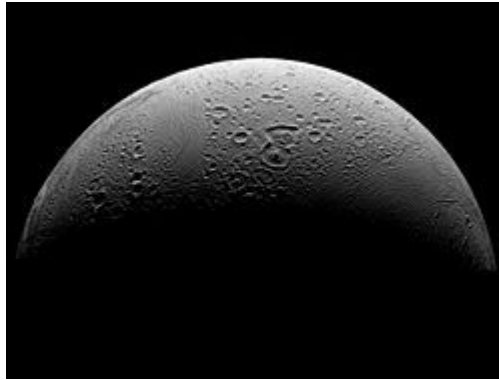


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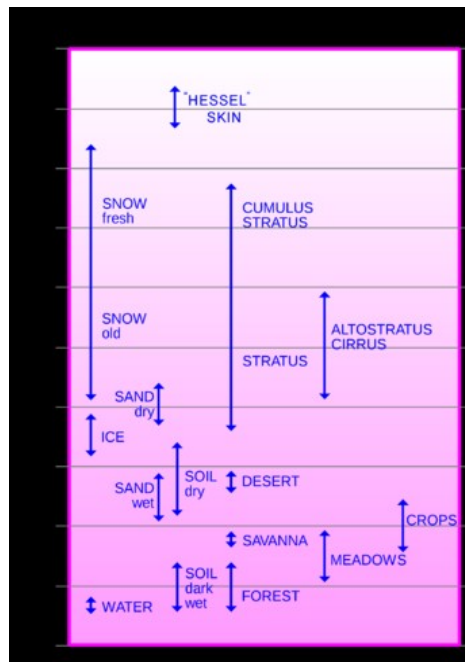
THE STRANGE MOON ENCELADUS



by Miles Mathis

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For more proof of my charge field, we can look at Saturn's strange moon Enceladus. Enceladus has an albedo of over 99%. According to current theory, that means it is reflecting 99% of the radiation falling on it. We are told this is due to surface ice, but ice only has an albedo of about 40.



Even fresh snow doesn't exceed 90, and it isn't snowing on the moons of Saturn. So how does Enceladus manage to be so bright? By my unified field theory, we would check first to see if Enceladus is orbiting retrograde, but he isn't. However, Enceladus is orbiting extremely quickly, taking

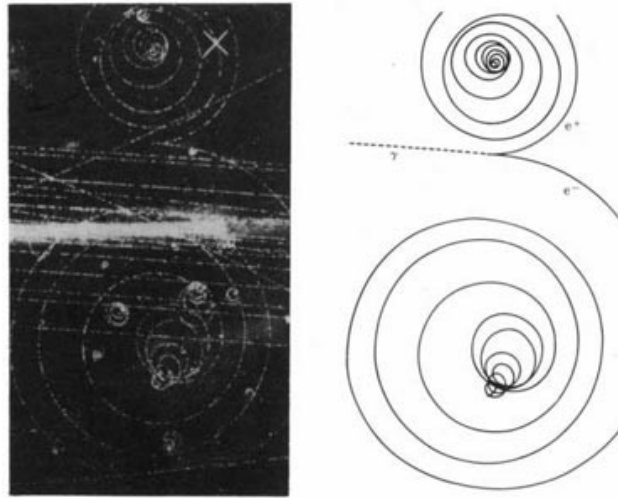
only about 33 hours to orbit the huge planet Saturn. By my new equations, that is 58,000 km/hr. Might that speed be the source of the brightness? According to my unified field theory, yes. The brightness of Enceladus is explained in the same way the brightness of prograde comets is: charge field interaction. Enceladus is burning up in a white charge fire.

[In a recent paper](#), I showed that the brightness of Halley's comet is caused by its retrograde orbit. Its local charge field is upside down to the ambient charge field, as a matter of spin, and this spin interaction causes an increase in brightness by a strictly mechanical means. However, even the brightness of prograde comets is caused by this charge interaction, although the mechanism is somewhat different, as we will see.

Regarding comets, the formation of the dust tail and ion tail have been partially explained in current theory, but their brightnesses have not. Currently, the brightness is explained as a function of the reflectivity of the gas and dust, but given the current composition of each, the reflectivity cannot be explained or even approached. Gas and dust are not normally that reflective, as we know from many other examples. I hardly need to list those examples: they will occur to you with very little thought. Gas and dust simply don't shine like that in sunlight: they are too diffuse. None of the light scattering equations can come close to explaining the brightness of cometary tails—especially since the cometary tails have no help from an atmosphere. Cometary tails are shining in “empty” space. Only the charge field can explain the brightness of a comet.

Current theory sort of grazes that truth, but never hits it dead center. The two comet tails (dust and ion) are currently said to be caused by the Solar Wind or by the photoelectric effect (light pressure). But neither the tails nor the brightness can be explained with either field, as they are currently understood. Neither the ions in the Solar Wind nor the photons in sunlight can fully explain what we see. We need the *spinning* photons in my charge field to really get to the heart of the matter mechanically. In my recent paper on cometary tails, I just showed how retrograde comets get their brightness: photon spin interaction, an analogue of matter-antimatter interaction. But with prograde comets and Enceladus we do not at first seem to have that explanation.

Here is how it works: the low density of comets (compared to asteroids, say) allows the ambient charge field to partially dissolve the comet's crust, creating the tail. Once we have the tail of small particles (dust or gas), the high residual speed of the gas allows it to interact with the charge field in a way that produces great brightness. In the ion tail, the ions are already spinning very fast—that is what ionization means. Ions are molecules that are charged, and “charged” means they are responding to charge photons in the field. Since the photons are spinning, part of that response will be induced spin. The dust is also spun by the charge field, although unlike the gas, it was initially spinning slowly or not at all. Although the ions don't *gain* much spin (having spin before being emitted by the comet), the dust does gain spin. At any rate, both are spinning once they are ejected into the tail. This spin then meets the spin of the ambient field. You will say that with prograde comets, we don't have the opposing spins to create the effect, **but in fact we do**. The mechanism is reduced, but it isn't absent. Why? Because the ambient field of the Sun is always rich in antiphotons. I have shown in many papers that the ambient field sums to a left field, but in those same papers I have always reminded you that data indicates a mix. In the field of the Earth, data from both atmospheric tests and from quantum experiments indicates that photons outnumber antiphotons by about 2 to 1. This is what we find from pair production photos like this one:



See [my paper on pair production](#) for more on that. Closer to the Sun, photons predominate by 4 to 1 or more, which is why [Mercury's south pole is 4 times larger](#) than his north pole.

This means that we still get spin interactions, even with prograde orbiters. But while retrograde comets are interacting with the photon field field, prograde comets are interacting with the lesser antiphoton field. As we see from my examples above, the percentage of antiphotons rises as we get farther from the Sun. The percentage of antiphotons starts at about 15% of the total field, rises to 20% at Mercury, rises again to 33% at the Earth, and continues to rise as we leave the vicinity of the Sun. In other words, prograde comets get more of their brightness as a percentage as we move out from the Sun. Under similar conditions (speed, mass, etc.) prograde comets aren't generally as bright as retrograde comets. But the mechanism of prograde comets increases as we move out from the Sun, while the mechanism of retrograde comets decreases. This isn't to say that prograde comets get less bright as they approach the Sun, since speed is also a factor here, as is field density. It is only to say that prograde comets have more spin interaction as they recede from the Sun, while retrograde comets don't. Current theory doesn't include that fact, which is why current theory is at a loss in trying to explain many of the finer points of comets and other bodies.

This fact helps explain Enceladus, since Enceladus is at a relatively great distance from the Sun, where the percentage of antiphotons is higher. At the distance of Saturn, the percentage of antiphotons is around 40%, since at this distance more charge is coming directly from sources outside the Solar System. This gives Enceladus more interaction with opposing spins, and this interaction creates greater brightness, by the mechanism I showed in my comet paper.

Now let us return to the speed of Enceladus. I said that both Enceladus and comets gain charge brightness simply from speed, but I haven't yet included that mechanism. Speed indicates that the moving body is encountering larger sections of the charge field during each given time interval. In this way, speed acts precisely like field density. Adding speed is like increasing field density, because more photons are encountered each second in either case. I showed a similar phenomenon in my paper on [lift on a wing](#), where increased speed of the wing causes more interaction with the ambient charge field during each second.

For this reason, Enceladus encounters more charge each second than slower moons. Because it is far away from the Sun, it encounters more antiphoton charge, and the opposite spin of that charge gives us

more photon spin cancellations as well as more photon diversions. These photon diversions cause an increased brightness.

You should also remember that Enceladus, being a moon, actually has a compound motion. It has both the velocity of its own orbit and the velocity of its primary. If we integrate those velocities over each dt , we get a much greater charge field effect. It turns out Enceladus is moving at something like 37 km/s, which is about half the speed of Halley's comet. Enceladus is darting through the local charge field at an astonishing rate, sweeping up charge much more efficiently than Saturn.

It turns out that this integration of velocity is what explains the brightness of our own Moon. Although they give the Moon an albedo of only 13.6%, we can see for ourselves how incredibly bright she is. That has never been explained. There is no snow, ice, or water on the Moon. Why is she so "reflective"?

I will be told that the Moon isn't that bright, it only looks bright at night. It is all relative, right? No, the Moon also looks bright during the day, when surrounded by bright sky or incredibly bright clouds which are thousands of times closer. According to the current explanations, the Moon—when next to these very bright clouds—should look quite grey and pale. Does she? No. Even though the Moon is never full when seen during the day, and therefore isn't at maximum brightness, she is still bright enough to shine. This by itself is indication that the albedo numbers are mainly misdirection. If the Moon were really as dim as we are told, she wouldn't show at all in the same sky as the Sun. Both the atmospheric scattering and the albedo of clouds would drown out her light completely.

Like Enceladus, the Moon is moving extremely quickly through the charge field. The Moon's motion is an integration of its motion about the Earth and the Earth's motion about the Sun. The Moon is quite literally running circles round the Earth. While the Earth is circling the Sun, the Moon is doing the same while also circling the Earth 13 times. So the Moon is moving even faster than Enceladus through the charge field, at a speed of about 40km/s. The Moon is moving prograde, so like Enceladus, the Moon is interacting mainly with the antiphoton part of the ambient field. When the left spinning charge comes out of the Moon, it meets right-spinning anticharge, and we again get a big release of energy and light. This makes the Moon a lot warmer and brighter than it would otherwise be.

Remember, the mainstream has never explained why the Moon has such wide temperature variation. We are told the Moon gets so hot during the day—up to 100C or 212F—"because there is no atmosphere to prevent the surface from getting so hot." Say what? *It is the atmosphere that traps heat.* Venus is hot because the atmosphere traps heat, remember? Since the Moon has no atmosphere, any and all heating created by the Sun should immediately dissipate. It doesn't matter if the day on the Moon is 2 weeks long or 2 years long. With no method of heat trapping, there should be no heat. If there is no atmosphere, that means one foot above the lunar surface you should have cold, cold space. How cold is space at 1 AU from the Sun? We are told it is about 3K. How could the surface of the Moon maintain a temperature of 100C when that surface is radiating directly into an infinite well at -270C? According to current theory, it couldn't. Just as the Moon couldn't possibly maintain its current brightness with mainstream theory, it couldn't maintain its known temperature. I am not saying the Moon *isn't* that hot, I am saying mainstream theory can't explain it.

The Moon is also much warmer than we would expect on the night side. Since the Moon is radiating directly into space, and since night is two weeks long, the Moon has two weeks to radiate any surface energy back out into space. At the end of two weeks, the night side of the Moon should be much colder than 100K. But it isn't. The only reason it isn't is that the Moon is receiving charge coming in from the

large outer planets, as I have shown [in previous papers](#). It is also receiving charge from the Earth. Even though charge from the Sun is blocked, there is no zero charge vicinity in the Solar System. Even the night sides of large planets will receive charge from the outside (although the night side of Neptune receives the least—it relies on charge recycling by its own large moon Triton).

If you aren't buying this theory regarding the Moon, you may want to consider something else. When they tell you that objects at the distance of the Earth heat to over 100C with no atmosphere, they are basing that only on the Moon. They are just extrapolating from one datum. They have no other indication of that, and they have never run equations showing that amount of surface heating is possible with mainstream theories. Basically, they point to the Moon and say that because it happens, it happens. They give you no mechanism.

Also, to disprove my theory, they would have to build a small satellite with a surface of the same composition as the Moon—same density, same reflectivity, and so on—then go park it somewhere in the Earth's orbit, *but with no orbital velocity*. They would then have to demagnetize the local field, to be sure the satellite isn't experiencing any spin interaction. That would take away the all the sources of my explanation. If they then showed heating to 100C on the surface of that satellite, we would have some real data. As it is, we have nothing. The current theory is that because the Moon heats to 100C, it must be able to do so. Yes, I am not arguing with that, obviously; but I am pointing out that this heating conflicts with everything we were taught.

As further indication of that, consider that the only way the Moon could possibly maintain that temperature on the surface due to external heating by the Sun is if the Moon were very black. The Moon needs to absorb all the energy it can from the Sun to even begin to explain that amount of heating immediately next to a 3K near-vacuum. But of course that conflicts with the brightness. To explain the temperature, we need the Moon to be very black. To explain the brightness, we need the Moon to be very white. But what we find is that the Moon is both very warm and very bright. The only way we could begin to explain that is if the Moon very selectively and efficiently absorbed infrared radiation and reflected visible light. But we have no indication of that. The basalt and other rocks on the Moon do not do that. We see for ourselves that the Moon is reflecting huge amounts of energy directly back into space. All that energy is *not* absorbed. Near perfect blackbodies simply don't shine like the Moon, by definition.

You will say, “Well, they are measuring right on the surface, so they are feeling the heat from the Sun's rays being reflected, like you would feel standing beside a swimming pool.” But that is illogical. You can't measure energy just passing by you like that. If you could, then space wouldn't be cold. Sunlight is passing through space, so by your argument, space should be warm. No, the heat has to be absorbed by something, and the Moon has no atmosphere. There is no absorption except in the actual crust, in the dirt and dust. And if that dirt and dust is reflecting, it isn't also absorbing. We need another mechanism to explain both the heat and brightness of the Moon, and, as with Enceladus, the explanation is magnetic interaction. Photon friction. As I have shown, this friction gives us a straightforward mechanical explanation of both the light and heat. And to get that friction, we have to have a very active charge field and fast motion through it.

This theory is borne out by Triton as well. This moon of Neptune is the largest retrograde orbiter in the Solar System. He also has a very high orbital speed of about 23,000 km/hr. That is a huge angular

speed for such a large body. Both the speed and the retrograde orbit act to elevate the brightness of Triton, which at 76% albedo is far above what we would expect. We are told that Triton has a surface of frozen nitrogen, but that should not yield an albedo of 76. Triton also has a low density, which would tend to impede albedo, not enhance it.

In fact, we can apply my new theory to all bodies in the Solar System, which are all far brighter than they should be given current theory. It should have always been recognized, but it becomes glaringly obvious with the more distant bodies past Saturn. Normal reflectivity cannot explain the brightness of Pluto, Eris, Neptune, Uranus, or any of the outer moons. Given the current densities and compositions, these bodies should be orders of magnitude dimmer than they are. You can see Uranus from almost 2.7 billion kilometers away with the naked eye. That should not be possible with a planet like Uranus. As with Venus, we are seeing reflection from Uranus' atmosphere. But as with the temperature of Uranus' atmosphere, the brightness cannot be explained from the composition. Remember, Uranus' upper atmosphere is said to reach temperatures of 850K or 577C. That is as strange as [icecaps on Mercury](#). Maybe stranger, since that means the clouds on Uranus are hotter than the daytime surface of Mercury, which peaks at about 700K. Uranus is 150K hotter than Mercury. It is 120K hotter than the hottest places on Venus. How can this "ice giant" at 19AU have temperatures that high in the upper atmosphere? The mainstream admit they have no possible mechanism for the generation of such high temperatures. Their models would predict upper atmospheric temperatures on Uranus of below 50K. Instead we find 850K. That's what you call a big miss.

I began this paper by stating that Enceladus was on charge fire. We see the same thing in the upper atmosphere of Uranus, where the temperature is around 1,100F. That's right, over one thousand degrees Fahrenheit. How hot is fire? A dull red flame is about that hot. So is a lit cigarette. So it is not an exaggeration to say that the upper atmosphere of Uranus is on fire. Again, how can a gravity-only field theory explain the upper atmosphere of Uranus on fire, almost 3 billion kilometers from the Sun, next to a 3K near-vacuum?

If you doubted my analysis of the Moon's surface temperatures, you now have strong confirmation from the upper atmosphere of Uranus. Why would the mainstream admit they have no idea why Uranus' temperatures are so high, but not admit the same thing about the Moon? The 100C temperatures on the surface of the Moon are just as mysterious as the 577C temperatures on Uranus, but no one seems to realize that. I suppose the difference is that the numbers from the Moon have been spun for decades, while the numbers from Uranus are still very raw. Plus, no one really cares about Uranus. Physicists don't need to create propaganda about Uranus, and if they did create it, no one would notice. But with the Moon, people tend to get very attached to the propaganda. They need a story, and once they are told one they tend to cling to it. You can tell them that the Moon is hot because it has no atmosphere, and they buy it without thinking. They forget to notice it conflicts with everything else they have been taught.

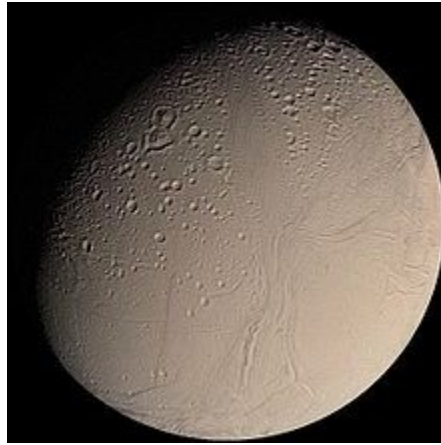
Obviously, only my charge field can explain such anomalous data. In a nutshell, both the brightness and the temperature are caused by the same thing: photon spin interaction. The upper atmosphere of Uranus is much hotter than the lower atmosphere precisely because that is where the ambient field is first encountered. That is where the charge field first hits the body. That is where the bulk of the spin cancellations will take place, so that is where the heat and brightness are. Like Enceladus, Uranus is moving very fast through the ambient charge field. It is not moving retrograde, like Triton, and it does not have the compound field motion like Enceladus, but it is moving very quickly nonetheless. Because it is so far from the Sun, Uranus encounters even more antiphoton charge than Enceladus. This causes an elevated area of spin cancellation, giving us the energy release of those cancellations as

well as the photon diversions that cause brightness.

Uranus gets so much hotter than the Moon for many reasons. First, we have an atmosphere to work with. Second, Uranus is about 1,175 times the mass of the Moon, so even with $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ the density, it recycles 445 times more charge. Finally, it is spinning 560 times as fast. This last fact is crucial, since it must enter the equations in two places. First, it gives any point on the surface a greater total velocity relative to the ambient charge; second, since this axial spin is an outcome of recycled charge spin, it gives us an indication of how much extra spin the photons moving through Uranus have relative to the Moon. Both factors give the local charge that much more kick when it meets ambient charge. It is the meeting of the two that causes both the light and heat. It is like two opposite spinning cogs colliding: the more angular momentum you can give to either cog, by whatever mechanism, the more energy will be released when the cogs collide.

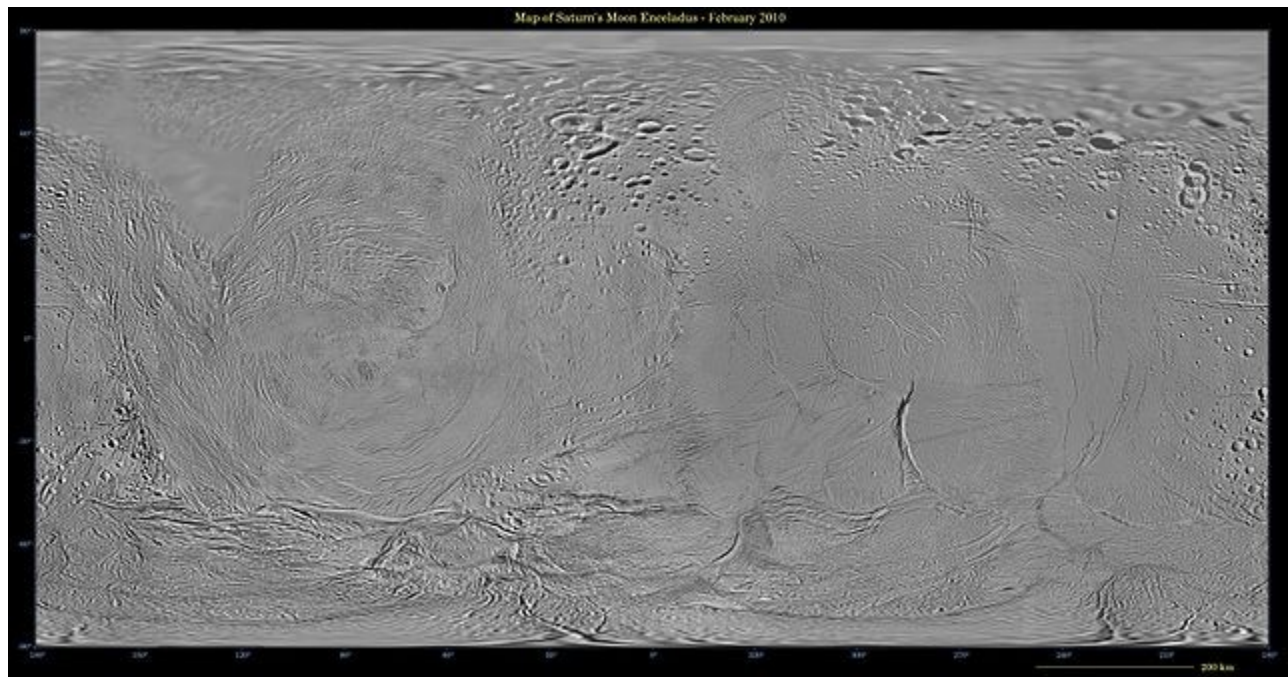
Now let us return to the strange moon Enceladus. Current theory admits that Enceladus is a main cause of the E ring of Saturn, and this conclusion would be hard to avoid since Enceladus inhabits the narrowest and densest strip in the ring. But current theory gives this ring production to cryo-vulcanism and meteor impact dust. Both these theories are made up from nothing, and have about as much scientific value as a hot check. I call cryo-vulcanism “crypto-vulcanism,” since the mechanism is completely *ad hoc* and mystical. The theory is based on no evidence except the rings we see here and in other instances where cryo-vulcanism is proposed. The effect is used as the only proof of the theory. At Wikipedia, the page for cryo-vulcanism is headed by this request: “This article needs attention from an expert on the subject.” Unfortunately, there are no experts on cryo-vulcanism. That is like asking for an expert on mermaids. The theory is a barebones floater, and you can say all that can be said about it in about three sentences. The mechanism is supposed to be tidal friction, but by the current equations all bodies would have tidal friction. Almost every body in the Solar System has an elliptical orbit, so by this theory they should all be heated up like Enceladus, bright white and spouting water volcanoes. Since not all bodies have friction cryo-volcanoes, the theory is a non-starter. The nearby moon Mimas should put that theory immediately to rest, since Mimas has about 4 times the eccentricity of Enceladus, enough to make Mimas 10% out-of-round. And yet Mimas shows no heating, no vulcanism, no plumes, no surface smoothing, and no super-whiteness. What we should be asking is why Mimas is clearing a space between rings while Enceladus is creating a ring. Since Enceladus' density is 40% greater, we would expect Mimas to be breaking up more. But the opposite is true. Why?

As for meteor impacts, these too are apocryphal. Meteor activity simply isn't prevalent enough to create the spectacular rings we see. The surface of Enceladus and the other inner moons is indication enough of that.



And Mimas has far more cratering but no ring creation. If meteor impacts are the cause of rings, why doesn't Mimas inhabit a ring? Even the small parts of Enceladus that have cratering do not have massive cratering. Enceladus is tiny, so these craters are also tiny. And besides, we have pictures of Enceladus emitting plumes where no craters have hit. We know large impacts aren't causing the plumes, which are rising all the time. We need a theory for the plumes. Since we see no volcano cones and see the dust rising from large regions pretty much indiscriminately, vulcanism is a poor theory.

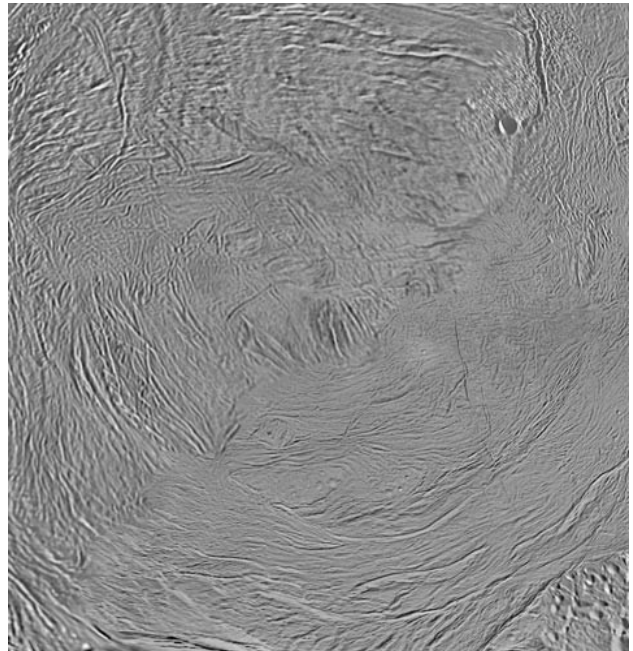
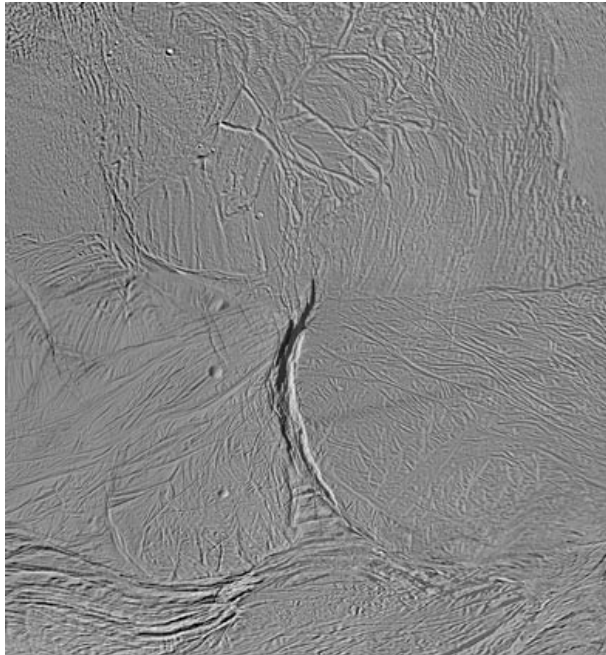
What is a better theory? Well, since a majority of the surface of Enceladus looks like it has been sanded recently, I would suggest sanding is a better theory.



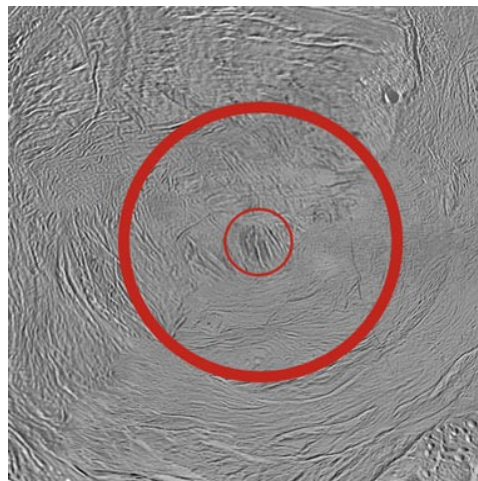
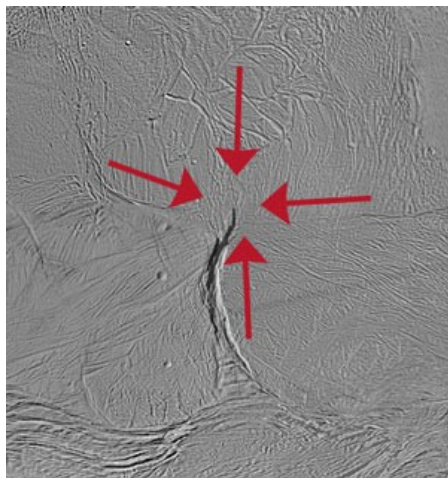
I suggest you study that map closely. I have. Since Enceladus is in synchronous orbit, the same side is facing Saturn at all times. So if Enceladus is being sanded down by the charge field, we would expect a charge maximum facing Saturn. We would expect a smaller maximum on the far side, since the back of Enceladus would also get sanded down by charge coming in on field lines from large outer moons like Titan, Rhea and Iapetus. That is *exactly* what we find. On the map above, we see two big rubbing

circles, as if Enceladus were made of soapstone and you rubbed in a circular motion with sandpaper front and back. We find a lesser rubbed region south and to both sides (sideways to Saturn), and a non-rubbed region to the north.

You will say that the larger circle should be centered on 0 degrees. Instead, we see it shifted about 70 degrees right, to 290. That is due to the moon's quick orbital motion. If the charge field were static and Enceladus were moving in a straight line, we would actually expect to see the maximum at 270, since that is the leading spot of Enceladus' motion. If Enceladus were static (unmoving), we would expect the charge maximum at 0. But since Enceladus is in a curved motion, and since the charge field is not static, we find the maximum somewhere in between.



Those two close-ups show you the near and far-side maxima. You can actually see the physical pointers, and you can pinpoint the centers without help. The front is like the spokes of a wheel, and the back is like a bulls-eye.

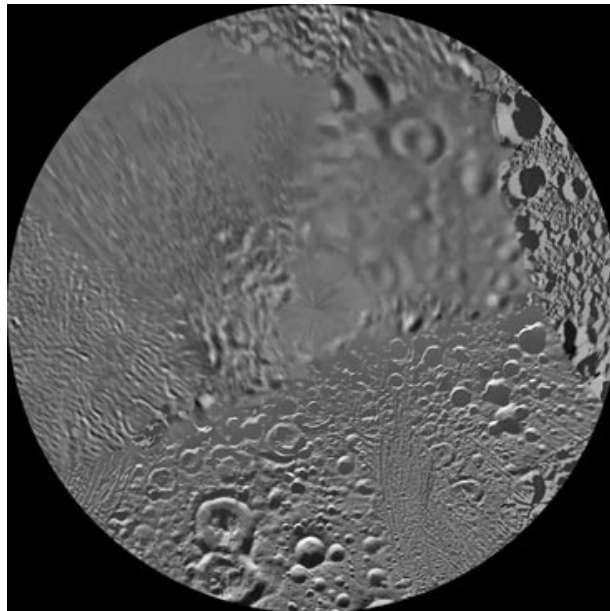


The back image even has a dark spot on it, as if the god Saturn himself marked the center with his dirty thumb.

The difference front and back clearly indicates the influence of an external field of real particles, since the front shows the spokes raying out from the center. This is what we would expect from a real field. The moon is moving *into* the field on that side, so of course the lines on the sphere would move that way. On the back side, we don't see that, and again we wouldn't expect to. These lines of motion are mirroring what we would get if we drove a sphere through a liquid or gas. The front would create radial lines out from center and the rear would create a vortex, the direction of which would depend on other factors.

Current theory is trying to explain these lines on Enceladus as due to surface flows of some sort, driven from within. But while the general upward motion of crust and mantle creation is from within, the surface directions must be caused by the external mechanism I just showed. No method of creation, fracture, or tectonics could match so perfectly the field lines we see. It is not possible that internal forces could just happen to mimic flow lines predicted by interaction with an external field.

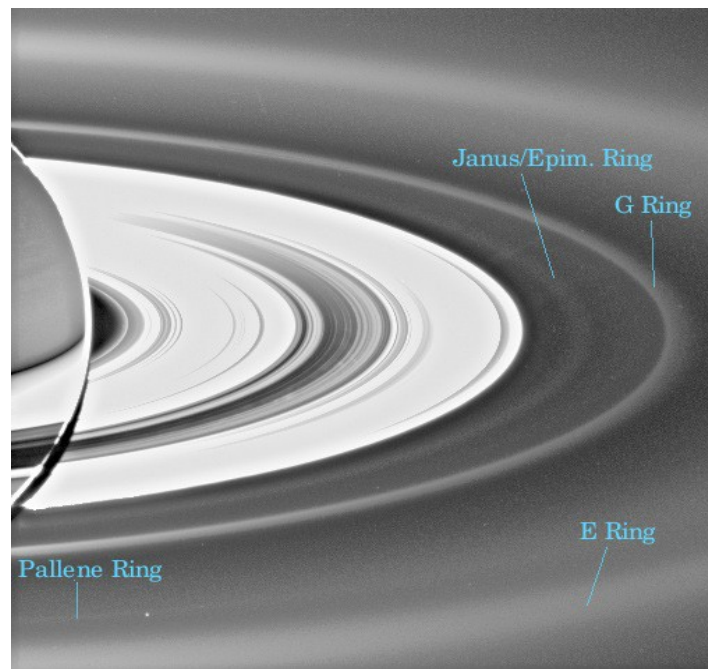
Some will say that this map of Enceladus shows data contradicting my theory, since the north pole—where antiphotons should be entering—appears to be covered in craters. Poles should always repel intruders, and therefore craters. But if we look at pole photos, we find the actual pole itself clear:



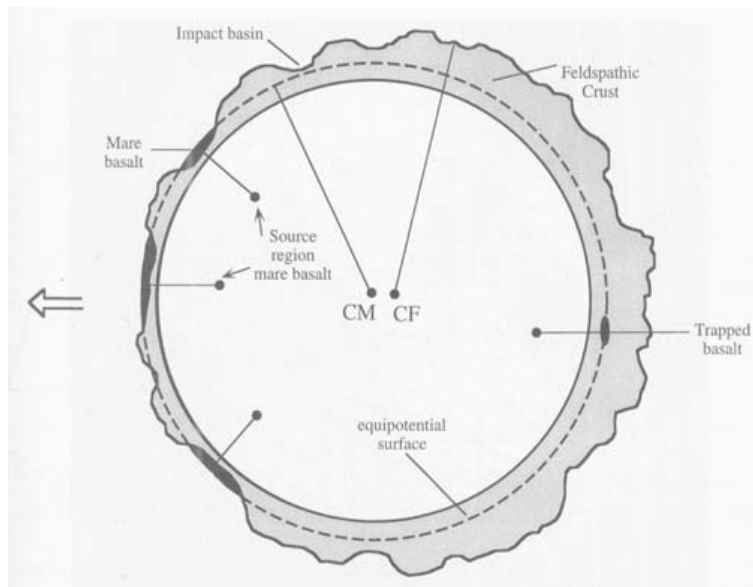
We have more indication I am on the right track from the Cassini data from July 2005, confirming both the magnetic field anomaly on Enceladus as well as the tenuous atmosphere. [According to Michele Dougherty](#), “Our results indicated that Saturn's magnetic field was being dragged round Enceladus in a way that suggested it had an atmosphere.” In regard to my theory, that information about the magnetic field is even more interesting than the atmosphere, since—atmosphere or not—it means we have a magnetic field confirmation of my interaction. It means Enceladus is interacting strongly with the ambient field, and the “dragging” Dougherty is talking about is pointing right at my spin interaction, which is magnetic. Dougherty and the rest are assuming that the atmosphere is causing the magnetic dragging, but just the opposite is true. The magnetic field interaction is causing everything we see

here, including the atmosphere, the whiteness, and the heating. As usual, the astronomers are reading the data upside-down and focusing on minor points while overlooking the major ones. They are rushing into underground lakes and alien stories to help sell papers and generate funding, but the big story here should be proof of the charge field.

As you are seeing, once we have my charge field, the answers to all these interconnecting problems becomes obvious. The rings are near the planets because the charge field is denser near the planets. Around these large planets like Saturn and Jupiter, the charge field is strong enough to rub the surfaces of these close orbiters, sanding them down over time. Since the charge field increases by the quad as we move in, the rings become much more defined as we move in. It is like increasing the resolution on your camera. The charge field itself increases its resolution as we move in, and since the rings exist in this charge field, they are defined by its resolution. The charge field is literally increasing its focus, and we see that with the rings, whose focus increases. A denser field has more resolution—that is what resolution means, whether you are talking pixel density or photon density. This is why the inmost D ring, though faint, has the finest structure of all the rings. It is existing in a charge field that has the most resolution.



The reason we don't see rings on inner planets is two-fold. One, the planets don't recycle enough charge to sand down their moons to that extent. The Earth has sanded down the Moon a bit, as we have seen in many previous papers where I have published this diagram from the Encyclopedia of the Solar System:



It is clear that bombardment by the Earth's charge field has obliterated the front part of the Moon down to the mantle. If our Moon were orbiting Saturn, there would be 11.8 times the obliteration, since Saturn is recycling about 11.8 times more charge. This indicates we *would* expect to see a tenuous ring caused by the Moon—even with only 1/12th the charge obliteration—but for the second consideration. This is that we are so much closer to the Sun than Saturn. Here, the Solar Wind is much denser, and it is capable of blowing the ring away. At the distance of Saturn, it isn't.

We can even calculate exactly how much more sanding Enceladus is getting than our Moon. Since Enceladus is 1.6 times closer to its primary, it is receiving 6.78 times as much charge. If we multiply that by 11.8, we get 80.3. At the same speed, Enceladus is receiving about 80 times the sanding our Moon is. But since Enceladus is moving a bit slower, we can take that number down to 74. You will say we need to take into consideration field density as well, but since we are comparing Saturn and the Earth, this is easy. Both happen to have the same apparent size from the viewpoint of the Sun, which means both planets are capturing the same width of field. So that factor is equal and we can ignore it.

What all this means is that the surface of Enceladus is not indicating youth, as we are told. Nor is it indicating a surface polished by water or ice. It is indicating a surface sanding by photons. It is also indicating a magnetic interaction between the photons coming out of Enceladus and the photons in the ambient field. We have spin collisions which are creating whiteness and heat. It may be that this surface interaction is causing all the anomalies on Enceladus, or we may have other internal charge anomalies caused by a peculiar core composition. Most likely a particularly responsive core—perhaps containing copper or silver—may be channeling the charge field of Saturn in an especially efficient manner, giving Enceladus a boosted charge field both within and without. I would say this is the best guess as to why Enceladus is so charge active while Mimas is not. It appears that Saturn may have captured a rare nugget of charge super-channeling.

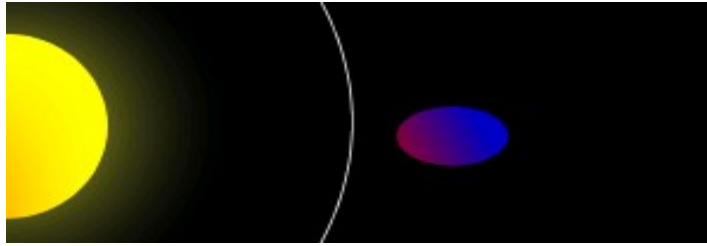
From this, we can see that gaps in the rings of Saturn are indicating charge neutrality. These gaps have to be cleared by charge neutral bodies like Mimas or by other charge interactions.

If we move even closer to Saturn, the charge field continues to increase by the quad, which means inner rings were produced by a charge field hundreds of times stronger than the charge field felt by our own Moon. Any charged body that sets up a low orbit around Saturn is doomed to a long and slow exfoliation. In this respect, it is Mimas that is strange, showing so little charge response. Most bodies in the Solar System show a more positive charge response, and although Enceladus is extraordinary in the *degree* of its charge response, it is not extraordinary in its response. This is another way that current theory is upside-down, since it has assumed that path clearing moons like Pan and Mimas are more normal. Mainstream theory uses “gravitational disturbances” to explain the path-clearing of Pan and Mimas, and Pan was predicted specifically to explain the wavy edges of the Encke gap in the rings of Saturn. But since we see moons both clearing and creating rings, the gravity explanation must fail. Gravity is not polar or dual, and cannot explain opposite phenomena with bodies of the same general characteristics. How do you explain Mimas clearing and Enceladus creating, with gravity as the mechanism? Why does Mimas seem immune to whatever processes are going on with Enceladus? Mimas has less density, more speed, and more eccentricity. By current theory—the theory applied to Enceladus—Mimas should be creating an even bigger ring. So why is he clearing, instead? Even if he isn't creating, why couldn't Mimas share his orbit with dust or debris? Other bodies share their orbits without clearing. Even though Jupiter didn't create his Trojans or Greeks like a ring, he doesn't clear them.

The clearing and creating of rings around Saturn is indication that charge is at work, not gravity. I would suggest that moons like Pan and Mimas are clearing for the same reason they aren't being sanded by photons: there is no charge interaction happening on their surfaces because there is no charge opposition. No colliding cogs, you know. This allows their charge emitted at the equator to escape with relative freedom, driving off nearby ions and dust, as well as other small debris.

Why would this happen? Why would charge coming out of Enceladus hit an opposing field, creating a big interaction, while charge coming out of Mimas would not? Well, since both Mimas and Enceladus are in synchronous orbit, they don't have any of their own spin. We can't tell which way they were initially spinning before they went synchronous. I would suggest that although Mimas and Enceladus appear to be charged the same, they are not. I would suggest Mimas is actually upside down to Enceladus, like Venus is upside down to the Earth. What if the Sun slowed Venus' spin down until she went synchronous? Would she and the Earth then have the same poles and charge profiles? No, Venus' north pole would still be opposite our north pole. Venus could not change her charge profile through her entire body unless she started spinning the other way. After some time, that new spin would change the spin of all her interior particles, and her poles would switch. But in a synchronous orbit, she would have no spin of her own, and could not change the internal spins of her constituent particles. Her interior would keep her initial charge profile. I suggest that is what we are seeing with Mimas and Pan. They are recycling from the “wrong” poles, and so they are acting in the opposite way to Enceladus. Enceladus is creating rings while Mimas and Pan are sweeping them away.

I hope you see how much more logical this is than the current explanation. Current theory tries to explain everything with gravitational tides, but these have not been able to explain even a tithe of the data from the rings of the big planets. In [my paper on the Roche limit](#), I showed some of the many ways that current theory fails. It finds many planets beneath the Roche limit, where tidal forces should break them up. Current theory tries to save face by telling us that we are watching such a break-up, but tidal breakup would not be a slow sanding, it would be a quick dissolution from the inside out. A tidal breakup would also be a breakup along a radial line, as they admit with their illustrations:



But the breakups we are seeing with our own eyes around Saturn are not radial, they are orbital. The diagrammers need to turn their purple egg 90 degrees there. Data is directly contradicting and disproving gravity theory all over the place, but no one is admitting it. They just keep publishing and selling the same old ridiculous diagrams, although any child can see they are false.

To read more about Enceladus and charge, you may now go to [my follow-up paper](#), where I show other cover-ups by the mainstream.