**An experiment proposed by Stanford theorists**

**finds evidence for the Majorana fermion,**

**a particle that’s its own antiparticle**

**By Glennda Chui**

[**https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/07/170720142321.htm**](https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/07/170720142321.htm)

[**http://news.stanford.edu/press/view/15528**](http://news.stanford.edu/press/view/15528)

***In 1928, physicist Paul Dirac made the stunning prediction that every fundamental particle in the universe has an antiparticle – its identical twin but with opposite charge.***

**Glennda/Amy, and when physicists were unable to find an anti-particle with opposite charge for every particle, they simply labelled those unpaired particles as "their own antiparticle" and voila! ... problem solved.**

**Scientific theory saved by grammatical agility.**

***The process that gives rise to these quasiparticles is akin to the way energy turns into short-lived “virtual” particles and back into energy again in the vacuum of space, according to Einstein’s famous equation E = mc2.***

**Glennda/Amy, what evidence do you have that virtual particles convert to/from energy? Or for that matter, that any particles can convert to/from energy?**

**Einstein's equation only tells us how much energy can be released from a quantum system containing a given amount of mass. It says nothing about matter or particles; and certainly nothing about interconvertibility.**

**neo**

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