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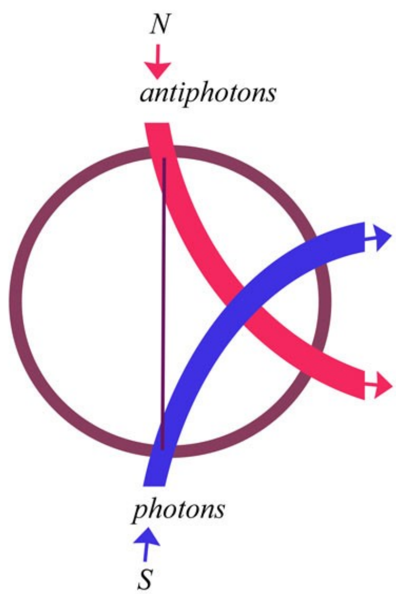
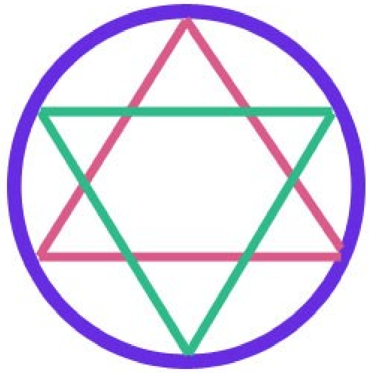
An Experiment to Test the Charge Field



by Miles Mathis

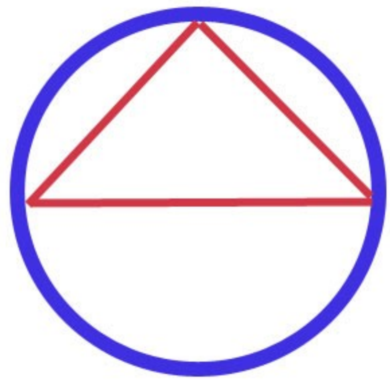
Since I have returned physics to its mechanical foundations, I am often asked by my readers for experiments to prove my theories. My normal answer is that we already have tons of misread data sitting around, and I prefer to use that. My papers are mainly about re-interpreting centuries of standing data in a more logical way. However, I have also proposed new experiments in many papers, and this paper is another of those.

My last paper was about plate tectonics, and there I provided a diagram of charge recycling, as above. I have been asked how I came to that. Simple: just inscribe an equilateral triangle within the circle. This gives us charge emission maxima 30º N and S of the equator, as in the diagram below.



Some will think that is some kind of Kabala or mysticism, but it isn't. It is simple math. And of course it is just a 2D simplification of the 3D spinning sphere. In that 3D diagram, we wouldn't have a triangle in a circle, we would have a cone within a sphere. So it wouldn't look so Kabalistic in that case. In either case, this is just a simple representation of math. The longer math has been done and you can redo it if you like. It describes how angular momentum varies across a spinning sphere, given any material introduced at the poles. You will say angular momentum must be greatest at the equator, and that is true given only the spinning sphere itself. But if we integrate that motion with the motion of some particle or substance introduced with a given radial velocity inward at the pole, we obtain the maxima above. Think of it this way: the maximum emission would be at the equator only if we introduced our particles at the center of the sphere. In that case the particle would just move out on the radial line. But since our particle has a velocity of its own, and is introduced at the pole, its maximum emission must be somewhere *past* the midpoint or equator. You might think the rate of spin of the sphere or the speed of the particle would determine the math, but it doesn't. What determines the math is the fact that our introduced particles will be distributed by the laws of probabilities to all parts of the sphere. They will be channeled most heavily to one part, the maximum. To find that maximum, we can divide our sphere into western and eastern halves. Half must go into the eastern hemisphere and half must go to the western. That by itself allows us to solve, since that halving can be represented by a splitting of the incoming angle. We start by solving in one plane, or two dimensions, then expand our solution into 3D. As you see, that is precisely what the equilateral triangle is representing in the 2D diagram: an equal split of the probability into east and west hemispheres. That is what the two red lines coming down represent in this math. They represent an equal split east and west in this 2D diagram. We then just integrate or extrapolate that solution into a 360º solution, and the problem is solved. The particle goes to that maximum by combining simple circle math with simple probability math. The normal math is much more complicated than that, but as you know I like the short and sweet versions, explained in words.

[Some readers have not followed me. They say, “Any two red lines of equal length and equal angle would fit your analysis here. Why those two red lines? Yes, they create the equilateral triangle where no other red lines would, but why does that matter?” It matters because in this math the red lines are representing the sum of the incoming particles. If they don't create the equilateral triangle, they don't sum to 1 and therefore don't represent the full amount of charge entering. The probabilities east and west sum to 1 only in the case that we have an equilateral triangle. Think of it this way. Say we have a sum of ten instead of 1. Say we have ten boys and we want to divide them in half. We can't just create two groups of 4 and say that because the two groups are equal we have solved the problem. Any two equal groups won't solve the problem. It is the same with the length of the red lines above. We can't just make them equal in length and angle, we have to make them sum to a whole. That is what the equilateral triangle represents. The charge lines create the maxima while also filling the circle. If we make the red lines shorter so that they hit the circle higher, the sum won't fill the circle. We will have more charge in the top half than the bottom. If we make the lines longer so that they hit the circle lower, more charge will be in the bottom half. Only by creating the equilateral triangle can we fill the circle while finding the maxima. For instance, let us look at a variant diagram:



Why not draw the 2D recycling from the north pole like that? Well, that can't represent the recycling of charge because that diagram indicates that all the charge is summed in the northern hemisphere. *N*o charge from the north pole would make it into the southern hemisphere. Why? Because if we find the average charge—or the center of mass of the charge—we would simply find the center of that triangle. As you see, the center of the triangle—and *all* parts of the triangle—are in the northern hemisphere. That is illogical, because there is no reason a circle or sphere would recycle charge that way, and every reason it wouldn't. But with the equilateral triangle above, the center of the triangle is at the center of the circle, indicating that charge is indeed being distributed to the circle as a whole. We have integrated the incoming charge with the angular momentum of the sphere as a whole, you see.]

This provides an immediate explanation of the hottest places on Earth. Given current theory, you would think the hottest places on Earth would be very near the equator, since they get the most heating from the Sun over the course of the year. But we know the hottest places aren't anywhere near the equator. To explain that, we are now provided with complex meteorological models, which push the temperature maxima to the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. Unfortunately, the temperature maxima aren't at the Tropics either. If you study the actual temperature charts, the maxima are centered on 30º N and S, not 23º N and S, although this fact is normally hidden. This can't be explained by current models, since the Sun spends very little time each year directly over the Tropics, and no time directly over 30º N or S. And yet Death Valley is about 35º N. That is mostly due to low elevation, of course, but Presidio, Texas, at 30º N, is one of the hottest places in North America, with an average June high of 102º F. The hottest places in Mexico aren't at 23º N, they are in the far north, with the highest recorded temperature being at Mexicali, at 32º N. The hottest spots in Libya are about 31º N, and the hottest spots in Kuwait are also about 30º N. In Iran, the Lut desert is at 30º N, and is known as one of the hottest places on Earth. In Pakistan, the hottest spots are in Balouchistan and southern Sindh, centering on about 28º N. In India, the hottest spots are in the Thar Desert, at about 28º N. And of course they would be more northern than that but for the elevation increases in northern India. Ambala, at 30º N, is at more than twice the elevation of the Thar desert. The hottest spots in the south are in Southern Australia (28º S, see Oodnadatta), not Central Australia (23º S), and in South Africa, not Botswana or Namibia. In South America, the highest temperature was recorded at Villa de Maria, Argentina, at 30º S.

My theory of charge recycling also explains why the north is hotter than the south. We see record temperatures above 140º in the north, but nearer 120º in the south. Because the ambient charge field is richer in photons than antiphotons, the north is more heavily charged year-round. This would also explain why the South Pole is colder than the North Pole. I have already predicted this photon/antiphoton imbalance and discussed it in previous papers, including my paper on the Coriolis Effect. I have used it to explain everything from weather patterns to beta decay to the magnetopause to the charge profile of Venus.

I will be told that these maximum temperatures are caused by climate, not by charge. If my charge theory were true, the entire latitude of 30º would be composed of deserts or hot spots, and it isn't. China is cooler in the south than the north, and New Orleans isn't nearly as hot as Death Valley or Presidio. But while climate is certainly a factor, it is secondary. Things like elevation and weather patterns certainly come into the mix, but the baseline is still determined by charge. New Orleans is not a desert, and it is not as hot as Death Valley, but it is plenty hot. And we have been looking at air temperatures so far, not ground temperatures. The air temperatures in New Orleans are indeed mitigated by climate and weather patterns, but I predict that ground temperatures at equal elevations and depths are quite high at 30º in Louisiana and China, just as high as Death Valley or the Lut Desert. Beyond that, I can turn the tables and ask the climatologists to explain why these deserts *are* at 30º N. Yes, the deserts are a result of elevation and climate, *in part*, but not all low elevations in similar weather positions create deserts. Any quick study of latitude variations tells us that something is happening here other than elevation and climate and weather patterns. These extremely high temperatures can't be predicted from climate, elevation, *or* weather patterns. It must be ground and sub-ground temperatures that are driving all the other factors, and these temperatures are the result of charge recycling.

Which brings us to the title of this paper. No one has to take my word for any of this. We could test my theory simply by testing ground temperatures at some depth and equal elevations, at 23º N and 30º N. We could do the same thing south. In order to take climate, elevation, and weather patterns out of the mix, we would measure ground temperatures at some depth, say at least 50 feet. This would minimize direct warming of the ground by the Sun or atmosphere, and leave us measuring internal heating by charge. We should also be careful to take all measurements at the same elevation above sea level. The measurements in the south should be taken 6 months away from the measurements in the north. We would have to take a fairly large number of measurements at different longitudes, and average them, to avoid the highs and lows caused by variations in crust thickness and density and so on.

I predict two things: 1) the average temperatures found at 30º N will be higher than at 23º N or at the equator. 2) the average temperatures N will be higher than S. Since current theory has no way to explain higher ground temperatures at depth at 30º, and my theory does, this would be a confirmation of charge recycling. The same goes for the N-S variation. Current theory has no way to explain higher ground temperatures at 30º N than S, and my theory does.

My theory of charge also has the benefit of tying together many subfields of astrophysics, particle physics, and geophysics. Currently, these subfields have little or no connection to one another, and the explanations are *ad hoc* explanations that have no general validity. I have shown that charge underlies and supports all of these subfields, being a sort of universal solvent for longstanding physical problems.