The Gleissberg Minimum

by Miles Mathis

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A reader had to send me an alert on this, since of course I don't normally follow these outlets.

Well, well, in their desperation to bury my successful Solar Cycle prediction, the mainstream has now released their latest pathetic gambit. It isn't quite as awful as having the Air Force come in and fake data, but it is still pretty gruesome. On their front page for May 7, Spaceweather is now promoting Joan Feynman's Centennial Gleissberg Cycle as an explanation of the stronger than expected Cycle 25. Also using it to explain stronger cycles coming up, which the mainstream is now saying will be stronger and stronger. I wonder where that came from? Before I showed the charts for Cycle 26, predicting a monster, no one in the mainstream was predicting big upcoming cycles. And I guess they think it helps her name is Feynman. Yes, she is Richard's younger sister, so I guess she gets promotion whether she deserves it or not.

In this case she certainly does not, because her paper on this is extremely weak, not competing at all with my paper on the subject. All she does is fit an apparent hundred-year cycle to the minimum of Cycle 24. Not only does she make no predictions regarding the current cycle or any upcoming cycles, she provides no mechanism. Although she was only four years out from it, she didn't even bother to predict the upcoming super-deep minimum of 2018, neither its timing nor its depth.

Despite that, Wikipedia claims in the third sentence on her page:

She was known for creating a model that predicts the number of high-energy particles likely to hit a spacecraft over its lifetime, and for uncovering a method for predicting sunspot cycles.[4]

False, since she had no method for predicting sunspot cycles, and never did predict them, successfully or unsuccessfully. As we see in that "seminal" paper, all she did is fit past data to a 100-year cycle, cause unknown.

In a final section she discusses a possible cause of this 100-year cycle, but falls back on the old solar dynamo theory, which she did not invent.

Since solar variability is driven by the magnetohydrodynamics of the solar convection zone, the explanation of the CGC has to be found in the solar dynamo. The standard dynamo is the process by which the mean magnetic field is generated by the differential rotation, mean helicity, and meridional flow and is damped by the turbulent resistivity of convective motions. (For the foundations of dynamo theory see *Moffatt* [1978], *Parker* [1979], *Krause and Rädler* [1980], and *Zeldovich et al.* [1984]. For current developments see the living review by *Charbonneau* [2010], who gives a critical assessment of the solar dynamo models.)

So according to her and these other people, the Sun causes its own cycles, by acting upon itself. The dynamo is caused by rotation, mean helicity, and meridional flow, and is damped by convective motions. One problem: those are all effects, not causes, so these people have all just gone circular. What causes the rate of rotation, helicity, and so on? No answer. They come from observations or

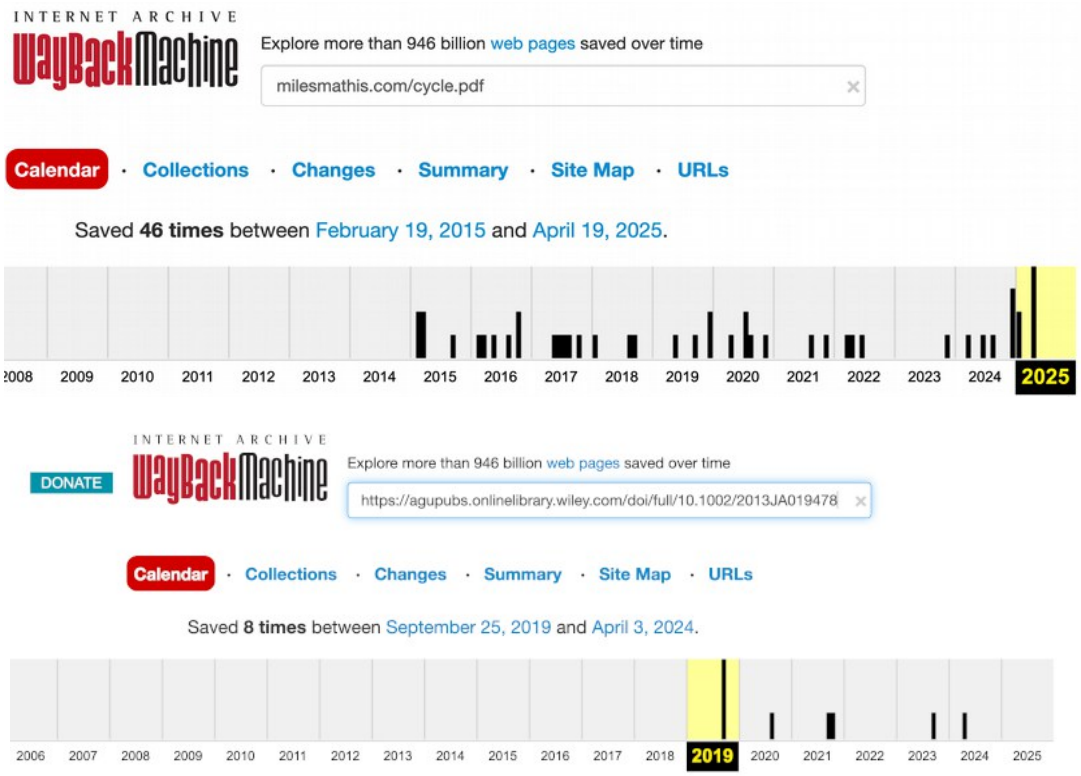
modeling, not theory.

At the heart of this mechanism is a systematic tilt of the emerging active regions with respect to the east-west direction on the solar surface. The tilt angle is a critical part of the source of the poloidal field.

OK, but that's not a mechanism, it is just crunching past data. We are supposed to believe that the tilt of active regions somehow *causes* the activity of the regions? How would it do that? As usual, we have the reversing of cause and effect.

Notice that even if the Babcock-Leighton dynamo or any other dynamo were indicated, it wouldn't explain anything, since something has to be driving the dynamo. Such a dynamo, as postulated, would only be a middle term in a line of causes, and it immediately begs the question of what is driving this dynamo. Logically, the Sun cannot be the cause of its own cycles. That would be true even it were existing in empty space. But since it is existing above a big Solar System and below a local area and galaxy, any rational person would look for cycle causes in those places. If I hadn't easily found a cause from the Jovians, I would have looked for a cause by external influence from the nearest parts of the galaxy.

I also find it curious this paper of hers just happens to be dated August 2014, the month before my first big paper on this subject. So I looked it up on the Wayback Machine. While the spiders crawled my paper within a couple of months, in January 2015, they weren't aware of her paper until five years later, in late 2019.



You will say that is just an oversight. They wouldn't change a date on a paper, just to answer me. Oh, really? These people have been faking solar data for four years, so pretty much nothing is beneath

them. I now know that from experience. They will fake data, hide data, bury theories, libel people, and straight up lie, all to protect their careers. They have no shame and no scruples.

As further indication of that, we have this obvious problem: even if there is a 100-year cycle of this sort, it couldn't be used to explain or predict a big cycle 25 or a huge cycle 26. Since the minimum of this centennial cycle was Cycle 24, bottoming out just a few years ago in 2018, it would be way against probability to find a huge maximum twenty years later in 2038. Nothing in Feynman's graphs or other data suggests that, and she certainly did not predict it, so using her to "explain" a big Cycle 26 makes no sense. Using her sine waves, you would actually expect the opposite: a slow increase over many decades. Nonetheless she is being wildly promoted as right, as "pioneering", and as prescient.

The resurgence of the Gleissberg Cycle makes a clear prediction for the future: Solar Cycles 26 through 28 should be progressively intense.

Except for one thing: Feynman made no such prediction. This "prediction" now comes from Kalvyn Adams [Presidential surname alert] of the University of Colorado, who has published a paper at Space Weather. Hmmm. I didn't even know Space Weather was a publisher of academic papers. What misdirection do we get from this guy? Well, he studies proton counts in the South Atlantic Anomaly, finding lower counts during the end of Feynman's Centennial Minimum.

When these protons decrease, it means the Gleissberg Cycle is about to surge. "That's exactly what we found," says Adams. "The protons are clearly decreasing in measurements we obtained from NOAA's Polar Operational Environmental Satellites."

Actually, that is a lie, since that isn't what his paper shows at all. I just read it. What it shows is high proton counts during the last minimum, now falling, but that has nothing to do with Feynman's theory or predicting large cycles coming up. All Adams' data shows is the minimum again, and the fact that it ended, but we already knew that. It doesn't even begin to prove a Gleissberg cycle, much less give him any reason to predict anything. For that he would need some mechanics, and he has none. Just raw proton data. From his plain language summary:

Studies have shown a correlation between the 11-year solar cycle and the proton population, with lower solar activity leading to increased proton flux.

That's all his data shows, so it is a further *result* of the cycle, not a cause of it. No suggestion proton population is causing anything, or is part of some mechanical trigger. So it is the height of dishonesty to suggest that this somehow *explains* rising sunspot numbers, or gives him a way to *predict* the rise. In fact, Adams doesn't predict anything, he simply *assumes* it:

As solar activity continues to rise over the next few solar cycles, we anticipate a further decrease in the proton population.

As you see, Adams isn't predicting a rise, he is simply taking it as a given, based on what we don't know. My charts, I guess.

He implies it is due to the Gleissberg Cycle, I suppose, but that cycle doesn't predict a steep rise after leaving minimum. It predicts nothing. I am the only one who has predicted anything regarding Cycle 26 at this point.

And of course there is one other huge problem for Adams: if his proton flux had any predictive value at

all, he should be able to extrapolate out a year or two, telling us whether this cycle has hit maximum. Most are saying we are past it, having topped out in 2024, but I have been predicting all along we will hit a second peak at the end of next year, based on straightforward mechanical models. What does Adams have to say about that? NOTHING. He can't have anything to say, since his theory isn't mechanical, and isn't even a theory. It is just reportage of proton levels, and those levels give him no way to predict any part of any cycle, not two years out and especially not twenty or fifty years out. Nonetheless, Adams tries to imply this gives them some predictive power:

This changing space climate will have implications for the design and operation of future satellite missions.

He also says this at Space Weather:

“With a major increase in launch rates, it'll be important to plan for changes to the space environment that thousands of satellites and spacecraft are flying through from all sides," says Adams. "Solar activity and particle fluxes could all be very different in the decades ahead."

That's true, but it is just a truism. Of course things will change, and of course they will rise if we are coming out of a minimum, but the question is when and how much. Adams and Space Weather imply they can predict this, being useful to future launches, but they can't. They have always had nothing to go on and still have nothing. Every previous prediction has been a massive failure, the latest one being the worst of all time, which makes this latest claim all the more ludicrous. And in this latest round, we see they haven't learned anything from their failures, doubling down on these pathetic dynamo theories, computer modeling, and trying to force past data to give them future results. It has never worked and it won't ever work, because without a mechanical understanding of the field, you can't possibly make a prediction. Every prediction remains at chance levels, which is amusing in itself, because given chance, the mainstream should have been right about 50% of the time. Instead, they have somehow managed the incredible feat of being wrong 100% of the time.