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A Higgs Update

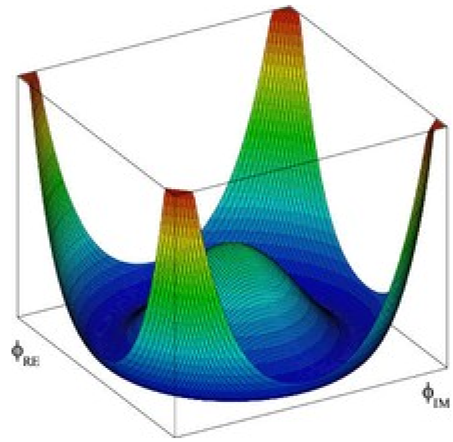

figure by Gonis

by Miles Mathis

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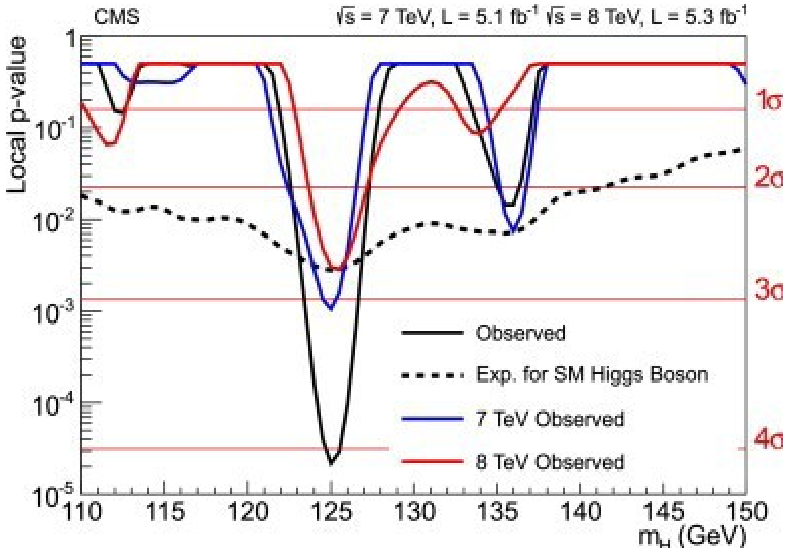
Incredibly, new data from the Higgs is already confirming my summation to my previous paper, where I predicted that various large particles could be found in the 120GeV range. This is because my quantum spin equations allow me to predict stacked spins that sum at this energy.

In new data revealed on December 3, 2012, the LHC is now admitting they have at least two new Higgs masses very near to one another. They are calling one a di-photon Higgs and the other a 4-lepton Higgs, but that is just speculation. The reported masses are 123.5 and 126.6. Also curious is that they are now calling their particles "Higgs-like." ScienceWorldReport.com, reporting on Stephen Hawking's FPP prize, said,

An identical cash prize of $3 million (£1.8million) was shared between the seven scientists who led the effort to discover a Higgs-like particle at CERN's Large Hadron Collider.

So they already appear to be backpedaling from the Higgs claim.

Remember that I was also able to explain a peak they found in the initial experiment at 135GeV. See the second, smaller peak in this diagram, which they chose to ignore back in September.



I will show below that this peak at 135 is also predicted by my quantum spin equations.

In a paper from several years ago, I showed that the proton and neutron were actually the same particle, with variant spin profiles. Rather than being composed of three quarks, they were composed of four stacked spins, the outer three doing what the quarks now do in standard-model theory. The proton allowed charge to cycle through this maze of spins, while the neutron didn't. This was mechanically caused by spin stacking, since some spin combinations allowed charge a path to escape at the spin equator and some didn't.

At about the same time, I discovered the quantum spin equation that unified all quanta. I published my findings in my first book. The spin equation has this form: $[1 + (8 \times 16 \times 32 \times 64)/2^4]$. As you can see, it is just multiples of 2. To be outside the influence of inner spins, an outer spin has to have twice the spin radius. This allows the stacking to obey gyroscopic and precession rules. To express that equation in MeV, we only have to divide by 9 to express the equation as a multiple of the electron, then multiply by .511. This is because I built the equation with the non-spinning electron as level 1. The spinning electron is then expressed by the number 9. The electron is known to have an energy of .511MeV in experiment.

The number 9 comes from 1+8. Spin energy is determined by circumference and linear energy by radius. Since the circumference is 8r in the kinematic circle (or sphere), if we sum linear energy and spin energy, we get 9. See previous papers for more on this.

It is this quantum spin equation that allows me to predict larger energies in accelerators. The 120GeV level is simply the 2^{21} level of spin stacking.

$(2^{21}/9)(.511) = 119.07\text{GeV}$

But since the LHC is studying collisions, we have to let two particles meet head-on. So the energies they are finding are different levels of large protons *meeting* one another. If we look at the 2^{17} level, we find

$(2^{17}/9)(.511) = 7.442\text{GeV}$

If we let that particle meet our first particle, we get a total energy of collision of 126.51GeV. That is very near one of the LHC numbers above, 126.6, as you see. The second number can also be estimated, by going to the level below that:

$(2^{16}/9)(.511) = 3.721\text{GeV}$

If we let that particle meet our first particle, we get 119.07 + 3.721 = 122.8. That is near their 123.5 finding. We can also find the other peak they are ignoring.

$(2^{18}/9)(.511) = 14.88\text{GeV}$

If we let that particle meet our first particle, we get 119.07 + 14.88 = 134.0. That is the peak they are finding near 135. If you study the graph above, you see that the blue peak is nearer 136, but the red peak is nearer 134.

All the vector mesons, scalar mesons, and so-called bosons can be found by this method as well, as I show in previous papers. For instance, level 15 will give us $(2^{15}/9)(.511) = 1.86\text{GeV}$. That is a D meson.

You will say that there shouldn't be any lower level particles in this accelerator, since all protons should have been accelerated up to at least 119GeV, according to *my* new charge theory. But that isn't true. Once you have opposite streams meeting, all levels of composition and decomposition should be expected. The detectors can't be detecting all collisions, therefore previous undetected collisions will fill the chamber with all sorts of refuse, including de-spun protons. Yes, the protons will initially be accelerated, giving them larger energies. But they can then be spin-stripped, either by near misses with oncoming traffic, or from near misses with ongoing traffic. We should expect even the freshest chamber to contain everything from small photons up to particles with the full energy of the experiment. Any and all combinations are possible.

So far, we have assumed that every collision is a head-on collision of two particles. But there is no reason 3 (or more) particles cannot take part in one of these collisions. At any given time, smaller particles will outnumber larger particles (for strictly logical and statistical reasons), and a smaller particle has better odds of colliding with a larger collision already in progress. Two particles moving in the same direction in the collider can also overtake one another, all but fusing before a head-on collision. All that it requires for this to happen is that two particles accidentally get bumped into the same line, with different velocities. The faster one will catch the slower, and we will have a nearly compound particle for a moment with no explosive joining. When these two jostling particles meet a larger particle head-on, we have, in effect, a three particle collision.

That being so, we easily explain other numbers. For instance, we take levels 19 and 20, which give us 29.8 and 59.5, respectively. Then we add level 15, to get 29.8+59.5+1.86 = 91.16GeV. That is the Z particle. Level 20 + level 18 + level 17 = 81.82GeV. That is the W particle.