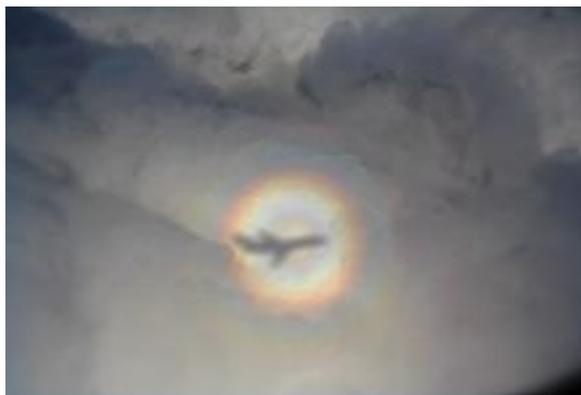


THE GLORY



by Miles Mathis

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One of my readers reminded me today to look at the glory as a extension of my rainbow papers. I have to thank him for that, because this is indeed the perfect time to hit it, given [my paper of yesterday](#). I have all that fresh in my head, so I was able to solve the glory in a matter of minutes.

We will look at several examples, starting with the one above under title. That is the shadow of an airplane being cast onto the clouds, with a small glory surrounding it. If we check the mainstream explanation of that, we find it is this:

Glories arise due to wave interference of light internally refracted within small droplets.

So it is the same old “photons rattling around in raindrops explanation” that they have been tweaking since the time of Descartes. [I have shown what a disaster it is previously](#). But given my previous analysis, this is very easy to solve without that. I have shown that these prismatic splits are caused by rear projection through a plane of moisture, and that what we are seeing is simply a reflected image of the Sun itself. That is why the glory and rainbow are round. The area inside the rainbow or glory is a reflected image of the Sun. The plane of moisture then acts like a prism, splitting the white light into a spectrum.

In the previous paper, I showed the internal refraction in droplets doesn't work, because normal prisms don't work like that. They aren't made up of droplets and don't reflect multiple times from the front. They require back projection. If you look through a prism, you are looking at light coming from *behind* the prism and then coming to your eyes. Same thing here. Besides, with the internal bouncing inside raindrops, what the mainstream illustrates isn't refraction anyway. It is multiple reflection at angles *from the front*. That isn't refraction, by definition. So it never had the slightest chance of explaining anything here.

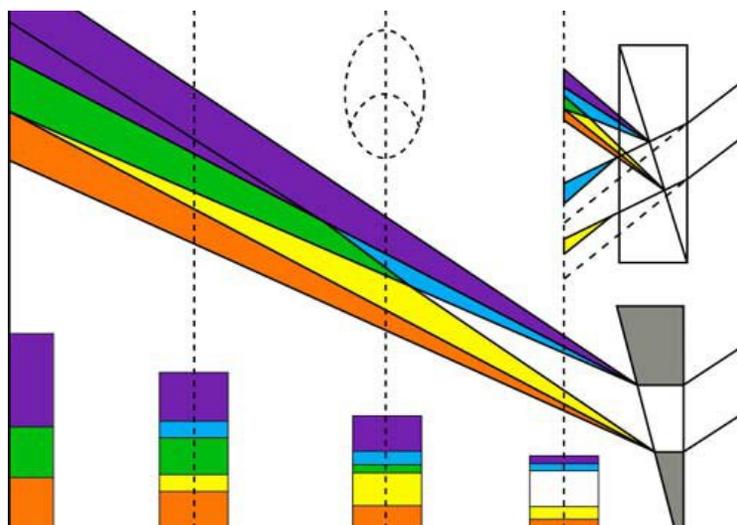
In the image above, the glory is seen around the shadow of an airplane being cast on a cloudbank. The photo is taken from someone inside the airplane. I got this one wrong the first time I looked at this,

since I used Wikipedia as my reference, and they don't really explain what we are looking at here very well. So I had to come back a second time. It is more like the second type of glory we will look at below than I thought. Once again, I believe we have an image of the Sun here, which is still behind the real plane and the viewer inside. So, as with the rainbow, the image of the Sun itself is reflecting off those clouds. But why is the circular image so small, instead of very large like a rainbow? Because the cylindrical airplane fuselage is focusing the image, like a telescope lens. As the light rays pass the real plane, they are bent, causing them to converge. The shrunken image of the Sun then reflects off the clouds.

So far so good. But why the prismatic split? Because there must be a plane of moisture between the main cloudbank and our eye. The image of the Sun is reflected and then passes through that area of moisture coming back. The plane of moisture acts like a prism. Because the cloud and the secondary plane of moisture are close together, the image of the Sun doesn't have time or space to spread out again, so the image remains small.

But isn't the airplane fuselage curved only top and bottom? How can it act like a circular lens when there is no curvature left and right? Well, mainstream science already knows the answer to that one, so I don't need new theory to explain it (or they know of this phenomenon, at any rate). Basically, the top curvature of the fuselage bends the top half of the image and the bottom curvature bends the bottom half, and they meet up on the far side, recreating the image with no gaps. In other words, when focusing an already circular image, the lens doesn't need to be uniform in 360 degrees as well. Curvature top and bottom is enough.

As to how that works, it is a separate question that may muck up this short paper, but I hit the question briefly in my paper on Goethe. It is known that light is bent not just when moving through gaps (*si per foramen exiguum*), but when moving around objects. This has been known since the time of Huygens and before, though it still isn't understood. I showed that when moving through gaps, the light has to pass through the charge field being emitted by the material around the gaps, and it is this charge field that bends the light. Emitted charge drops off in density very fast, creating the gradient necessary to cause a split.

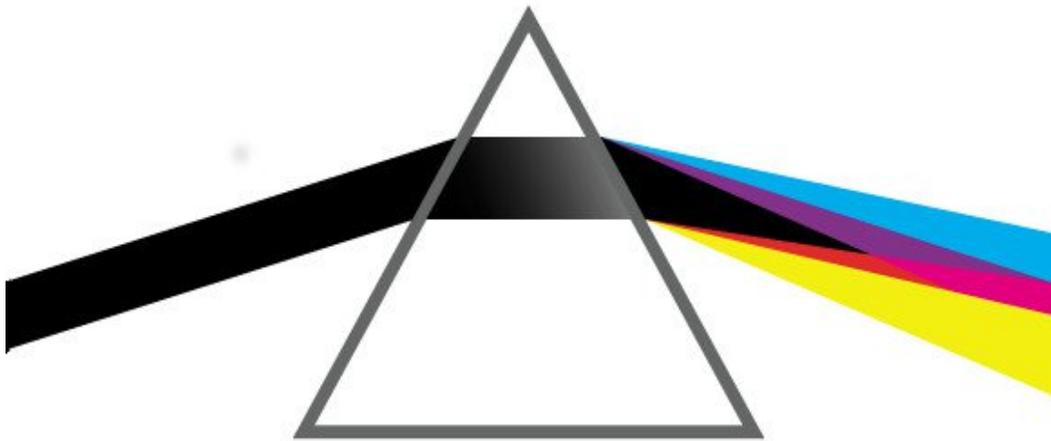


Also see my paper on [the two-slit experiment](#), where I first promoted that theory of charge in the slit

being the cause of diffraction.

Well, it is the same with light moving *around* an object, though the splits reverse. In fact, this gives us a second possible cause of the prismatic split we are seeing in the glory, since as the plane fuselage focuses the Sun's image, it may also split it. We saw this happening in my recent paper on Newton, where we found early telescope lenses creating just this sort of “unequal bending of different colors”, which is the same thing as a prismatic split. But in telescopes this phenomenon isn't interesting, it is just annoying. The last thing they want is a lot of rainbows in their images.

In fact, now that I look at that particular glory more closely, the sequence of colors looks odd. Notice there is no green, for a start. That reminds me of this, from [my Goethe paper](#):



[This is from a gif, which won't move in pdf, but you can see it move in the original paper, which is html.] And no, I didn't invent that. I got it from a mainstream site. It illustrates one of Goethe's points, and it not only applies to a band of darkness moving through a prism, it can apply to light moving around an object, instead of through a gap. We get a different split than Newton's prismatic split. Notice the colors that we find in the split. There is no green, and it looks like the airplane glory, doesn't it? This would support my guess that the split may be happening as the light goes around the fuselage, and not when it comes back through the mist. In other words, the split may be happening before the reflection from the cloud.

Anyway, the fact that refraction and diffraction are results of charge field interaction helps explain why a cylindrical airplane fuselage can act to focus the image of the Sun, and why it would do so evenly, instead of seriously distorting the image. As we now see, the bending of the light doesn't just happen on the hard edge of the airplane itself, curved or not. The airplane, like everything else, is emitting a charge field that extends well beyond its edge, so the field of interaction is not limited to the top and bottom lines of the fuselage.

Much more could be said on that question, and I may hit it again later in a paper devoted just to that question, but for now let's move on. However, I must say I am glad I got this wrong the first time,

since this paper just got a lot more interesting.



Next we will hit the Brocken spectre, which is caused by someone standing on a peak of some sort, either a mountain or building, with the Sun very low behind him. At the center of that glory is a person's shadow. The spooky thing is it doesn't work if no one is there. You will say, "Of course it doesn't, because if no one is there, who is taking the picture?" But I mean if you set up a tripod and a camera on that same spot at the same time, it throws a shadow, but the shadow doesn't have a glory. So some have seen this as an aura, or something to do with a human soul. Although I believe in the soul, that isn't what this is. This is caused by the **round** head of the person acting as a partial lens, focusing the image of the Sun behind him to a point in the distance in front of him. If the focal length of that focusing comes to a point on a reflective object or backdrop in the distance, the image of the Sun is reflected back to the viewer, just as with a rainbow. And if there is a sheet of moisture in the air, that again may act as a prism, splitting the white light into a circular spectrum.

For this reason, I predict the glory *would be* created by a circular or spherical camera set up in that position. But not by a square or rectangular one.

Finally, here is a very interesting one, where we find both a fog bow (white rainbow) and a Brocken spectre:



This one has been seen as very mysterious by most people, but it is not to us. The person on the bridge has focused the image of the Sun behind him to a near point, which has reflected off the water. It has returned to him, passing through that plane of moisture. The plane has split the white light like a prism. Because the plane of moisture is quite near the surface of the water, the image has not had to spread back out, which is why the glory is so small. Take note that glories can vary in size, and I just told you why: the distance between the reflector and plane of moisture varies. We see the same thing with rainbows, which also vary in size, depending how far away that reflection point in the sky is.

As for the fog bow, that is created by light *not* focused by his head. One little head can't focus all the light from the Sun, can it? Note the many small patches of bright white light on the surface of the water. Each one of those is reflecting an image of the Sun back to us. So each one is creating a potential rainbow. But because those white areas aren't at the same distance from us or the plane of moisture, the angle of prismatic split is slightly different. So we end up with a large number of rainbows stacked, but they are incoherent or out of phase. The angle to our eye is slightly different for each reflection, so we end up getting a jumble of splits at our eye. Since the eye reads mixed light as white, that is what we see. The multiple reflection points act to re-white the rainbow, as it were. So we do see a band of increased whiteness, due to that being the edge of the Sun (chromosphere), but it is no longer filled by the spectrum because the multiple bows are out of phase.

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