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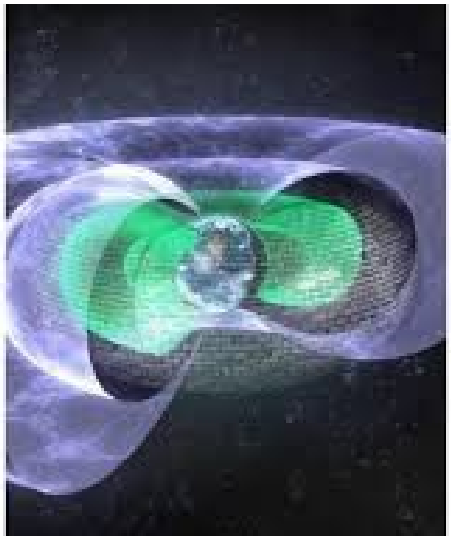
"STAR TREK FORCE FIELD"

more proof of my charge field



by Miles Mathis

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On the first of December [2014], *Huffington Post* republished a report from the University of Colorado's LASP [Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics], with the title "Star Trek-like invisible shield found thousands of miles above Earth". The paper was first published in *Nature*.

This shield is

an "extremely sharp" boundary at the inner edge of the outer Van Allen belt at roughly 7,200 miles in altitude that appears to block the ultrafast electrons from breeching the shield and moving deeper towards Earth's atmosphere. "It's almost like theses electrons are running into a glass wall in space," said Baker, the study's lead author. "Somewhat like the shields created by force fields on Star Trek that were used to repel alien weapons, we are seeing an invisible shield blocking these electrons. It's an extremely puzzling phenomenon."

Although the team has considered various scenarios to explain the wall, their leaders admit none address the data.

This is because the mainstream is still missing the charge field, which I have shown is rising straight out of the Earth. In several dozen papers [see links below], I have shown how decades of mainstream data demands this rising charge explanation, and that data becomes more abundant and more noisy every year.

In short, the Earth—like all bodies both celestial and quantum—is *recycling* charge. This charge enters

at the poles and is emitted most heavily at the equator. This charge is not mystical or esoteric in any way: it is simply real photons moving from body to body in the Solar System, galaxy, and throughout the entire universe. It is the same charge we find at the quantum level moving between particles. It is what we call the E/M spectrum at the macrolevel, though I have shown this name is a misnomer. The charge field underlies electromagnetism and creates it, but is not equivalent to it. It is Maxwell's D-field, or displacement field, and although it causes the motion of ions via the E and B field, it is made up of photons, not ions.

As such, it easily explains the force and the force field they are seeing in the recent data from Colorado. This rising field of real photons has a real density, and that density is capable of turning these electrons at lower altitudes. Obviously, given a real field of real particles and a real density, there will be some altitude at which the density dissipates enough to no longer exclude the electrons. At that altitude, you will find the electrons, but not below it. In other words, we would *expect* a sharp boundary.

At one altitude, the density is sufficient, but just above that, it isn't. The density drop off is caused only by the surface area equation: the surface area of the sphere at that altitude is determined by the radius (altitude), and nothing else. So the density of the charge field dissipates only due to altitude. The same number of photons have to cover a rising surface area of atmosphere, and the density drops.

Another thing that magnifies this boundary is that it is set not by one field, but by two. As I have shown in previous papers, the photon charge field rising must meet the photon field coming down. In other words, some photons come down directly from the Sun, as we know. We call this sunlight, although it is full-spectrum (not just visible). Of course it is composed of photons. Then we have the charge field rising, as I have shown. This is also composed of photons. Although photon fields are mainly interpenetrable, they are not *completely* interpenetrable, especially as a matter of spin. So we have two photon fields meeting head to head. This not only causes spin-ups, it also causes a boundary. If you think about it, there must be some altitude at which the local energy (density) of one field equals that of the other. We would expect to see special effects at this boundary.

I would also suggest that the electrons we find at the boundary are not (mainly) electrons coming in from the Solar Wind. No, they are electrons created on the spot by photons being spun-up in these *real* collisions. A spun-up photon *is* an electron. As I have proved with my quantum spin equation, an electron is just a photon with a certain number of spins stacked onto it. I will have more to say on the source of electrons in the Van Allen belts in upcoming papers.

As you see, once we know of the charge field, the answer is simple. Current physicists need to come up with these desperate scenarios to address “puzzling data” only because they remain blind to the real scenario: *charge*.

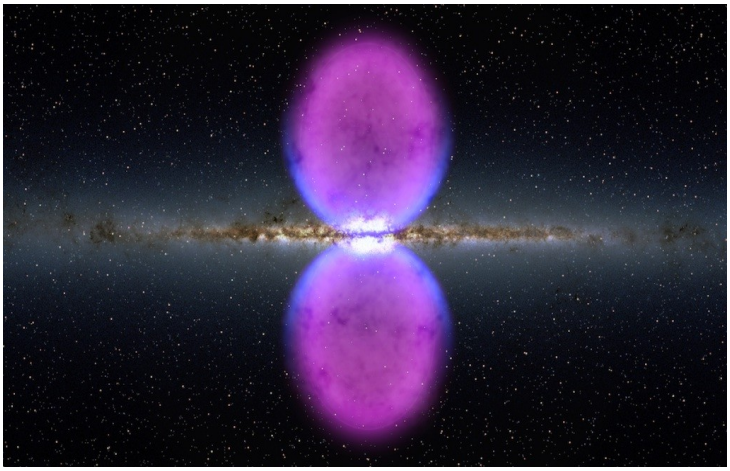
I get emails all the time telling me there is no proof or indication of my charge field, but as you see here again, there is actually a mountain of data standing as indication or proof of it. The mainstream has simply chosen to ignore the straightforward reading of a century of data, choosing to read it in esoteric and often outlandish ways. But once you recognize this charge field, you can easily explain an entire raft of old and new “puzzling” phenomena. It gives you a far simpler explanation of heat in the core, lift on a wing, hot air rising, Rayleigh scattering, blackbody radiation, atmospheric pressure, the Coriolis effect, the Equatorial Anomaly, plate tectonics, isostasy, and planetary brightness and opposition surge, not to mention dark matter, the galactic rotation problem, the Solar cycles, nuclear structure, and molecular structure. And those links are just the beginning. As I said, I have literally dozens of papers showing how charge explains nearly everything. Of the three thousand pages of

papers I have published in the past few years, the bulk concerns charge. Charge has become my skeleton key for unwinding these seemingly intractable old and new problems, as you will see if you keep reading.

Those just getting here will have some questions, like "where is this charge coming from?" It is coming from the Sun. We receive sunlight from the Sun, of course, but we also receive stupendous amounts of charge. Some of what we feel as heat comes directly from the Sun, falling down upon us from above. But an even greater portion of infrared and other low-energy radiation is recycled in the form of charge at the Earth's poles. It is pulled in by spin vortices at both poles. This charge goes through the body of the Earth, giving it its internal heat. It is then re-emitted at the surface, giving us heat from below. It is this charge that Tesla made use of in his most famous experiments. He knew that the Earth was emitting a charge field, and that this field had a vector straight up at the surface of the Earth. Almost no one else has recognized that.

"Then where does the Sun get his charge?" From the galactic core. All stars in the galaxy are fed energy from the galactic core, in the form of charge, or photons. "And where does the galaxy get it?" The galaxy recycles charge just like everything else, feeding on the universal photon field.

Consult this diagram from NASA, which accidentally maps the galactic charge recycling.



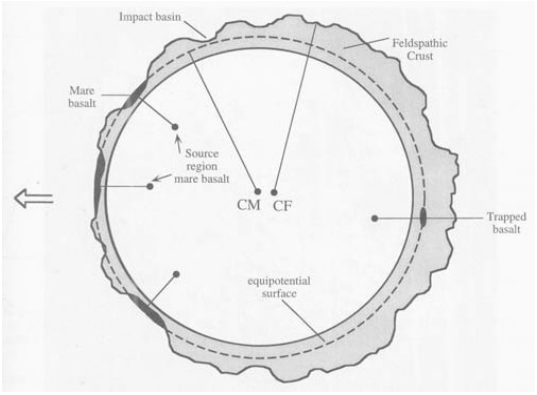
That is from my paper "A New Galactic Structure is more Evidence for my Charge Field". The purple shapes have been misdrawn by NASA as eggs. They should be funnels. This is how the galaxy pulls in energy from the universal field.

"Where does the universal charge field come from?" I don't know. It either always existed or it is being recycled from a larger external field.

But to return to the nearer environs, this charge field also explains the un-addressed subtleties of our math, most importantly the Lagrangian. In that paper, I show that the field differential in the Lagrangian and Hamiltonian has always been unsupported by the given Newtonian fields. In other words, the gravitational field cannot possibly resist itself. You cannot subtract a field from itself. The historical and current assignments of the two terms are illogical, and although the Lagrangian works—because it mirrors my unified field equation—one term must be assigned to something other than the gravity field. I have shown that this "something other" is the charge field. This means that the Lagrangian has always been unified. The Lagrangian is unified because Newton's gravitational

equation was already unified. My entire first book follows the ramifications of this one discovery.

Addendum, April 9, 2016: But let us do some math to round this paper out. If I can calculate the altitude of this boundary, it would go a long way to proving my assertions above. In fact, I can, and the math is shockingly simple. However, this calculation requires we include a third field here: the E/M field of the Moon. Without the Moon, the boundary would be much higher and more diffuse, since the Moon actually acts to push the boundary back down by a large amount. Remember, the Earth is bombarding the Moon with charge at all times, which is why the front part of the Moon has been obliterated down to the crust. The mainstream admits the obliteration, and I have published the schematic from NASA in many previous papers.



However, that reminds us that the Moon is also bombarding the Earth with charge at all times. Therefore, to calculate any charge or E/M boundary we have to include charge coming in from the Moon. In my first paper on the Moon, I calculated the charge field of the Moon simply by comparing known numbers between Earth and Moon. There, we found the Moon's acceleration due to that field to be $1.051 m/s^2$. The Earth's acceleration is $.009545 m/s^2$. That gives the Moon a larger number than the Earth, which seems counterintuitive. However, that number is a function not of the Moon's total charge, but of the charge density in any given area. Although the Earth obviously has a greater total charge emission, the Moon's charge emission is denser in any area because the Moon is emitting its charge through a smaller surface area. To see the math, follow the previous link. So, in calculating things like relative charge influences between nearby bodies, we follow charge density, not total charge. For more on this, you may also consult my paper on Bode's law, which uses this fact to solve that longstanding problem, also with simple math.

At any rate, this gives us 110 times more charge density coming from the Moon than from the Earth. This pushes the boundary between them nearer the Earth. Now, LASP is reporting a sharp boundary at 11,613km, which is 1/33 the distance to the Moon. Since 110/33 = 3.33, we are still missing a piece of the math. That would be relative curvatures of the two intersecting fields, which is a function of radius. The Earth's radius is about 3.66 times that of the Moon, so it has that much less curvature. This means the Earth's field dissipates that much less than the Moon's, driving the boundary back up. That gives us a remaining error of 1.1x, and that is due to the Sun's E/M field driving the boundary back down. In my tidal papers, I calculated the field of the Sun as being $1/15^{th}$ that of Moon. That brings our error down to 1.028, or less than 3%. I could continue to resolve that error by bringing in the curvature of the Sun and charge from Jupiter, but I think you see the method.

Some will say, "I have studied your math in that Bode paper, as well as the Axial tilt paper, and it doesn't match this math at all. There, you found relative charge influences by simply multiplying the

mass and the density. If you did that here, the Earth would have about 134 times the charge of the Moon, and the boundary would be nearer the Moon." Good point, but not so good. In those papers, I was calculating charge influences between bodies, not calculating the position of a boundary. Besides, those influences were between distant planets, *not* in orbit about one another. For instance, although the Earth and Moon are quite near, Jupiter and Saturn are nowhere near one another for most of their orbits. So there is no reason for anyone to expect that math to match this math.

Some might say, "I see what you are doing, but I still don't see how it would create a hard boundary, one capable of deflecting energetic incoming electrons. Since the boundary would be the point where the Moon's charge field balanced the Earth's, shouldn't we have zero potential there?" Another good point, but again not so good on a closer look. To help you see this, let me make a vivid analogy. Let's compare this boundary to another boundary, say the surface of the ocean. The surface of the ocean is a boundary caused by similar fields. Although this would seem to be a liquid/gas boundary, or an evaporation boundary, all boundaries are ultimately charge boundaries. Everything is made of charge, so every boundary is a charge boundary. You will no doubt respond, "C'mon, we have a huge density variation at the ocean boundary. Nothing like that occurs in the Van Allen belts!" True as far as it goes, but it doesn't go very far, since we *do* have considerable density variations in near space. No, nothing out there has the density of water, but the changes in density may be just as drastic and important. What we have is ion density changes. This is because, while the charge fields of the Moon and Earth may be balancing at that boundary, the ions fields **are not**. Remember, the Earth is emitting and has captured huge ion fields. The Moon has not. The Earth has an atmosphere; the Moon does not. The Earth has a powerful ionosphere and magnetosphere; the Moon does not. So a charge field boundary would create equal ion potentials—or zero potential across the boundary—only if the same number of ions were coming from both sides. But they aren't. Instead, the charge boundary tends to trap ions inside it, just as the ocean boundary tends to trap water beneath it. And so, for the same reason the ocean surface tends to act as a hard boundary, the charge boundary in space does as well. The equal charge potential at the ion boundary means that *rising* ions have no E/M potential to use in their escape. Because of this, they tend to pile up at the boundary. That is exactly what the Van Allen belt is: a pile of rising ions that cannot escape. Since they can neither escape nor fall, they sit there at the same altitude. And since they are at the same altitude, they then begin to share charge among them. This charge will of course be perpendicular to the Earth's main field, and it will act as a net or wall to any incoming ions.

In other words, it isn't the equal charge field that is bouncing the incoming electrons away. Yes, if we just look at the charge field of Earth and Moon, that field balances and has zero cross potential at the boundary. But we then have to study the ion field. The charge field and the ion field are two separate things, as I have taught in dozens of papers. Precisely *because* there is low potential for movement across the boundary, ions tend to collect there. Once they have collected there, they create further webs of cross charge. This makes it even harder for incoming ions to cross that boundary, especially if they are small ions like electrons.

Again, the reason the mainstream cannot do this simple math is because they don't have a real charge field to work with. They try to solve all these problems with ions only, ignoring the underlying charge fields. Or, they are ignoring the photon fields that lie under all E/M fields. Because Maxwell conflated charge and E/M 160 years ago, and Bohr continued the conflation 90 years ago, no one has since separated the fields. Maxwell's displacement field has been buried from the beginning, which is what has led to the dark matter melt down, the vacuum catastrophe, and every other modern failure of theory and math.