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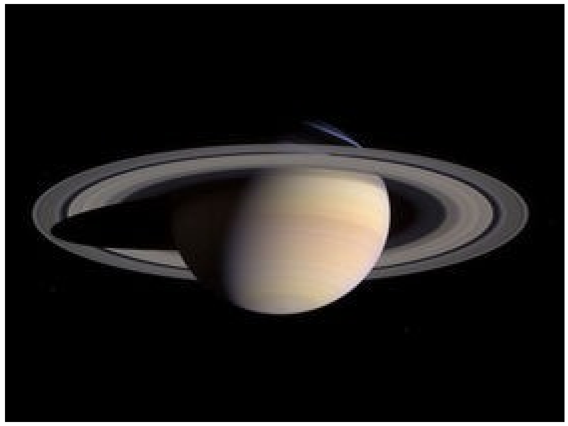
Saturn's "Anemic" Magnetic Field



by Miles Mathis

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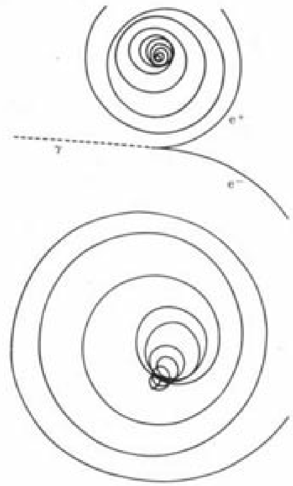
Why is Saturn's magnetic field so much weaker than Jupiter's? Jupiter has 6.45 times more charge than Saturn (mass times density), but 20 times more magnetism. This indicates that Saturn's magnetic field is too weak by a factor of 3 compared to Jupiter. Why?

Does the mainstream have an answer? No. They give the differential to a variation in core dynamos, but have no evidence for that. It is just an *ad hoc* theory, like all the rest.

But it is simple to explain once we know of my charge field. We simply have to take into account field differentials at the distance of Saturn and Jupiter. Since Saturn is 1.84 times further away from the Sun than Jupiter, they are in very different ambient fields.

To see what I mean, we can start by following only the relative concentrations of photons and antiphotons in the field. Antiphotons are just spinning opposite to photons. From previous papers, we know that the concentration of antiphotons rises as we go out from the Sun. It starts at about 15%, rises to 20% at Mercury, 33% at the Earth, 35% at Jupiter, and 40% at Saturn. If you hate links, I will tell you I got the second number from studying the poles of Mercury, where we find the south polar region four times as large as the north. I got the third number (for the Earth) from pair production diagrams, which show twice the spiral radius for the electron as for the positron. Since the two particles are interacting differently with the ambient field, it indicates something in the ambient field they are reacting differently *to*. It must be the spins on the photons. I then extrapolated the other percentages from those, based on field densities and distances.

Now, since a balanced field would indicate no magnetism at all, 50% becomes our baseline. In that case, the number of photons would equal the number of antiphotons, and the spins would cancel. The magnetic field would sum to zero. At 50%, the ambient field would be magnetically flat, so the recycled field would be too. So, at Saturn's 40%, we have that 40% negating the opposite 40%, leaving 20% magnetic. At Jupiter's 35%, we have that knocking out the opposite 35%, leaving us 30%. That's a difference of 1.5 times, so we have already explained half of Saturn's loss. There is simply more anticharge at the distance of Saturn.

The rest of the difference comes from field density, which we can estimate most easily from angular diameter. As seen from the Sun, Jupiter has about twice the angular diameter of Saturn, which means Jupiter will capture twice the amount of charge. If we multiply that 2 by the previous 1.5, we have the 3 we were seeking. Saturn is less magnetic because he is in a less dense charge field that is more balanced. It has nothing to do with core dynamos and everything to do with charge.

I hope you can see how powerful the charge field is, as a matter of theory. I am able to solve a longstanding problem here in about two lines of simple math, while the mainstream can't even define the problem. Since they prefer to think the Solar System field operates on gravity only, and refuse to step into my unified field, they cannot possibly solve any of the problems of 21st century physics or astronomy.