

Nuclear Standard Model: Nature's 1/3, 2/3, 1 Deceptions The Neutrino Story

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Abstract: The high energy standard nuclear model based on Einstein's special relativity theory $E = mc^2$ is erroneous in its entirety because it is based on the illusion of length contraction that relativity theory was based upon; it is a case of 109 years of Nobel prize winners physicists and 400 years of astronomy that can not read a telescope. Nature 1/3, 2/3, 1 ratio of visual effects deceptions created a nuclear model that exist on campus and on campus only and on physicists notes and never existed in nature and what think is a proof of such a collection of elementary particles is blind minds courtesy of nature's visual deceptions. Electrons coming from the nucleus seen on energy spectrum and were measured by Ellis and Wooster in 1927 did not add up to a predicted energy end value of $E(0) = 1.05$ million electron volts and a mean of 390 ± 30 kilo electron volts. Ellis and Wooster measured a mean value of 344 ± 39 kilo electron volt. Then Orthman repeated the same experiment and got a mean value of 337 ± 20 kilo electron volt. All experiments did not add up to any electron with energy close to $E(0) = 1.05$ MeV suggesting energy loss in a "Neutrino" form.

Or radioactive decay $(A, Z) \rightarrow (A, Z+1) + 1e$ did not work

Or a radioactive element with atomic mass number A and atomic number Z changed to an element with an atomic number $Z + 1$ and same atomic mass number A as follows:

A neutron $n \rightarrow$ a proton p + an electron e

The energy mass formula did not add up because

Mass of neutron is 1.00867 a. m. u

Mass of proton is 1.00783 a. m. u

Mass of electron is 0.00055 a. m. u

And Einstein's formula

Mass-Energy: $m(n)c^2 \neq m(p)c^2 + m(e)c^2$

Mass formula: $m(n) \neq m(p) + m(e)$

Or $1.00867 \text{ a. m. u} \neq 1.00783 \text{ a. m. u} + 0.00055 \text{ a. m. u}$

Wolfgang Pauli suggested:

A neutron \rightarrow a proton p + an electron e + anti neutrino $\bar{\nu}_e$

Rigging all of physics and twisting all minds to make the fraud symbol $E = mc^2$ correct claiming the existence of a Neutrino or an anti-Neutrino is not only wrong but it shows that Nobel Prize winners physicists are at the center of scientific fraud because the acceptance of a neutrino claimed as the most abundant elementary particle in the Universe that crosses planets and stars at light speeds unhindered and without any deviations with magical powers not to be detected without a single proof of its existence

is a case and a trend of physics that is gone bad and bad physics starts with energy fraud symbol $E = m c^2$

Introduction: Neutrino's does not exist because $E = mc^2$ is wrong and is based on visual effects and $E = m v^2/2$ and its visual effects is $\Delta E = mv^2$ and the rigging factor adds up to $(3mv^2/2)$ or $3E$ or a rigging factor of 3 times the energy or the master rigging of:

$$3 [337 \pm 20] \text{ kilo electron volts} = 1011 \pm 60 \text{ kilo electron volts} \approx 1.05 \text{ M e v}$$

Universal Mechanics proof:

1- The illusion of length contraction:

Length contraction is just a visual effect of projected light aberration and it is an "apparent" visual effect and not real

An object located at \mathbf{r} ----- light sensing ----- measured as $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \exp [i \omega t]$

With $\omega t = \arctan (v/c)$; $\tan (v/c) = \text{light aberrations angle} = \omega t$

$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \text{Exp} [i \omega t]$ caused by light aberrations visual effects as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Exp} [i \omega t] &= [\cosine \omega t + i \text{sine} \omega t]; \text{ From } \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \text{Exp} [i \omega t] \\ \text{It changes to: } \mathbf{S} &= \mathbf{r} \{ \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]} + i \text{sine} \arctan (v/c) \} \\ &= \mathbf{r} \{ \sqrt{[1 - (v/c)^2]} - i (v/c) \}; v/c \ll 1 \\ &= S_x + i S_y \end{aligned}$$

Where $S_x = r \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]}$; And $S_y = r \cosine \arctan (v/c)$

In absolute value $S = r$

Along the line of measurement: $S_x = \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]} \approx r \sqrt{[1 - (v/c)^2]}$; $v/c \ll 1$

This the equation for length contraction of Lorentz's used in Einstein's theories

But it is the light aberrations visual effects and it is "apparent and not real"

2 – Momentum

$$\mathbf{P} = d \mathbf{S} / d t = [\mathbf{v} + i \omega \mathbf{r}] \text{Exp} i \omega t$$

3- Energy

$$E = p^2/2m = \{[\mathbf{v} + i \omega \mathbf{r}]^2/2m\} \text{Exp} 2i \omega t$$

$$\text{with } v = 0; E = - \{[\omega \mathbf{r}]^2/2m\} \text{Exp} 2i \omega t = - E(0) \text{Exp} 2i \omega t$$

$$E = - E(0) [\cosine 2\omega t + i \text{sine} 2\omega t]$$

$$E = - E(0) [1 - 2 \text{sine}^2 \omega t + 2 i \text{sine} \omega t \cosine \omega t]$$

$$E = - E(0); \text{ amplitude}$$

$$\Delta E = 2 E(0) \text{sine} \omega t \text{ amplitude} = 2 E(0) \text{ end energy}; \omega t = \pi/2$$

$$\Delta E - [-E(0)] = 2 E(0)$$

$$E \pm \Delta E = 3 E(0)$$

$$\text{Or } [-E, 2 E]$$

$$\text{or } [E(0), 3E(0)] \text{ End values}$$

What you see is $3 E(0)$

What you measure is $E(0)$

This $E(0)$ seen/ $\Delta E(0) = 3/2$ ration is seen as mistake in all of physics
 Einstein rigged physics to prove Mercury perihelion using this factor 3/2
 What Ellis and Wooster measured is 337 +/- 20 Kilo electron volt
 What Ellis and Wooster saw is 3 [337 +/- 20 Kilo electron volt]
 Or 1011 +/- 60 Kilo electron volts or 1.011 +/- 0.06 Million electron volts
 Or 1.011 +/- 0.060 \approx 1.05 Million electron volts

With $\Delta E = 2 E(0) \text{ sine } \omega t$ amplitude and $0 < \text{sine } \omega t < \text{ or equal to } 1$
 Then $\Delta E < \text{ or equal to } 2 E(0)$

Where is this missing energy? This energy is not missing it simply does not exist.
 In nuclear reactors and accelerators and chambers where $E = m c^2 = h \omega$ and gases are used to track particles visual effects tripled the measured values and we ended with Nuclear model and elementary particles invisible and carries 1/3, 2/3, 1 energies and electric charges ratios like neutrinos and quarks ..Etc when the whole thing is just Alfred Nobel prize winners can not read their scopes.

When Einstein rigged physics with this factor 3/2 he got lucky in explaining Mercury's perihelion due to visual effects and he ended with the $6\pi Gm/ac^2(1 - \epsilon^2)$ radians/Cycle
 When the correct equation is $4\pi\{[GM/a + v^o]c^2\{\sqrt{[(1 - \epsilon^2)/(1 - \epsilon)^2]}\}$; $v^o = \text{spin velocity}$
 With $\epsilon = .206$; $\{\sqrt{[(1 - \epsilon^2)/(1 - \epsilon)^2]}\} = 1.552$
 And $3/2(1 - \epsilon^2) = 1.566$
 When $3/2(1 - \epsilon^2) = \{\sqrt{[(1 - \epsilon^2)/(1 - \epsilon)^2]}\}$; $v^o = \text{spin velocity} = 0$ things work for Einstein
 However Einstein formula does not work at all because although these formulas are close but hardly the same and in his formula. See my other articles: Einstein's failures