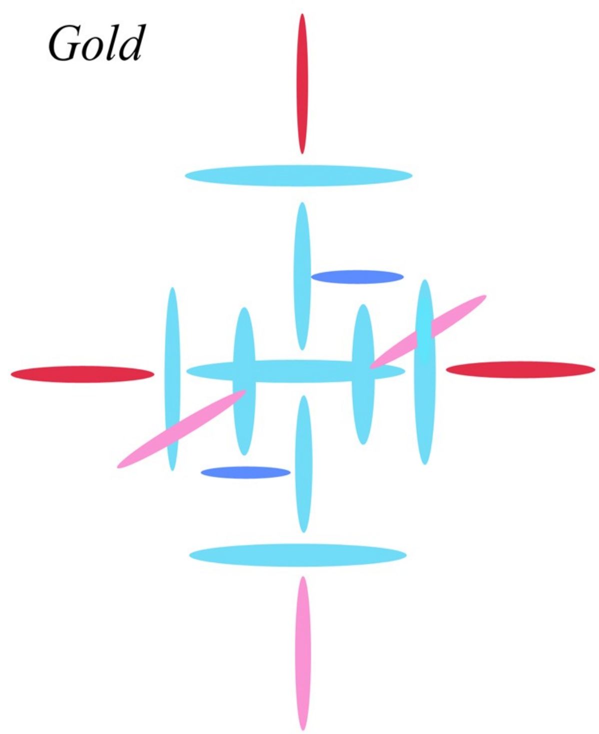
We have another problem with the image above, and that concerns the quick loss of energy of both particles. The decaying spiral is telling us both the electron and positron are losing energy very quickly. We might understand why the positron is losing energy: if it is being emitted into a field of photons spinning opposite to it, it would logically lose spin energy and continue to decay. But that doesn't explain the electron doing the same thing, at a slightly slower rate. If the ambient charge field doesn't support the positron, it should at least support the electron. We should see the electron move off in a straight line, and even gain energy. Why don't we?

It is because nothing we have been told is true. It isn't a photon that is decaying into an electron and positron. It is a tau neutrino decaying into two electrons and two positrons. We don't see the other two particles only because they are moving directly toward or away from us. The image isn't set up to track particles in four directions or 360 degrees. Since we are viewing these two spirals straight to the side, the other particles won't leave visible tracks in the image.

I have shown in a previous paper that the tau neutrino is not really a neutrino. We have called a lot of different things neutrinos, and we now need to separate them and distinguish between them. What we normally call a neutrino is not a particle at all. It is just a field wave in the charge field. Then we have the muon neutrino, which I have shown is just three non-spinning electrons huddling for protection from the charge wind.

The tau neutrino is four x-spinning electrons, brought together by a very specific reaction or interaction. Once that interaction is finished, the electrons will split again, and that is what we are seeing here.

I can even show you how the tau neutrino is created. The most recent example was created in 2008 by the Titan laser being shot at a gold target. We are told that many electron-positron pairs were produced, and that is true. But the pairs were produced in pairs, like this:



That is the gold nucleus. I have shown that electrons don't orbit the nucleus, they orbit a charge minimum at the pole of the proton. Each of the colored disks represents some number of alphas, with two protons to each alpha. So the electrons are in the disks. When we fire a laser at an atom, it works preferentially on the outermost level of the nucleus, which in my diagram would be the red and purple disks. This is the fourth level, which in some ways corresponds to the fourth electron level in current theory. In this case, we will look at the carousel level of the gold nucleus, which is the four red and purple equatorial disks here. If we let this nucleus spin like the Earth, about a north-south axis, these four red and purple disks will be spinning like a carousel, you see. To watch this motion, you may look at Steven Smith's animation of gold. He also diagrams the electrons, so this may help you.

At any rate, when the laser beam falls on this gold nucleus, it does so in a line. The line of the beam intersects the plane of the carousel spin, and if the beam is aimed right, it begins knocking the electrons out of the disks. Because we have a line meeting a plane, all the electrons are knocked out in the same plane. Keep that in mind as we pull in another new piece of information.

As these electrons are knocked out of the nucleus, they are randomized according to spin. In other words, the laser may hit some electrons above center and some below. Therefore, some free electrons will be bumped out rightside up, and some will be bumped out upside down. Since, in most cases, an upside down electron is equivalent to a positron, the laser will be turning half our electrons into positrons, simply by flipping them over. This is the basic mechanism of pair production.

But then why would the electrons come together even for a short time in pairs or fours? The mainstream can't explain that (they haven't really tried), so they are forced to assume that photons decay into the pairs. Well, we have already brought the electrons into the same plane, so we are halfway there. A beam in a line ejecting electrons from the same plane will eject them into the same plane. Then we look at the ambient charge field. The experiment will be done in some ambient charge field. Unless the charge is moving in the same direction as the laser beam (which is very unlikely, as a matter of chance), this charge field will act as a second focus on the ejected electrons. The laser will be pushing them in one line and the charge field will be pushing them in a second, different line. This creates a focus. The electrons and positrons are brought together.

Still doesn't explain the four, you will say. It does, because the carousel level of gold has four disks, as you see. The casousel level is four disks in a plane, with all disks orthogonal to the others. That is precisely what we find in the tau neutrino and the bubble chamber spirals: four particles orthogonal in the same plane. As the laser interacts with the electrons in gold, it bumps four electrons out simultaneously, and the electrons are already orthogonal and in the same plane. Problem solved.

Now let us look at the electrons themselves. I have said that they are x-spinning electrons. What does that mean? It means that the laser has transferred energy to them in a quantized way, so that they are no longer normal electrons. They actually have 7.2 times the spin energy of a normal electron. In bumping the electron out of the nucleus, the laser photon has stacked an extra spin on top of the electron. The laser photon loses the spin energy and the electron gains it. This also gives the electron a greater radius, since we measure the new spin radius. According to my quantum spin equations, the electron is really a first level meson. It is a spin level above the electron. If we stacked another spin on it, it would be a muon, and if we stacked another on top of that, it would be a baryon. In other words, there are two primary levels of meson, and our x-spinning electron is now temporarily inhabiting the first level.

And this is why it must spiral down. What we are seeing in the image under title is the x-spinning electron spiraling down to the normal electron. The normal electron has only an axial spin, but no x-spin. We are watching the electron lose about 86% of its energy, going from 7.2 to 1.

You will ask why it can't keep the energy it got from the laser. Why isn't the x-spinning electron stable? It isn't stable because the electron gets all its energy from the field. All quanta are continuously energized by charge. After it is ejected, the electron is no longer existing in the laser beam. It is once again existing in the ambient field. The ambient field can't keep the electron energized at its new 7.2 level. The electron exists by recycling the ambient charge field, and the ambient charge field isn't as energetic as the laser. Therefore the electron must fall back down to the level of the field.

But now we return to our first question: why is the positron spiral smaller than the electron spiral? It is the ambient charge field again, which I have already shown you is not symmetrical here on Earth. If we ran this experiment on Venus, the spirals would be more equal. But here, where we have a strong magnetic field, the charge field is not balanced. It contains more photons than anti-photons, and this ambient spin supports the electron better than the positron. As soon as the positron hits the ambient field, it is squashed by the ambient charge field, because this field of photons is spinning opposite to the positron. We can even measure the ambient field by measuring the spirals. Notice that the electron spiral is exactly twice as big as the positron spiral. That means there are twice as many photons in the field as anti-photons. That is pretty extraordinary, as a matter of number, and we will look at that more closely in future papers.

I will point out one more extraordinary thing in closing. We are told that everything is quantized at the quantum level, but we have clear evidence here that it isn't. Some things are quantized, some things aren't. To create this spiral, the electron must be losing energy in a *continuous* manner. A spiral is not quantized. It is a continuous curve. It is physically impossible to draw a spiral like this in a bubble chamber with a quantized curve. There is no such thing as a quantized curve. For the electron to lose energy in a quantized manner, it would have to emit a photon or something. But we don't see that here. The electron doesn't shed that extra spin level all at once, does it? It loses spin just like you would if someone stopped pushing your carousel. What this means is that the electron tends to gain energy in a quantized manner, because the photons spins are quantized. But it can lose energy in a continuous manner. The spin slows in a natural manner, and there is no need for the electron to emit anything to slow this spin. Yes, the beginning and end points of this spin loss are quantized, since the electron moves to definite levels which are supported by the charge field. But the electron does not have to jump instantaneously from one spin level to the other in going down, as we see clear evidence of here. These spirals are rather obvious data against Bohr's quantum leap.