

THE NEUTRINO IS A STOPGAP FOR INHERENTLY FLAWED QUANTUM MECHANICS NEUTRINOS DON'T EXIST

Introduction

Who has detected the neutrino spin? It was not detected, it was ordered as a remedy to save a theory in troubles. The remedy was a ghostly particle without mass and charge, without a shape.

We quote from Haxton and Holstein's *Neutrino physics* [hax]:

The neutrino, a ghostly particle which can easily pass through the entire earth without interacting, has long fascinated both the professional physicist and the layman...

Then they mentioned Pauli's proposal at the 7. Solvay Conference in 1933:

that the neutrino was a particle carrying spin 1/2 in order to satisfy angular momentum conservation

... The neutrino is therefore a remedy to save quantum physics troubles.

The neutrino spin crisis: Pauli's ignorance of mechanics

In the following we use the abbreviation „ $\frac{1}{2}$ “ for the spin unit. In classical mechanics angular momenta are conserved. Are spins of QM conserved too?

Recall the disintegration of a neutron into a proton and an electron:

$n \Rightarrow p + e^-$

Spins are not conserved: $(\frac{1}{2}-) \neq (\frac{1}{2}-) + (\frac{1}{2}\pm)$

Pauli required conservation of spins. For this he invented the neutrino that should have spin $\frac{1}{2}$ in order to establish spin conservation. Pauli ascribed to the neutrino an angular momentum.

But angular momentum (= orbital momentum) is defined as $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{r} \times m\mathbf{v}$, therefore a mass less essence like Pauli's neutrino cannot possess angular momentum.

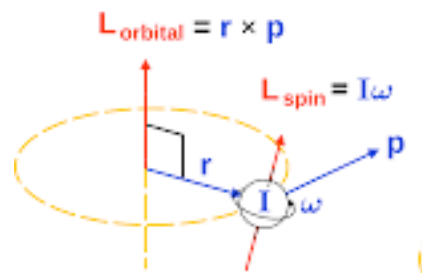
(Picture: commons.wikimedia.org)

Obviously Pauli meant spin, whatever spin means. According to mechanics only bodies with mass possess spin = $I\omega$. A photon is mass less. QM spin is weird, see in the following... Whatever spin is

balanced spins require the equation:

$(\frac{1}{2}-) \Rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}-) + (\frac{1}{2}\pm) + (\frac{1}{2}\pm)$

where $(\frac{1}{2}\pm)$ stands for the spin of a phantom named neutrino.



Pauli made a category mistake: One cannot equate qualities of particles that possess mass and charge with a pure ghost particle – the neutrino.

Later QM declared spins as “intrinsic angular mechanics” but these spins don't refer to something that rotates. The answer of a physicist

(<http://www.askamathematician.com/> was:

“Spin” or sometimes “nuclear spin” or “intrinsic spin” is the quantum version of angular momentum. Unlike regular angular momentum, spin has nothing to do with actual spinning.

Now the problem was the conservation of spins whatever they mean. But incompatible categories of the compared essences remained. Spins of neutrons, protons and electrons refer to particles with mass, charge and shape whereas the spin (whatever it is) of the neutrino refers not to matter but to spirit... Therefore the neutrino cannot exist...

Therefore spin conservation for neutron decay $n \Rightarrow p + e^-$ is impossible. Pauli and current QM got not to the point that spins are potentially not conserved! There is enough empirical evidence that in nuclear reactions spins are not conserved. See for example the following famous reaction:

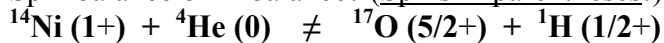
Proudly 3rd1000.com/history/nuclear2 announce:

... *Rutherford had successfully carried through the first man-made nuclear*

*reaction: **nitrogen-14 + helium-4 --> oxygen-17 + hydrogen-1***

This is a true example of transmutation, the conversion of one element to another

Spin balance or imbalance? (Spins in parentheses!)



Obviously, spins are not balanced (or conserved)!

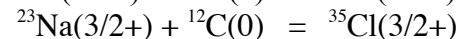
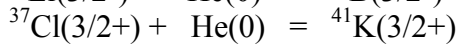
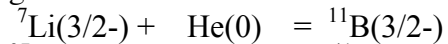
But the neutrino with spin $\frac{1}{2}$ cannot serve as a stopgap to rescue the (requested) spin conservation.

In this special case QM must introduce *ad hoc* a new neutrino with a $4/2-$ spin.

QM itself falsified the concept of the neutrino.

Conclusion for atomic physics:

In atomic transmutations spins are generally not conserved. But regarding the genesis of the elements there are fusions that obey spin conservation. Examples:



See the article on Synthesis of the elements.

The Stern-Gerlach experiment established the quantum nature of spins

The **Stern-Gerlach** experiment determined the magnetic structure of the silver isotope ^{107}Ag .

Which magnetic moment? The claim of QM is, that the measured magnetic moment is due to electron spin of the outermost electron shell electron.

This concerns a so-called $5s^1$ -electron.

According to the aufbau rules the s-electron does not orbit the nucleus, therefore it has no orbital angular momentum but only intrinsic spin.

Because extra nuclear electrons simply don't exist, QM misunderstands the Stern-Gerlach experiment.

Textbooks claim that the Stern-Gerlach experiment is an empirical evidence for a spinning electron, namely for the spin of an s-electron. Allegedly it has no angular momentum but intrinsic spin. Again, fantasized electron shells or orbitals of the Bohr model are not physics...

With Stern-Gerlach type of experiments one can only determine the magnetic moments ("spins") of all isotopes. Any atom is a structure that building material consists of hydrogen (William Prout). A hydrogen atom can be considered as a minute permanent magnet.

A transmutation of an element changes its structure and therefore its magnetic properties.

Quantum mechanics ignorance to determine the energy balance of neutron decay

Recall the alleged neutron decay:



Large variations in the emission velocities of the β -particle seemed to indicate that both energy and momentum were not conserved.

This led to the proposal of Wolfgang Pauli of another particle, the neutrino, being emitted in β decay to carry away the missing mass and momentum.

Then comes the demand to calculate the energy released in the decay of the neutron.

The mass difference

$$m_n - (m_p + m_e) = 1.008665 - (1.0077825 + 0.0005485) = 0.0002914 \text{ u.}$$

That corresponds to 0.272 MeV when it is converted according to $E = mc^2$.

Now the desperation of QM:

*It has been found by experiment that the emitted beta particle has less energy than 0.272 MeV. **Neutrino** accounts for the missing energy.*

Instead of reasoning that something is wrong using the mass defect and the mass-energy conversion formula, theorists decided to introduce a stopgap particle. See the article *no mass defect* where I show that the mentioned masses of the calculation above are physically pointless. Moreover, a mass less neutrino particle cannot have kinetic energy..

Explanation of the continuous spectrum neutron β -decay:

The ejected electrons show an energy spectrum that was obtained from the variable speeds of millions of emitted electrons. Neutrons have a half-life of about ten minutes. That means that a sample contains more or less stable ones!

According to a Proutian theory of fission, the parent element, which is a complex structure of hydrogen atoms, decays into daughter elements and hydrogen atoms. Due to fission the daughter H's are more or less energized and excited and are therefore more or less stable. Excited H's are denoted as H* and are identical with neutrons: **H* = n**

Different excitations or states of stability are the cause for different life times of neutrons. Different states of stability cause also different velocities of the decay products. The result is a continuous β -spectrum.

A Neutrino Family Portrait

The graph shows the ironically portrayed family of the ghostly neutrinos.



[NASA] NASA Solar Physics, Science Directorate, Marshall Space Flight Center
<http://science.nasa.gov/ssl/pad/solar/>

Reference

[hax] Haxton, W. C., Holstein, B. R. Neutrino physics, Am. J. Phys. 68 (1) 2000