HCE8S Theory Indicates That Dark Neutrinos Exist and are Derived From Dark Matter Tau-Antitau Spinless, Chargeless Composite Particles

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Abstract: There are at least two recent publications indicating that spinless tau leptonic matter-antimatter pairs can exist and are Nature's way of removing redundant H dark matter and top quark annihilation dark energy particles via spin-less neutrinos of several masses that are also dark and thus unobservable.

A quite recent Cern Courier publication[1] indicates that spinless tau-antitau entities can exist and lead to spinless neutrinos: my recent work[2] points in the same direction. However because holographic cyclic E8 symmetric theory does not allow new antiparticles to exist in our broken-symmetry epoch, we only have left-spinning neutrinos: any spinless neutrinos would be dark matter invisible to us. The spinless neutrinos would also be chargeless (I got this wrong in my last publication).

So where do the left-spinning neutrinos we see come from? The answer seems to be in the interior of active stars, and the initial neutrinos are all electron neutrinos (the smallest mass type almost certainly derived from redundant –Z dark matter). None are of the heavier muon and tau types. Yet we observe the heavier types and they appear to be decay products of the lightest neutrino! This is impossible according to conventional physics but would be possible if time ran backwards for left-spinning neutrinos. Backward-running time would also cause entropy to decrease: this would be a very useful tool for Nature to keep the increase of entropy with time under control. So I

think this is actually happening! If this does happen, all neutrinos generated in our broken-symmetry epoch will end up as left-handed tau particles, a reasonable final result.

We have a need, however, for our universe to also be able to rid itself of redundant dark H bosons. This is where the dark neutrinos come into the picture. The dark H bosons readily decay (via forward time) into spin-less dark tau-antitau pairs. These in turn divide into lower and lower mass dark, spin-less neutrinos. Thus we have described methods of riding the universe of all heavy-particle initial dark matter (-Z and-H particles) via ordinary (left-spinning) and dark neutrino (spin-less) types.

1. “CMS probes non-standard Higgs decays to 2 taus”, Cern Courier, Feb 15, (2017)

2. “ Holographic cyclic universe E8 symmetry theory indicates that Majorana neutrinos are unnecessary and that neutrinos are divided tau leptons “, ViXra 1711.0325, (2017)