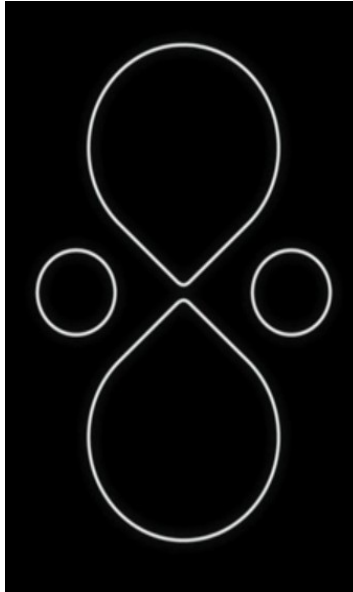


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# RFID Fields

## *and the nucleus*



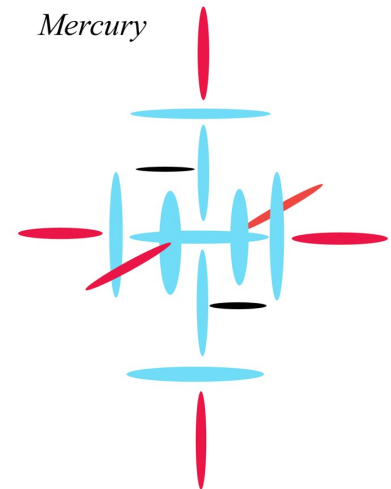
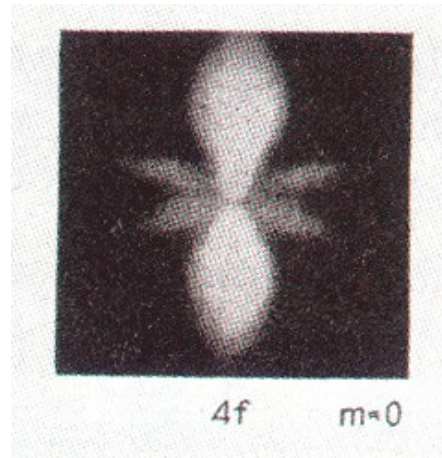
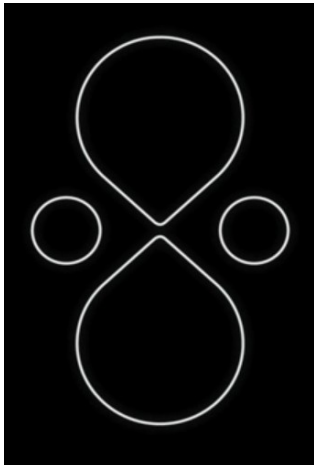
*by Miles Mathis*

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Timo Arnall of the Touch project and Jack Schulze of BERG have recently [produced a video](#) showing how they have photographed the shape of the field around an RFID reader. They do this by inserting an LED field into the RFID field, and letting the two interact. Since the LED field is light being emitted nearly spherically, the interaction gives us the 3D shape of the RFID field.

We see that different physical shapes of the reader or card give us different fields, but a physical shape that is spherical or circular gives us the field shape above, which Arnall and Schulze are proposing as an icon for the RFID technology.

A reader of mine recognized that shape as the shape of my charge field as recycled through the atomic nucleus, and suggested I might wish to publicize the match. Indeed I do.



The second diagram is Born's image of the 4f electron shell, and the third is my diagram of the nucleus of Mercury. See my fourth, outer level of the nucleus, which with Mercury is diagrammed in red. As a matter of direction and number, the three diagrams match. The RFID icon is a simplified icon meant for easy public consumption, but if you watch the video, you will see that the horizontal fields are 360 degrees, as mine are, and that we have four peaks, not two. They just didn't want to ruin the simplicity of their icon by drawing two more circles front and back.

A reader might ask, "Why are the vertical shapes of the first two diagrams bigger than the horizontal, while they aren't in your diagram?" Well, my nucleus *is* taller than wide, which is a match. I also show how the vertical axis is the main spin axis and the main axis of charge intake, so again we have a match. I could draw my vertical disks larger to represent that, but I find it unnecessary. I am diagramming the actual protons or alphas in those positions, and the sizes of the protons do not vary.

Another thing to consider is that Arnall and Schulze are photographing the RFID field *inside* the ambient charge field of the Earth. Since the Earth's field is moving straight up, this will skew the total field to the vertical, making the vertical shape more prominent. My diagram doesn't include the Earth's field.

But isn't this shape match just a coincidence? The RFID field isn't created by an atomic nucleus directly, so why should their shape confirm my shape? It is a clear confirmation because although their shape isn't caused by a *single* nucleus, it is caused by a collection of nuclei. The RFID field is created by a solid collection of molecules, and these molecules in solid are mainly nuclei in a fixed configuration. Therefore, the charge field shape of the single nucleus will determine the charge shape of the collection of nuclei, provided all nuclei have the same basic shape (which they do). The field of the RFID is a radio-wave field, not an ion field, so it conforms to the ambient charge field quite closely. What I mean by that is radio waves are composed of photons, not electrons or other ions. So when we have this photograph of the field made, we have the LED photons meeting the radio photons. And the radio photons are being channeled by the ambient charge photons coming out of the nuclei. That is why these guys are basically photographing the shape of the nuclear field or basic charge field of matter. The radio field has the shape it does because it is inside the ambient charge field. The ambient charge field has the shape it does due to the nuclear configuration, so the radio field will follow the charge field. That is why the shapes match. It is not a coincidence. These guys have discovered a very simple way to detect my charge field indirectly. They have discovered a way to actually photograph its 3D shape, which is of course quite exciting to me. They don't realize that is what they have done, but

that hardly matters. This paper by itself might be able to convince them, and even if it doesn't, that hardly matters either. What matters is that we have the visual mapping or detection of a charge field directly, without any ions in the field to determine the detection or measurement. We have a LED (photons) being used to detect radio waves (photons), which are used to indicate the shape of the ambient charge field (photons). It may be that ions are a mediator here, helping to cause the visible light by scattering or some other mechanism; but regardless, this experiment and video must be seen as confirmation of my claims that the charge field can be detected indirectly via simple methods, if we only try. We haven't previously detected charge fields because we weren't looking for them. We were more interested in the larger and more obvious ion fields. But in this case, we can actually see the shape of the real charge field, confirming its existence indirectly.