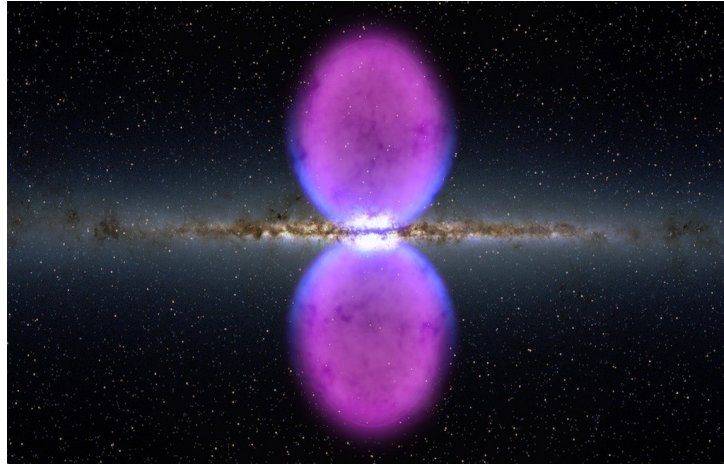


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## A NEW GALACTIC STRUCTURE IS MORE EVIDENCE FOR MY CHARGE FIELD



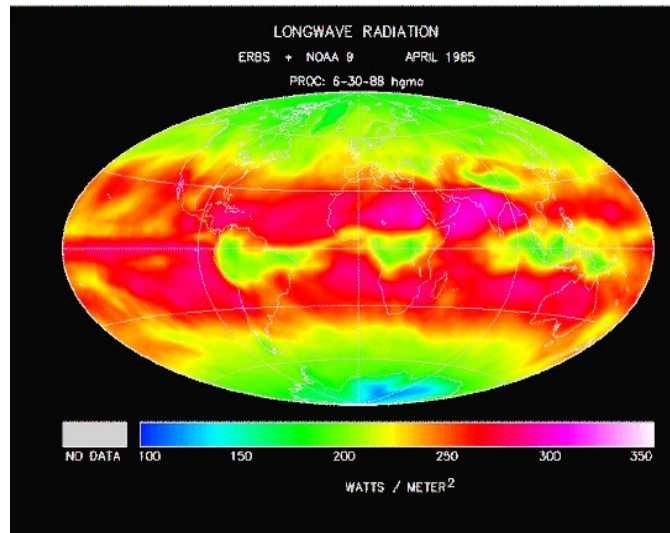
*by Miles Mathis*

[NASA Goddard just released](#) the artist's rendering above of new structures discovered above and below the main plane of the Milky Way. Those purple clouds represent gamma radiation. The article says,

galactic-scale structures could be remnants from a burst of star formation or leftovers from an eruption by the supermassive black hole at our galaxy's center.

No, they can't be remnants from a burst of star formation or a black-hole eruption, because I predict they will be found to be caused by *incoming* charge, not from outgoing matter. What you are seeing is the galaxy being fed by external charge coming in from space. Space outside the galaxy is not empty, it is full of charge. This is how the galaxy uses its spin to pull it in. In this way, the galaxy is an analogue of the Earth and the proton, which both do the same thing, as I have shown. In [my diagrams](#) of the proton and nucleus, I have drawn the charge field of the proton as a disk very much like the galactic disk. The proton pulls in charge at the poles and emits it at the equator, just as we are seeing here with the galaxy. [The Earth does the same thing](#), though with a much slower rotation than the proton. The Earth also pulls in charge at the poles and emits them most heavily at the equator. I have showed this [with the Sun as well](#), and you can actually see the Sun recycling charge at [this video from NASA](#). At minutes 19:40 to 20:20 you will see the heaviest emission near the Solar equator and the lightest at the poles. In fact, you get a close-up of the south pole, and a long look at the charge “hole” there. If the Sun were spinning faster, this effect would be increased.

And here is proof from data, looking at charge recycling by the Earth.



That represents data from NASA and NOAA, of radiation emission. As you see, it is heaviest at the equator, lightest at the poles. The Earth is taking photons in at the poles and emitting them at the equator, just as with the galaxy. All spinning spheres recycle the charge field, from the electron to the galaxy.

What is happening in the illustration under title is that charge photons are gaining energy as they come *into* the galaxy at the poles. They gain energy by stacking on more outer spins. The photons that then escape this funnel at the pole of the galaxy are in the form of gamma rays, the highest energy photons. They escape and are detected because they have the highest *velocity* of all the particles being produced by the acceleration. Other particles are also being produced by the acceleration, but they do not keep the velocity  $c$  of the original charge photons. We don't detect them in this experiment because they don't escape the the vortex. They are pulled right into the galactic core. Can you guess what they are?

Well, if we give photons many extra spins, they can become high energy photons, *or* they can become electrons and then protons. If the highest energy photons are given even more energy from the field, they develop a large enough outer spin radius to become an electron. At that point, the spin radius is large enough to slow them down. They are so big they take part in a lot more collisions, and can't maintain a speed of  $c$  in their own field. And if we give the electron three more spins, it becomes a proton. To see the math and theory for this, go [to my paper](#) unifying the electron and proton.

So what we are ultimately seeing here is the production of matter from photons. Or, to be more precise, we are seeing the production of what we call leptonic matter and baryonic matter from photonic matter. I don't find the word baryon and lepton that useful anymore, but I use them because they are still current. Yes, the galaxy is the largest known matter engine in the universe (except for the universe itself), and it processes charge into matter directly. This means that all the matter in the galaxy was created from charge. All the matter in the galaxy was originally nothing but photons.

A reader has asked, "If that is so, why isn't the Sun the same thing on a smaller scale?" I am not sure that it isn't, to some small extent. I think it is entirely possible that the Solar Wind is the same sort of exhaust of matter from this transformation. However, I am not convinced we have evidence the Sun is able to energize photons in the same way, or to the same extent. In fact, I am pretty sure we have evidence it can't. In my opinion, we have evidence the Sun is a large charge recycler, but a small

matter producer. The Solar system is proof of that by itself, since there isn't much matter here. The Sun spits out a lot of charge and very little matter, it would seem. The Sun appears to make matter bigger—via fusion—but not to produce it directly.

That said, my theory of galactic matter production should lead us to look more closely at the Sun's mechanics, and to broaden our list of possible reactions. The Sun may not be producing large amounts of *external* matter, that is, but it is possible that it has created *its own* hydrogen—or a part of it—over its long lifetime. It is possible that the Sun can manufacture hydrogen straight from charge, as the galaxy does.