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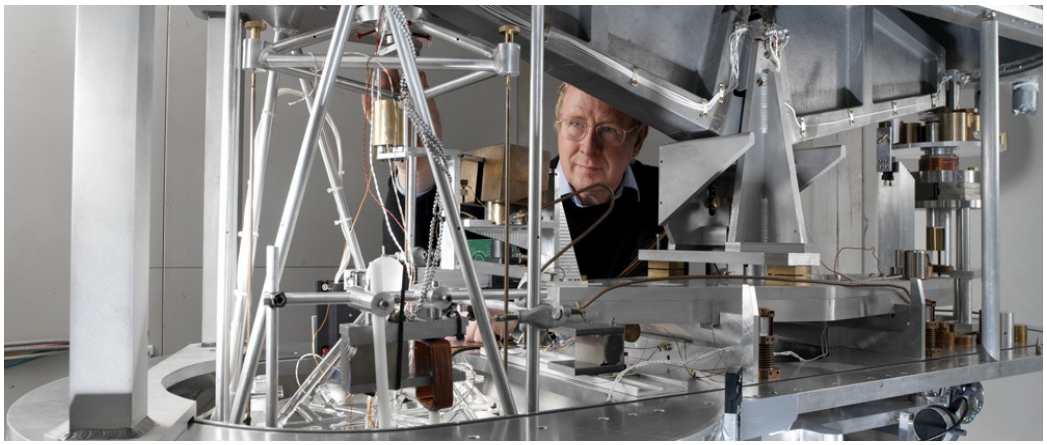
The Kilogram is killed
to sell the Kibble Balance



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First published November 17, 2018

If you don't think science is now propelled solely by money, see this week's news, where the kilogram is being mothballed in favor of a "more stable" standard. In that article at the BBC, we are told the standard kilogram—named Le Grand K—deteriorates in storage, so we need a better standard. However, simply by reading the article we can see that isn't true. They admit Le Grand K only fluctuates by 50 parts in a billion, which is .00000005, or .000005%. Nevertheless, they want to replace the kilogram with a measure of electrical current, using a Kibble Balance (AKA Watt Balance). But they admit in the same article that the Kibble Balance measures h to an accuracy of .000001%. An increase in accuracy of only 5x. So without knowing anything else, an astute reader would come to the conclusion that someone is trying to sell some Kibble Balances to the governments of the world. Is that what this is about? Yes.

You can come to the same conclusion by studying the timing. Two things happened in 2016: one, the Kibble Balance was perfected, reaching its current accuracy; two, Mr. Kibble died. So I guess the billionaire families bought his patent from his family and wanted to make a killing on it.

A quick search on the cost of a Kibble Balance pulls up nothing, which is also a red flag in the same direction. It would appear this fact is being hidden on purpose. We do know that the previous "better" method of weight measurement—the Avogadro sphere—cost about one million euro apiece, so we may assume the Kibble Balance is only slightly more affordable. My guess is they pushed the Avogadro sphere for a couple of years but no one was buying, so they backpedalled into this Kibble Balance con, finally paying off enough "scientists" or twisting enough arms to get it done this week.

If you don't believe me, see this article from *American Scientist* from just four years ago, where we learn some things they don't bother to tell us in the new sales pitches. Notice for example that the

Kibble Balance is affected by the lunar cycle and tides. So if you thought they were replacing the standard kilogram in order to tie mass to a real constant, you would be wrong. With mass, there is no available constant of that sort, *by definition*. Mass and weight will always be dependent on the charge field present, which is not constant. Which is yet another thing they are glossing over in the current propaganda. They want you to think Le Grand K is "deteriorating" in storage, but that is a lie. It isn't. How could a small hunk of non-radioactive metal in vacuum be deteriorating over short periods of time? It isn't deteriorating, it is showing natural variations in the ambient charge field of the Earth, as fed by the Sun. Other kilograms stored in other places aren't matching Le Grand K for the simple reason that the Earth does not recycle charge uniformly. There are small variations in charge depending on latitude. Crust thickness also causes a variation, so scientists should be looking at those factors when studying the kilogram variations. These variations are actually a wonderful way of directly measuring the Earth's charge field at a given location. See my older paper on this for more.

American Scientist also admits that geographical location is a factor with the Kibble Balance, in the parts per billion amount, same as Le Grand K. So there is no reason to tie the kilogram to the Kibble Balance. . . other than financial.

The author there, Paul Karol, then says this:

The BIPM-proposed kilogram definition is undeniably obtuse, stifling clarity and visualization.

Yes, precisely, and as usual that obtuseness is not an accident. All treasury dips begin with this created confusion, since people that don't understand what is going on are the easiest to cheat. No doubt taxpayers worldwide will foot the bill for the purchase of these new expensive Kibble Balances. In a few years, we may find the NSF overbilling the treasury for these devices, and Congress getting caught passing through these overcharges, just as we have seen with the military. The Kibble Balance will be the new-and-improved $500 toilet seat.

Just think how much more expensive the device pictured above must be than a small hunk of metal. Plus, they can also charge for the *use* of the device. Previously, in comparing kilograms, you only needed a balance—the ultimate in low tech. But no one wants low tech these days, since it doesn't pay. The goal of all government projects is to drive the cost of everything way up. You should know that by now. With this current project, that couldn't possibly be more obvious.

American Scientist also blows the cover of this project in another way, by admitting there is absolutely no need to measure mass at the macroscopic scale at an accuracy better than parts per billion. There was no need in 2014, is no need now, and will be no need in the foreseeable future. The only need is at the microscopic scale, but we can already measure there at an accuracy beyond the Kibble Balance, using Carbon12.

However, Karol doesn't tell you *why* better accuracy can be attained this way, and it appears he isn't telling you because he doesn't know. He says the mass of a Carbon atom is fixed, so he appears to think the remaining margin of error is in the machines. It isn't. The accuracy at this level is better because the particles are being measured against one another *in the same charge field*. Just by going smaller (more local), they can dodge some of the fluctuations at the macrolevel.

But they can't dodge them all, because even the mass of the atom fluctuates, as it recycles a varying charge field. In fact, the atom fluctuates *exactly* as much as the standard kilogram, and for the same reason. Logically, you should have known that without me telling you, since. . . what do you think Le

Grand K is made of? Atoms. Le Grand K is fluctuating in weight because its atoms are each fluctuating. Charge itself has weight, remember? Mass-energy equivalence? Remember that? So the more charge that is passing through an atom, the more it weighs. And that is irregardless of any gravitational field present. *Both* the mass and the weight are varying, in the same amount, and it has nothing to do with gravity. It has to do with charge density.

Which means that if we want to define a standard weight or mass, we have to define it in terms of charge density. Just as length is now defined in terms of the photon, mass must be, also. The only way to do that is to define mass in terms of charge (which is composed of real photons). To do that using the current examples, we would have to take Karol's Carbon12, but add more requirements. We can't just have Carbon12, we have to have Carbon12 in a standard charge field. And how could we measure that? Well, we would have to do something like measure the radius of electron capture (the Bohr radius with Hydrogen), which would tell us the ambient charge field strength. This radius is now thought to be firm, but it isn't. It increases or decreases depending on how much charge the atom is recycling, which depends on the ambient charge density and direction. We would then define one radius as standard, which would set a standard charge field. Our *definition* of mass would then be infinitely precise in theory, and would be as accurate as our measurement. In other words, any margin of error would be due to inability to measure at that precision, not to an imprecision in terminology.

I predict that this method, or one like it, is what will be used in the future. It is the only logical way to set any standard of mass. But before that is done, mainstream science must come to realize the atom is a charge recycler. Without an understanding of the charge field, none of this will be possible.

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