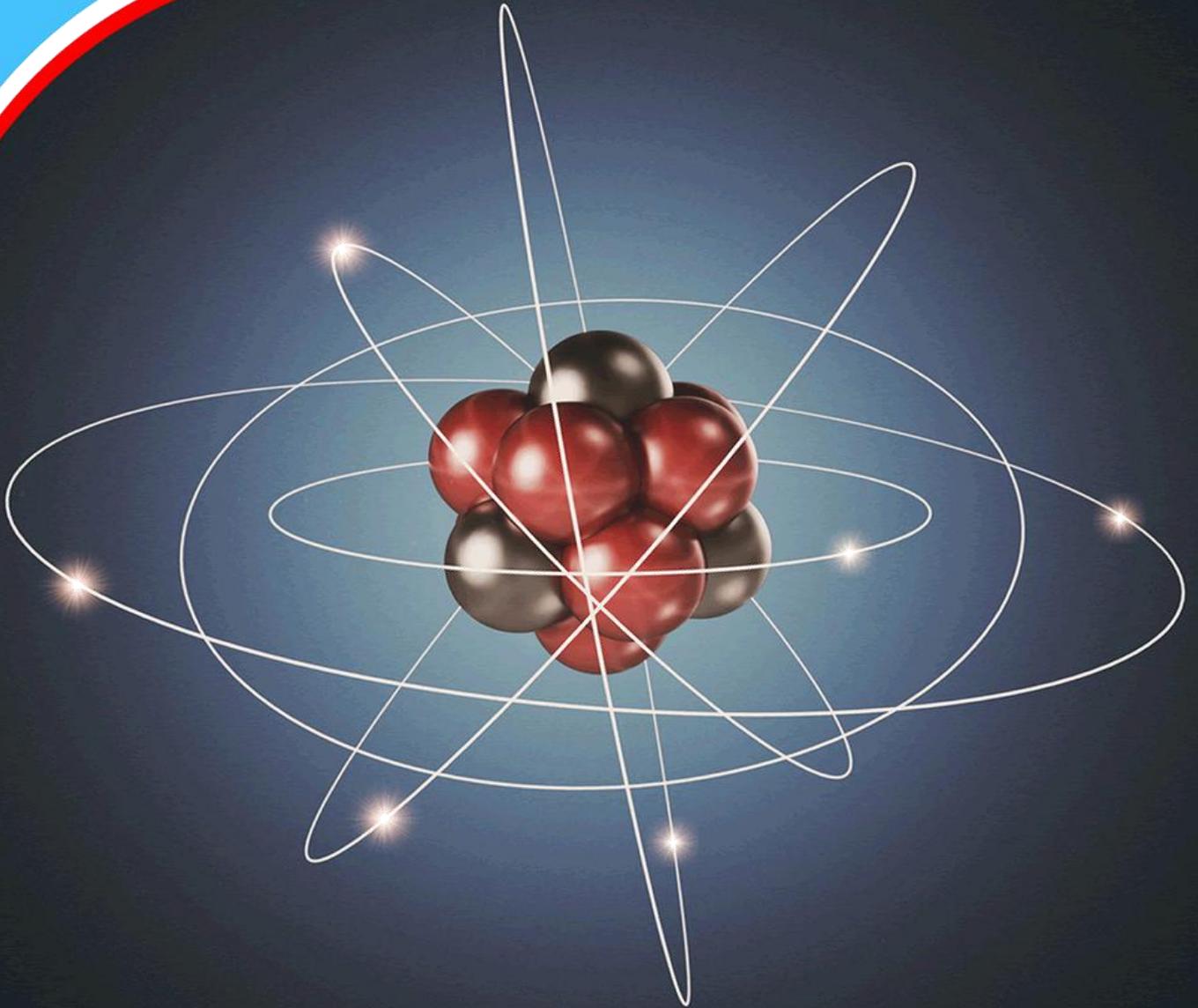


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**Dynamic Gravity | Muon & Tau Structure and  
Explaining Neutrino Oscillation**

Sean Kinney



## Dynamic Gravity | Muon & Tau Structure and Explaining Neutrino Oscillation

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### Abstract

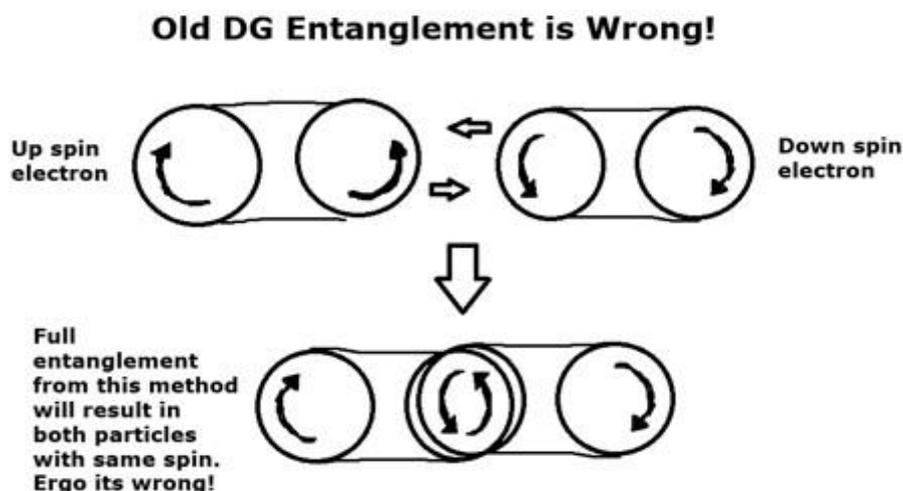
This paper explains the makeup of muon and tau electrons and neutrinos, and purposes the exact reason explaining why neutrino oscillation can occur according to the principles of Dynamic Gravity theory. The only theory of gravity that can and does perfectly calculate all gravity, dark matter, and dark energy perfectly according to all observations ever made using the same equation. The method utilized in determining muon and tau structure is purely from finding all possible structures that do not violate the observed charge of said particles and all alleged subsidiary components. According to Dynamic Gravity neutrinos are the highest form of energy for a proton, as an electron is the highest energy form of a photon. Both muon and tau particles both electron and neutrino variants are essentially just a combination of a quark/anti-quark pair, neutrino, anti-neutrino, and an electron or positron. This paper confidently and intrinsically explains exactly what the exact make up of both muon and tau electrons and neutrinos, and break down all major decay pathways for all lepton particles. And it then goes further to explain the phenomena of neutrino oscillations as the muon and tau neutrino particles interact with the Earth's gravitational field as they travel. Implications of this paper are in being able to change neutrino interaction rates with target matter.

**Keywords:** *Gravity Experimental Test Of Gravitational Theories 04.80.Cc, Electromagnetic Radiation Interaction With Plasma 52.40.Db, Neutrino Interactions With 13.15.+G, Neutrinos 14.60.Lm, 14.60.St, Neutrino Oscillations 14.60.Pq, Neutrinos 14.60.St, Neutrino-Nucleus 25.30.Pt, Muons 13.35.Bv, Muons 14.60.Ef, Muon Decays 13.35.Bv, Muon Properties Of 14.60.Ef, Taus 14.60.Fg, Tau Decays Of 13.35.Dx, Tau Properties Of 14.60.Fg.*

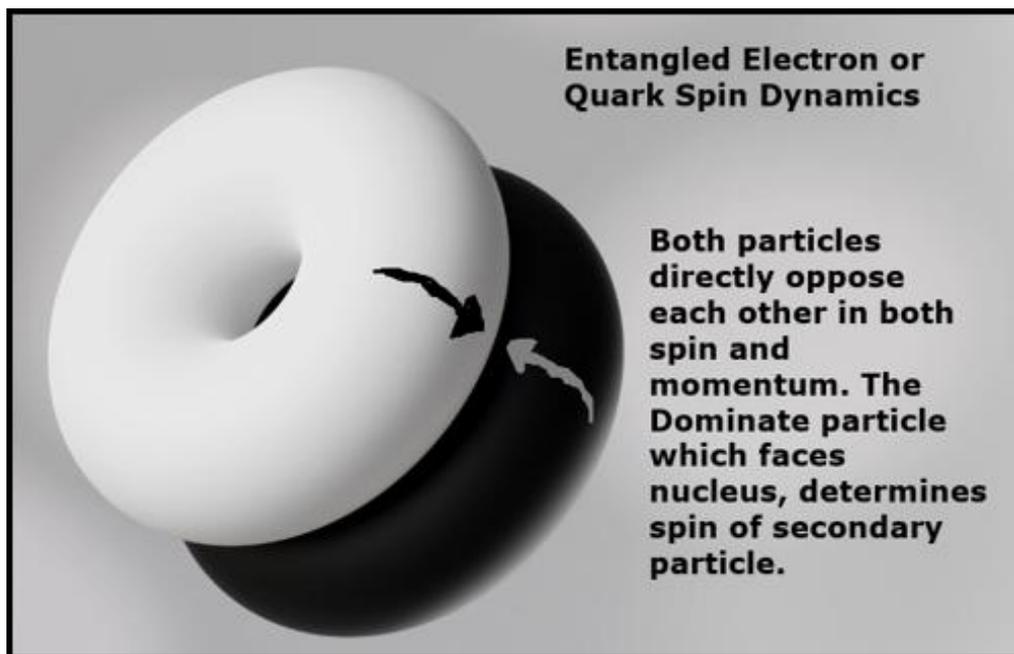
## Introduction

Dynamic Gravity has made some radical claims about how the universe must be, claims that contradict current understandings of what is; even challenging the standard model. But one must bear in mind that DG is still the only theory to ever exist that perfectly calculates gravity using its math with zero need for adjustment by dark matter or dark energy as General Relativity requires to fix its 90% error rate from calculation to observations [1]. And DG is still the only theory that not only explains exactly what gravity is, but also what all matter and anti-matter is and how they are created and destroyed. That being said, DG is confident that all work and theories proposed are nearly perfect by our current standards, to include what and how muon and tau particles must be else DG is proven erroneous. However, it must be said that DG is not yet perfect and copasetic in all ways. For the second time DG must issue a correction of how the DG claims the universe must operate regards to quantum entanglement this time.

Previously quantum entanglement was described in the DG world as two identical particles such as an electron that are forced to occupy the same orbital for conservation of energy to produce the lowest energy state within the atom. And that the two particles actually merged somehow both occupying the same space even though their spin and momentum were clearly 180 degrees separated. DG presented the argument that everything works out perfectly in explanation if you can simply accept the fact that it is possible for two particles of the same type to share the same orbital once the outer edge energy is overcome, then both particles will be spinning the same direction even though they are still separated by 180 degrees momentum still not allowing the particles to completely merge. But after careful consideration DG now purposes another possibility that appears to be more conducive with both observations and Pauli exclusion principle. DG now believes that the way entanglement actually works is both particles do indeed share the same orbital or position. But they sub divide and partition the space forming two stacking tori as all elementary particles are essentially just vortexes. As both spin when they touch the only configuration that will conserve energy within the system is as two gears touching each other; they both spin in opposite directions. Meaning that this new way of thinking about entanglement satisfies all previous notions of the old DG quantum entanglement method, only now it also conserves Pauli's exclusion principle which DG does believe is relevant.



*Figure 1: Showing the old and obsolete way Dynamic Gravity used to explain Quantum Entanglement*



*Figure 2: Showing the new and so far, perfect way to think of Quantum Entanglement in Dynamic Gravity.*

The rest of this paper will be dedicated to explaining to great detail exactly what the composition of the muon and tau electron and neutrino particles are according to the logic of Dynamic Gravity. And to eluding as to what structure the particles most likely have to act as they do. Shall we begin?

### **Main Body**

This paper will not deeply discuss the attributes or the creation process of a electron neutrino or an electron fundamental particle, since both are explained to great detail in DG's previous published paper [2]. And an in depth understanding on how all matter and antimatter is made along with left- and right-handed chirality of said particles, and rebuttal to bell's theorem can be sought at the readers own leisure from my third paper [3]. If you have not read DG's first three published peer reviewed papers, then you will have some trouble learning the advanced principles in this paper that are based upon those atomic understandings of the DG world. This paper explores the application of Dynamic Gravity (DG) to leptonic structures, proposing a model that eliminates the all and any need for Dark Matter/Energy parameters.

Currently muon and tau electrons and neutrinos are considered by the standard model as elementary particles that are indivisible as a electron and neutrinos undoubtedly are. But this is an assumption that is erroneous. Dynamic Gravity states this is impossible for one reason alone; when you smash a muon or tau particles you get a particle decay path that leads to other smaller particles. The standard model explains this by simply saying the muon or tau particles have a very high energy state, and when that particle transforms into pure energy for whatever reason there is plenty of energy to make plenty of lesser and smaller particles such as electrons and neutrinos. Dynamic Gravity however, insist it completely understands and explains confidently how all left- and right-handed matter and antimatter is made within the atom [3]. And the two theories DG and the Standard Model are completely incompatible in all ways. Dynamic Gravity demands that when larger particles decay into multiple smaller ones, then it must be stated that the composition of the larger particles is made up of the smaller decay ones, or at the very least smaller decay particles reacted with each other to

form other smaller observed particles. Evidence of DG's stance is undeniable; upon scant review one can easily see that DG can confidently suggest the exact composition of all muon and tau particles listed as follows.

**-Muon electron** = Electron, Quark, Anti-Quark, Neutrino (reversed)      ●▲▲◇ (-->)

**-Tau electron** = Electron, Quark, Anti-Quark, Neutrino (reversed), Anti-Neutrino  
 ●▲▲◇◇ (-->)

**+Muon electron** = Positron, Anti-Quark, Quark, Anti-Neutrino (reversed) ○▲▲◇ (-->)

**+Tau electron** = Positron, Anti-Quark, Quark, Anti-Neutrino (reversed), Neutrino  
 ○▲▲◇◇ (-->)

**Muon neutrino** = Quark, Anti-Quark, Neutrino (reversed) ▲▲◇      (-->)

**Tau neutrino** = Quark, Anti-Quark, Neutrino (reversed), Anti-Neutrino ▲▲◇◇ (-->)

**Muon anti-neutrino** = Anti-Quark, Quark, Anti-Neutrino (reversed) ▲▲◇      (-->)

**Tau anti-neutrino** = Anti-Quark, Quark, Anti-Neutrino (reversed), Neutrino ▲▲◇◇ (-->)

If one were to attempt to do the math so to speak, and balance out all the charges of all sub component particles then all 8 proposed particles work out perfectly. The rules of engagement for such a feat according to Dynamic Gravity are relatively simple if you have read DG's previous papers. According to Dynamic Gravity the charges of all particles involved in muon and tau particles is as follows:

Electron ● = -1

Positron ○ = +1

Up quark ▲ = +1/3

Anti-up quark ▲ = -1/3

Electron neutrino ◇ = 0

Electron anti-neutrino ◇ = 0

With this framework in place the charges of all particles work out perfectly with observed experiments to include:

+Muon electron = +1

+Tau electron = +1

-Muon electron = -1

-Tau electron = -1

Muon neutrino = 0

Tau neutrino = 0

Muon anti-neutrino = 0

Tau anti-neutrino = 0

As clearly exhibited by DG, the composition of all muon and tau particles is consistent and nicely fits into the framework DG claims as reality. If DG was incorrect in its assumption about the composition of muon and tau particles then there would not be perfect arrangement of all eight particles where the charges of all sub component particles perfectly add up to the

observed charge of all muon and tau particles. This is clear and concise evidence that the claims DG makes are not only possible, but plausible.

The structure of all muon and tau particles is expected to be linear. Evidence of this can be sought from how the muon and tau particles behave. A single vortex such as an electron or neutrino elementary particles always wants to travel at the speed of light. DG explains how elementary vortex's can travel at the speed of light because this is the propagation of electromagnetic waves which the vortex is comprised of propagate at the speed of light. And no particle elementary or compository can travel faster then the speed of light because we are in the immense gravitational field of the earth that propagates at the speed of light. Ergo, any particle that tries to travel faster then the speed of the field its inside will be subjugated to more and more resistance until such resistance can theoretically approach infinity very quickly as you surpass the speed of the field propagation [1]. The exact formula calculating this effect I gather from a video about rain drenching by being static verse in motion in the rain and is considered to be [9]:

**Total drag force** = (gravitational force per second) x (time in motion) + (gravitational field per meter) x (meters traveled)

This gravitational drag force would be applied in addition to whatever energies are necessary to move the mass of said object or particle.

Only when particles are forced to slow down to interact with other particles will they transition from a larger cloudish style vortex to a very small and concise one that for all intensive purposes is a point particle known in classical physics. Larger particles such as a proton or neutron will have three up quarks fighting for the attention of one or two electrons. So, for a particle such as a neutron, it will have 3 up quarks, and 2 electrons making it up [3]. These 5 elementary particles inside the neutron are interacting constantly, some are becoming entangled with other particles canceling out their momentum, and others are being forced to face random directions that don't align with any other particles inside the neutron. The over all effect on the neutron is it does not stay completely still as there is so much motion and momentum in all the particles inside, the neutron is unable to travel as the speed of light like an single electron will natively do. You can only force particles like neutrons or protons to travel near the speed of light by dumping massive amounts of energy into them to accelerate them, they will never do it unaided due to their structure. And to be clear on what exactly is going on inside the nucleus. There is no such strong or weak nuclear force, those are misconceptions of how the standard model works.

Dynamic Gravity states that what is currently known as the strong force is just the plain old electron/up-quark interaction in classical particle physics. But now its much more violent and taking place inside the proton as 3 up-quarks are constantly fighting for the attraction of one electron. As one up-quark rips the electron away from its neighbor in never ending equilibrium it now turns from a up-quark into a down-quark, as the only difference between the two is an electron. There is no strong force. And the weak force is just the random stresses and interactions put upon the nucleus that pull or force an electron out of a neutron converting it back into a proton. There is no magical weak force that randomly acts on particles converting neutrons into protons. It is all just different levels and manifestations of the classic electromagnetic force between electrons and up-quarks.

So, by the rules of engagement proposed by Dynamic Gravity it is impossible for any particles like a muon neutrino that is made up of three elementary particles to travel at the speed of light unaided. Unless all particles are of a linear structure where their momentum can either be completely canceled out or added to the core particle that carries most the

momentum for the particle. This is only possible if muon and tau particles are linear, else they would not normally be capable of travelling at the or near the speed of light. Additional evidence of muon and tau particles being linear is that it would be impossible to create a anti-neutrino from a neutrino unless the neutrino was being dragged against its momentum, implying that there is orientation in muon and tau particles and that orientation is linear. If muon and tau particles are linear as DG suggest, then there must be a front and back to the particle as it travels. DG purposes that the direction listed next to all suggest muon and tau particles is the correct direction of travel as these particles do indeed travel near the speed of light. So essentially every muon or tau particle would have either a neutrino or anti-neutrino as the first/front position indicating the direction of travel.

Also, it is observed from experiments such as G-2 that when muon particles decay into its components the anti-neutrino and the muon neutrino observed do not travel in the direction of momentum with the original muon particles [5]. Only the electron continues with its original momentum and spin direction when the particles decays [5]. This infers that the electron imbedded within the muon is either at the very first, or last position of the linear muon particle. DG suggest that for the muon the first particle is not the electron though, mainly because the first particles seem to need to be reversed for the integrity of the entire particle. This means it is facing towards the other particles behind it and hence wants to travel towards them. But if the electron were in the first position it would be difficult it not impossible to explain the difference between muon and tau electrons not involving the anti particle of the electron; the positron. And since a positron would radically change the overall charge of the muon electron it is impossible to have it in the tau electron unless there were another electron added to neutralize it. All of this mess can just be avoided in leu of a much simpler approach by simply having the electron in the muon electron in the last or rear position of the linear particle.

As can be clearly seen there is no muon or tau particle that doesn't have a negative charged particle such as a electron in direct contact with another negative particle like a anti-quark. All quark and anti-quark particles imbedded within the muon and tau particles only directly interact with other particles oppositely charged. This at first glance appears to adhere to standard charge physics where opposites attract. But this actually is a false stone and leads into more unexpected behavior of muon and tau particles. For it is widely known and recognized that opposite charges attract and like charges repel. And this is indeed the case when said charges are resting with zero velocity. However, when charges like electrons travel at velocity they create a magnetic field around them, or gravenetic field around neutrinos or quarks when they travel in high velocities. And it is also known due to the orientation of the right hands rule that like charges attract when in motion from the force of the generated magnetic field. And vise versa, opposite charges will repel at high velocities due to this phenomenon.

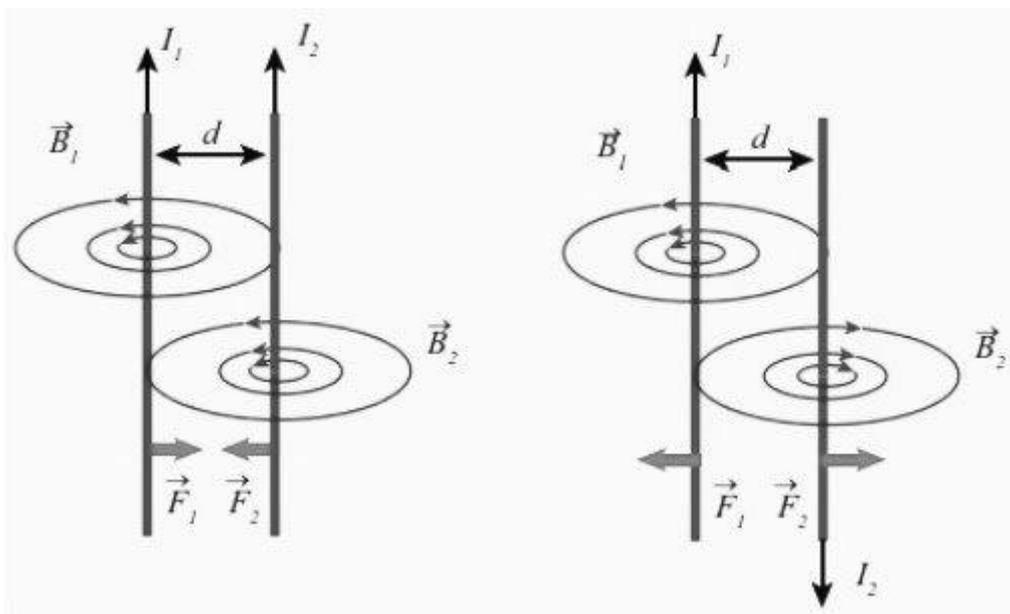


Figure 3: Showing the unintuitive paradox where lines of current or charged particles will swap attractive or repulsive forces depending on being motionless or at high velocity.

This is normally never an issue in particle physics, as there are no other known particles made up of smaller elementary particles that travel at the speed of light other than muon and tau electron and neutrinos. DG is not yet ready to confidently address how this paradox that would defiantly give odd properties to neutrinos as they travel. DG can only assume at this point that this paradox does indeed lead into contributing to some of the odd behaviors of neutrinos such as their elusiveness.

It is observed from the Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector experiment; two observed interactions that help allude to the nature of all electron and neutrino variants. The first reaction was that observed of an electron neutrino reacting with the neutron inside the mineral oil nucleolus to form a proton and free electron [8]. The reaction occurring by DG standards is the electron neutrino is freeing an electron locked within the neutron converting it into a proton since protons are just neutrons missing one electron according to DG. This free electron now travels freely throughout the mineral oil where it is detected by the Hamamatsu phototubes. This reaction suggests according to DG that the original electron neutrino was destroyed in its act of freeing the electron, as both are fundamental particles that cannot convert into one another ever.

The second reaction is more interesting for DG's purposes of deconstruction of the muon. A muon neutrino reacts with the nucleolus of the mineral oil just as the electron neutrino does. Just as before a neutron inside the nucleolus of the mineral oil is having an electron ripped away from it converting it into a proton. However, this time the original particle a muon neutrino is converted into a muon electron [7]. But since we know it's impossible for a muon electron to simply be an electron as the former reaction discussed before. Then it must be accepted that there is another variable added into the muon electron that makes up its composition. The easiest solution is to just assume that a muon electron is simply a muon neutrino with an electron embedded into the particle. And this is exactly why DG purposes this simplest solution; DG purposes that the universe is lazy as proven by the law of conservation of energy. And hence, the simplest solution that works, is going to be the true solution that carries over into our realm so called reality. One other fact that can be gleaned from the Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector data is that the only, or certainly the main

difference between a muon electron and a muon neutrino is simply an; electron. But according to the standard model a muon electron has  $105.658 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  [4]. And yet the muon neutrino has a mass of  $.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ . The difference between the two is obvious with basic math suggesting around  $105 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ . And yet if we confirm this by peaking the mass of the electron, we get  $.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  according to the standard model. Clearly either the Liquid Scintillator Neutrino Detector's data is worthless, or the standard models fails to comprehend what mass really is and how it affects particles. DG obviously suggest that the standard model is the flaw, as it is completely incompatible with Dynamic Gravity.

One final conundrum to pontificate upon; it should be asked even by the most novel of physicist that in all muon and tau particles proposed by DG involve a quark and an anti-quark side by side. So how come these two particles don't just interact with each other and immediately convert into pure photonic energy form when matter and anti-matter always do when they touch. Firstly, it must be noted that according to DG the only true perfect anti matter of any chosen particle, is its specific anti particle made with reverse current as its dragged against its momentum. Ergo, it would not be expected for an electron and anti-quark to annihilate upon contact, even though one is anti matter and one is normal matter. They are not perfect reverse currents of each other and hence should not interact in the exact same fashion as an electron and positron would. But they are reverse energy signatures so by no means is DG claiming that they can't annihilate ever.

Secondly, addressing the elephant in the room. Although quark and anti-quark particles are polar charges of each other and hence will attract at rest; because they are both at motion at the speed of light this will indeed change how the charges interact with each other. The faster they go the more gravnetic forces between them that will repel them from each other. And finally, it can be assumed or gleamed from the -tau electron decay path that the neutrinos are not entangled with each other. Which means they are indeed interacting with the quark and anti-quark pair. The more they interact with the quarks the less the quarks are going to be able to interact with each other. These three reasons combined absolutely can explain why the quark/anti-quark pair do not immediately annihilate even though they could indeed be touching by classical physics standards.

### **Explaining the main decay paths in detail**

-Muon electron decay into electron, electron anti-neutrino, and muon neutrino. This decay is quite simple according to DG. The electron obviously comes from the electron proposed by DG as the main momentum carrying particle. And the muon neutrino is proposed as the muon neutrino imbedded into the muon electron particle composition. The only question is the origins of the electron anti-neutrino. The decay was traumatic that at some point during the decay process the electron neutrino embedded inside the muon neutrino was dragged against its momentum hence creating its anti-particle an electron anti-neutrino.

+Muon electron decays into positron, electron neutrino, and muon anti-neutrino. This decay is identical to the negative muon electron decay only inverse to accommodate the positron instead of the electron as the momentum carrying particle. Instead of a muon neutrino embedded into a +muon it is a muon anti-neutrino. Ergo, during the traumatic decay the particle being dragged against its momentum is an electron anti-neutrino, which leads to the creation of an electron neutrino as observed.

-Tau electron decays into electron, electron anti-neutrino, tau neutrino. Once again, the electron is undoubtably from the momentum carrying electron DG proposes is embedded within the tau electron. The electron anti-neutrino which is being created from the traumatic decay process where the electron neutrino inside the imbedded tau neutrino is dragged

against its momentum just as the muon electron decay. But the tau electron is different in that there is also an electron anti-neutrino that could possibly be dragged along its momentum potentially depending upon how the electron anti-neutrino is interacting with the other particles it is interacting with. At this time there is not enough observational data to assume whether the electron neutrino and electron anti-neutrino inside all tau particles is in a state of quantum entanglement with itself. Or whether the most dominate force acting upon both neutrino and anti-neutrino particles is the quark and anti-quark they reside next too. Basically, what DG is trying to state here, is that if there are two electron anti-neutrino particles observed during this decay then it would be expected that both electron neutrinos are in a state of quantum entanglement. But if it truly is just one electron anti-neutrino as claimed by observations so far to date, then it would be expected that the electron neutrino and electron anti-neutrino are not in an entangled state with each other. And they are in fact interacting with the quark and anti-quark pair mostly.

+Tau electron decays into positron, electron neutrino, and tau anti-neutrino. This decay is identical to the negative tau electron version only all is reversed to accommodate the positron as compared to an electron as momentum carrying particle. Just as in negative tau electron the electron neutrino observed is not an original neutrino particle embedded in the tau neutrino. But is created during the traumatic decay process where the lead electron neutrino is dragged against its momentum creating another electron anti-neutrino that is observed. The tau anti-neutrino observed is obviously just the tau anti-neutrino imbedded into the composition of the +Tau electron.

Muon neutrino is known to decay into a Tau neutrino during neutrino oscillation process. This is simple to explain by DG as simply as the electron neutrino embedded into the muon neutrino is dragged against its momentum and direction of spin as it is being forced along by the quark and anti-quark; it will slowly build up and acuminate the positive gravitational field it interacts with being made from the same field energy. Over time this will create another electron neutrino of opposite spin and current making an electron anti-neutrino. This electron anti-neutrino is immediately collected and assimilated into the muon neutrino now converting it into a tau neutrino which will still be traveling at the same speed and direction as the muon neutrino was. It can be predicted by DG that the neutrino oscillation phenomena can only occur inside a gravitational field, and if a neutrino were traveling through the voids of empty space free of gravitational fields it would not be able to transform into a tau neutrino.

Tau neutrino will decay into its component's particles according to DG. Unfortunately, the only real evidence of this is neutrino oscillations. As according to DG when the tau neutrino decays from its inherently unstable pose it will have the momentum carrying particle that will keep traveling in the same direction as the momentum of the original tau particle. Ergo, this would explain why it is observed that Tau neutrinos can transform into electron neutrinos at first glance. But there is a problem in observing electron neutrinos from this. Since the electron neutrino is reversed and has momentum that is opposite of the tau neutrino as it travels. This would mean that it would not be expected to see the electron neutrinos from decay unless it decayed locally to observer, or unless an new electron neutrino is created during decay which is possible. As the particle that appears to have momentum of the particle is the up quark. But this is an assumption that DG does not wish to push at this time due to lack of confidence. Ergo, it seems unlikely at this point, but not impossible, that an observer would see tau neutrinos transform into electron neutrinos in experiments like we have seen designed thus far.

Muon anti-neutrino decay path is hypothetical. But according to DG it would have to be an: electron anti-neutrino, a quark, and anti-quark. There appears to be no reason at this point why DG would not expect the muon anti-neutrino to undergo the exact same neutrino oscillation process that the muon neutrino does. Only, obviously the particle being dragged against its momentum is the electron anti-neutrino this time, hence creating an electron neutrino particle that is immediately assimilated transforming the entire particle into a tau anti-neutrino as it travels through gravitational fields.

Tau anti-neutrino decay path is also hypothetical at this point. But according to Dg it would have to be an: electron anti-neutrino, electron neutrino, quark, and anti-quark. The tau anti-neutrino will defiantly be unstable as all other tau particles are, and hence also appear to perform the neutrino oscillation into an electron anti-neutrino as it decays.

Inverse Beta Decay is when an electron anti-neutrino reacts with a proton inside an atom to create a positron and neutron [6]. What is going on here is electron anti-neutrino collides into an atom with enough energy to force an entangled electron pair near the nucleus to shift and create an electron/positron pair. The positron is ejected and detected, while the electron is immediately absorbed into a nearby proton, hence converting it into a neutron since neutrons are just a proton with an additional electron according to Dynamic Gravity.

Electron neutrino is an elementary particle like an electron and cannot decay into anything ever. Any proof that electron neutrinos decay into heavier neutrinos or anything for that matter aside from a high energy gamma photon is direct evidence against DG's theory of neutrino oscillation. DG contest that there have been no neutrino oscillation events observed to date that can only be explained via the process of an electron neutrino oscillating into a muon or tau neutrino.

### **Conclusion**

This paper has explained how the muon and tau electron and neutrinos must be in contents, structure, and even spin direction of all involved particles if DG is correct. The decay paths of muon and tau particles is incontrovertible proof that they are not elementary particles as DG insist an electron or neutrino electron are. Just as a electron and a positron reacting convert into two high energy gamma photons is proof to DG that electrons are just the highest energy form of a photon. DG has then completely and perfectly with zero errors in charge math demonstrates how all muon and tau electron and neutrino particles must of linear structure and the orientation and position of all involved particles imbedded within the muon or tau. And a complete explanation on how DG explains muon neutrinos converting into tau neutrinos, and tau neutrinos decaying into electron neutrino is explained. But it must be said that DG offers no possible path that an electron neutrino can transform into anything else like larger neutrino particles of the muon and tau neutrinos. DG can only explain a one-way transformation of a muon neutrino into a tau neutrino, which then decays. This paper has also addressed why the charged particles line up the way they do in muon and tau particles. And has predicted unknown oddities to be expected with muon and tau particles by the nature of being the only charged composite particle that travels at the speed of light unaided, which would create pulling of like charges and repelling of opposite ones within the composite particle.

### **Recommendations**

The math of Dynamic Gravity has already proven perfect. The recommendations of the author are in advancing the knowledge base in all muon and tau particle decays. DG is willing to suggest that the up quark will be found to be the particle carrying the momentum of

a muon or tau neutrino particle; just as the electron is the carrier of momentum for the muon and tau electron. DG suggest to focusing on tracking both the up quark and the anti-up quark as neutrinos decay. Also, the reason neutrinos are so elusive is because atoms are surrounded by negatively charged electron cloud and have a positive nucleus. DG suggest to reverse the polarity of a neutrino target, instead of water or normal matter use a target such as dense hydrogen plasma would theoretically be positively charged and hence would be expected to interact with neutrinos at a different frequency than normal matter. At this time DG cannot confidently say which if a neutrino would interact more or less with a dense hydrogen plasma target, only that it should interact at a vastly different rate. This is because a neutrino is not really a neutral particle, according to DG neutrinos are actually positive energy signatures of the positive gravitational force. The illusion of the neutrino's neutrality actually lies in the fact that neutrinos are:

- 1.) Exist in the massive positive gravity field of the Earth that is essentially the exact same energy signature as neutrinos, ergo making them almost impossible to detect at speed.
- 2.) Neutrinos always travel at the speed of light meaning they are charges in motion which flips their retrospective force applied by charges.

Typically, it would be expected that neutrinos are positive particles like up-quarks and hence should be attracted to electron dense out clouds of atoms. Yet this naive view will only apply if the neutrino is at rest. And since neutrinos are never at rest, this charge attraction can be assumed to a certain degree to almost always be flipped. Meaning that neutrinos will actually be attracted to positive entities and repelled by negative ones like out electron clouds of atoms. So, in theory, DG expects to see more neutrinos interact with positive proton filled targets. But this is based upon the assumption that the neutrino is going fast enough that the charge attraction will be reverse in motion as compared to at rest. If such an observation were made this would provide additional evidence that DG is right in its assertions on what and how muon and tau particles must be.

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