

# The God Particle

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There was great elation and much celebration recently as particle physicists at the CERN large hadron collider (the European atom smasher) announced they had detected the Higgs Boson—nicknamed ‘The God Particle’. A strange thing to celebrate perhaps, but then the ‘God Particle’ has been eluding them for a long time. This has been the central quest for physicists since the H-bomb. It is the most expensive and necessary particle ever. In fact without this particle, atomic physics will have to change in a radical way—setting it back a century. This too may seem strange to the layman. The boson is theorized to cement the world of particle physics together and to provide the Big Bang cosmologists with the solution to the dark matter problem.

This would put critics in their place. In my blog [1], *The Big Bang Never Happened*, I mentioned Eric Lerner, a science writer who laments the failure of conventional physics to come to grips with physical reality, causality and unity. He says, “It would be satisfying if...I could present an alternative to fundamental physics which resolves the contradictions of the conventional physics. Unfortunately no such theory exists.” [2]. What Lerner is talking about is quantum mechanics, a theory of particle physics.

In quantum mechanics the electron is an infinitely small spherical charge, i.e. a point. Physically such an electron would explode and everyone knows it. Also, particle physicists think that everything within the atom works on different principles than the everyday world. In the atom the position and energy of an electron, proton or neutron are determined by a probability function and not caused by some event! Furthermore, the quantum mechanics theory contradicts Einstein’s relativity theory. The two cannot be true at the same time.

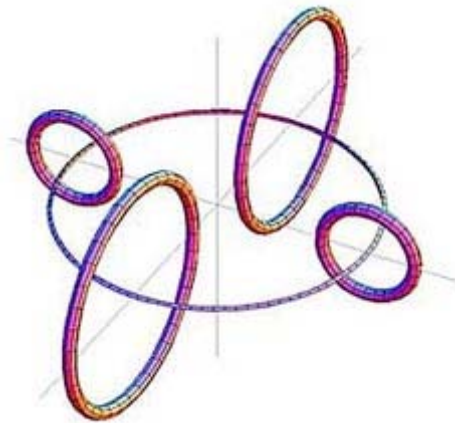
Thus logically the quantum mechanics electron is physically impossible, acts in defiance of a cause and effect, and is not in unity with other accepted scientific theories. So even if the boson exists, the problems facing modern physics are considerable. What happened that physics ever got into such a muddle?

Back in the 19th century Faraday developed his laws about magnetism and electricity. He was the first to understand that when electricity moved it created magnetic fields and vice-versa. These experiments were used to develop Maxwell’s electrodynamics equations, but embedded in these equations was the simplifying assumption that the electron is a point particle. Everybody knew that this is not true, just convenient to obtain some useful results.

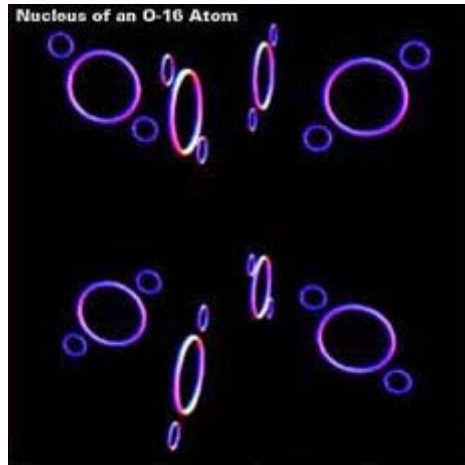
However, a deeper problem was the unrecognized magnetic induction effect at high velocities. This effect was the reason for the development of Einstein's theory and his relativity factor  $\beta = 1/\sqrt{v^2/c^2}$ . A proper reformulation of Maxwell's equations would have produced the same factor. Thus Einstein's theory was the fix necessary to correct the errors produced by Maxwell's simplifying assumption.

The problem was that not enough was known about the electron, and it took over 50 years before somebody could propose a shape for the electron [3, 4]. But the physicists like Bohr and Heisenberg went another way into quantum mechanics. It was not until 1990 that Bergman and Wesley turned to the ring model of the electron [5]. They proposed a spinning charged ring in which its magnetic field pinched the ring to balance the electric pressure and keep it from exploding. It had the correct electron spin, magnetic moment, size and mass. The problem of infinitely small mass was solved [6].

The electrons were kept in fixed positions in the atom where electric and magnetic forces balanced. This solved the problem of why moving (spinning) electrons did not radiate energy—they did not move. The Lucas model of the nucleus was constructed [7]. The spins of 1,500 isotopes and the half-lives of hundreds of radioactive isotopes were correctly calculated; something quantum mechanics cannot do. The rudimentary structure of the atom and its nucleus was solved.



Hydrogen gas molecule



Nucleus of Oxygen-16

According to quantum mechanics a Higgs field and bosons are necessary to give mass to electrons. The spinning charged ring also yields a mass of the electron as the sum of their electric and magnetic energies divided by  $c^2$ , i.e., the Einstein relationship between mass and energy. The problem of particle mass was solved without the ‘God particle’!

Now we are finally back to the Higgs boson, also known as the ‘God particle.’ If the Higgs boson has not been found, physicists have no mechanism to explain mass in the atom, and a major crisis will surely follow. But then, given the work of Bergman, Wesley and Lucas who needs a Higgs boson? Well, the cosmologists need the Higgs boson because these particles are massive non-light-emitting particles—“dark matter” (See previous blog *The Big Bang Never Happened*. <http://alphaomegah.blogspot.ca/2012/06/normal-0-false-false-false-en-ca-x-none.html>).

The mass of real particles like electrons and protons is about 2-4 percentage of the total universe. The Big Bang cosmology needs eight times more physical mass to fit the requirements of their theory. Without the Higgs boson, the Big Bang Theory is in real trouble—again. Michael Brooks, former senior features editor for *New Scientist*, wrote on the impending crisis. The energy required for the cosmological constant in theory is much larger than measured in the lab unless some massive shift takes place in the composition of the universe. He states, “The cosmological constant problem is widely accepted...as *the* (italics in original) most embarrassing mismatch between theory and experiment ever. [8]”: ten to the power 120,000. Oops! What part of ten to the power 120,000 do they not understand!

With so much at stake I believe they will pronounce this as the God Particle they are looking for. They have no choice. They cannot afford to admit that physicists have botched the last 100 years of research or see the last rational explanation of the evolution of the universe go down the tubes.

## References.

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