

Re: Detecting the Higgs Bosun...

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- *From:* Rick <rick_sobie@xxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sat, 6 Sep 2008 09:52:28 -0700 (PDT)
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On Sep 6, 6:05 am, "Y.Porat" <y.y.po...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Sep 5, 9:47 pm, Rick <rick_so...@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

The Higgs field has been detected by experiments with Bose Einstein condensate, when an atom was drained of its energy, there was a small slap, a bit of momentum, as the skin of the nucleus, hit the Higgs field, and then flat lined.

But thats an indirect intuitive proof, and so to detect a Higgs Boson, (a single bubble of quantum foam) you need to recognize what it is. And that is a bubble. So to create one, you need an explosive vacuum.

So you need to change your target, and adapt it to work in reverse.

How you might do this, is to make a diamond, as flawless as possible, and drill a hole through it, and then drill another hole, coming in at 11 o'clock, bisecting the first hole and going into the diamond to the right and down, towards 5 o'clock, but not through the substance.

Then plug the hole to the left of the first tube.

So now when you fire through that first hole, you will create a vacuum, in the chamber to the right.

Then take a ruby laser, and use that as a detector shining it through that small tube area.

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As you fire through the first hole, you will first see a gap, the laser will appear to not shine for a brief instant at all, because the hole will be vacant and hence no medium for the laser to shine through. Then immediately after that, you will see the creation of the Higgs Boson.

And depending on how sensitive your detector, you will see the bubble growing, and the laser shifting as it does.

Then immediately after that, the bubbles will interact with each other. They will collide and create virtual particles, blue shifted COBE type background radiation.

Then the Higgs Boson will not disappear, because it is stable.

Why it is stable is because what is inside of that tiny bubble, has no pressure.

It is a perfect vacuum. The only pressure comes from the big suck.

Since the inflationary period of the formation of the universe, it has all been big suck.

You can't sustain a perfect vacuum, because quantum foam will fill that void, but once a foam bubble or Higgs Boson is formed, it takes a supermassive black hole supernova, to squish it.

It takes a pressure that can overcome the big suck.

So it's easy to make, because you are just going in the direction of the big suck, but almost impossible to unmake, because then you are going in the opposite direction of the big suck.

So that is what the standard model predicts should happen, if you consider that the Higgs Field, is the quantum foam.

So what the bubbles form in, is a superfluid. And that is the skin of the nucleus, and the skin also of the quantum foam.

So it has no resistance to uniform motion, but acceleration causes a type of friction between the foam itself.

And it is compressible and it flows in very large rivers, large enough

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for galaxies to flow in it, and also it flows in small turbulences as well right down to the vortices you see in a rotating superfluid.

There is plenty of indirect proof of the Higgs Field, but to isolate one bubble, when it is Plank Length in diameter, is a tall order.

So the only way to really detect it is indirectly, and you can do it in several stages, first set up your experiment, see the results and fine tune it, until you get enough information to be able to detect the Higgs Field, and then the Higgs Boson in a small mass quantity.

If you want to actually try to measure the mass of a Higgs Boson, that would be very difficult to do with this set up.

You can do it hypothetically though, but making some simple assumptions.

Firstly, you have to consider that thanks to the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle, you cannot measure anything truly exact.

So all experimental values are not exact. They are approximations.

But since a single Higgs Boson is so tiny, you need exact quantities to be able to measure it.

So using the brute force method, you adjust e , you adjust G and you adjust the radius of the electron shell in Hydrogen, and you adjust the diameter of the H nucleus and you fiddle with those numbers until, when you calculate, the weight of an atom, using Newtonian methodology, the numbers are exact across the table of elements, the stable elements.

No remainder, just whole numbers.

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And Avagrado's number will be wrong as well and so you will come up with a new Avagrados umber.

And you are doing this because you are assuming that there does exist a proper exact relationship between these fundamental principles.

And there is. And it can be done. I did it myself 15 or so years ago. And so then you could tell how many atoms were in a pure substance.

In one pound or one ton, you could tell exactly how many atoms would be in that quantity of that element, and no matter how you tested it, you always had one whole number, because there are no half atoms.

No matter what weight of that substance, the number of atoms was always an exact whole number.

So that was the proof, that I had actually arrived at the GUT, and I sent a letter to M.I.T. with those values, and basically they freaked and out came Pons and Fleishman.and the held an emergency press conference and massive attempts to debunk them followed because of course what I had sent M.I.T. proved a lot of the standard model was wrong.

So they went into damage control mode around the globe.

But those values do exist, and if you are persistent you can work them out yourself,
by assuming that a wave with the force of G, leaves the H nucleus radius, and travels at c, to the electron shell radius, and when that spherical wave arrives there, it has an energy of e.

So then $f=ma$, $e=hv$, and etc and all you do is to look at those simple equations and say, well which of those is the mass, and which is the

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energy and which is the velocity or acceleration?
And then you just use those same formulas ignoring what you were taught, using $f=ma$ to arrive at the mass of the atom, in its rest state.

So then ok, now you want to be able to use the area, of the nucleus, and say well ok, so I am pretty sure i have the proper area of the nucleus, now how many bubbles of Plank Length diameter, can I fit inside that area. Then divide the atomic mass by that number and you have the mass of the Higgs Bosun.

I also posted those numbers in Fidonet physics forum, in he late 80's early nineties and made a number of threads showing the whole enchilada.

And it was adopted immediately by the physics community because it was so obviously correct.

But no one said much about it, because of course it would cause world wide embarrassment to the physics community. So over the years things were just adjusted and brought into line with reality such that now very little remains unknown, but detecting a Higgs Bosun, as I say requires special consideration, and creating one, would be by explosive vacuum, not collision.

Immediately after those figures were worked out, people were writing with atoms on the surface of a substance, because they had the proper values to be able to do that, it was that accurate.

And then shortly after that Bose Einstein condensate was created in the lab and cold fusion was born, and zero point energy and a host of other wonders.

one must well rub his eyes and open hem again
in order to believe his eyes
that sane responsible people can let under their fingers
such a post as the above post !!!

the new intersting thing that LHC might find is
unexplained circular movements
of still unknown basic particles
no need for diamods and no need todrill them
at the 11 hour direction and then the 5 o clock angle
and to see blowing ** vacum ** bubbles
that once you see them and than not see them
etc etc
i cant believe i saw it here !!!

ATB

Y.Porat

I don't think they will find anything, and listening to them, they don't think they will find anything either. In fact, their great hope along with everyone else is that the standard model will die in a fiery crash.

Here is a sample of the general public's opinion of high energy physics...

I especially like this comment...

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"The proton absorbs a photon and emits two morons, a lepton, a boson, and a boson's mate. Why did I ever take high-energy physics?"

<http://science.slashdot.org/article.pl?sid=08/09/04/1239203>

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