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MORE VISUAL PROOF OF MY RAINBOW MODEL



by Miles Mathis

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This series has proved to be one of my most popular, for obvious reasons. [In several previous papers](#), I have presented a new rainbow model, based on matching levels of the Solar corona to the rainbow and Alexander's band. I have shown much evidence mainstream theory since Descartes is wrong, and that the rainbow is actually a rear-projected image of the Sun passing through a field of moisture from behind, which then acts as a prism. So, rather than the rainbow causing Alexander's band and the areas of light and dark, it is actually the reverse. The bands of dark and light, already contained in the Solar corona, pre-exist the rainbow, and cause it. As we saw [in the second paper](#), any bands of dark and light can cause a prismatic split along that "edge", though no real edge exists. It is an edge of dark and light only.

This is why the secondary rainbow is reversed. Violet will always track the light side and red the dark side, so with the primary bow, violet is inside. It is always brightest inside the primary bow and darkest in Alexander's band. But with the secondary bow, this reverses. The area of sky outside Alexander's band is always brighter than inside. I did not stress that in the first paper, so I wanted to hit it again here.

I took the picture below title today, and in it you can see the beams of light coming from behind the bow, from the area of brightness in the distance. Where those beams are blocked by denser storm

clouds, the bow is cut off. The bow only appears where the sheet of mist allows those beams to pass forward, proving the bow is cast from behind.

But in this paper, I want to show you even more proof of my model, confirming the rainbow is caused by levels of the Solar chromosphere and corona.



I took that picture last year of a local rainbow over my house, but never added it to the first paper, for strictly technical reasons. My older html papers like to jettison embedded photos when I attempt to edit them, so I just tend to leave them alone now. Which is why this is being published separately.

Do you notice anything there? Look closely. On the inside of the bow we see yet another prismatic split, though it is narrower and fainter. Violet should be the last color inside, but we obviously have yellow/green/violet a second time inside that. And possibly a second time. According to my notes,

there were actually two skinny bands inside the primary bow, though I admit we can't see the other one here. Even in person, they were just barely visible.

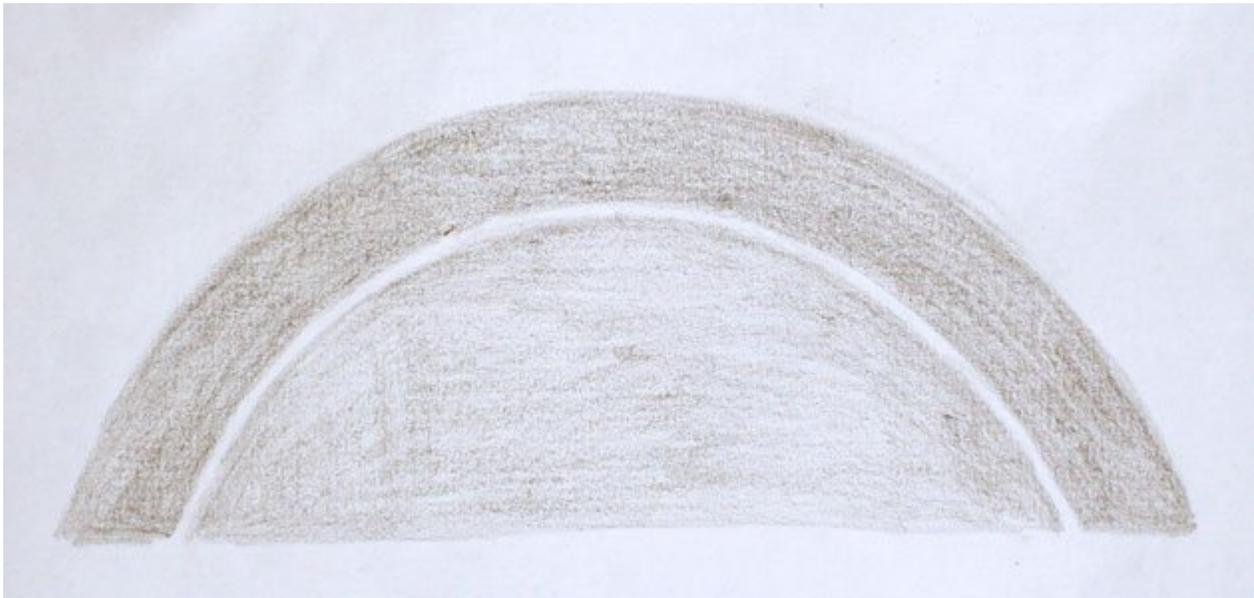
How does the mainstream explain that? According to my research, they don't even admit it happens, much less try to explain it. It certainly can't be explained by the current theory of light rattling around inside raindrops.

But if we go to my paper on the [white rainbow](#), we get a confirmation of it, though I originally made no connection between the various images.



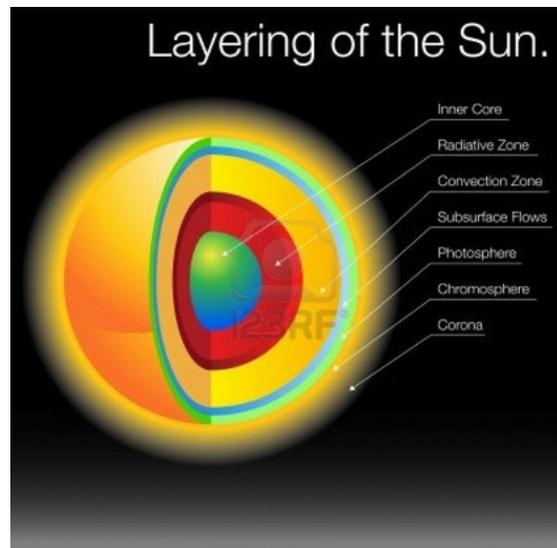
What to notice there is the dark bow inside the light one. I pointed that out in that paper, but made no connection to this problem we are working on now. Obviously, we are seeing very clear signs in both images of a layer of the Sun.

And for a third confirmation of that, I return you to the second paper, on Goethe and light theory. There, I created this graphic:



If you look at that image through a normal prism, you will see that a rainbow is created along the white inner line. In that case, the image is passing to your eye from behind the prism, and there are no real edges there. The prismatic split is caused only by bands of dark and light, proving Goethe was right. But I found that we needed that inner white line to create the rainbow. Without it, the gradient from dark to light was not steep enough.

What it proves here is that once again there must be some layer between corona and Sun causing these phenomena just inside the rainbow/whitebow. What we must be seeing is the narrow chromosphere, which is much cooler than the photosphere below it and the corona above. The photosphere, being the surface of the Sun, is at a temperature around 6000K, while the chromosphere drops to about 3500K at the coolest mid-layer. Above that, the corona heats up to almost 1,000,000K.



This major temperature change is what causes the “edges” that are then cast on the atmosphere, creating bands of light and dark. Where light meets dark, we then get the possibility of a prismatic

split, given a prism, or an area of moisture that acts like one.

But why does an area of moisture act like a prism? Does it have anything to do with light rattling around inside a raindrop? No. A real prism doesn't act like that, so why would a sheet of moisture? To understand the sheet of moisture, you first have to understand the prism, and mainstream science has never understood either one. To understand the prism, you have to understand how the charge field rises out of the Earth, and mainstream science has never understood that.

The prism works due to its shape, which is of course pointed at the top, like a pyramid. This acts to focus the charge field. The charge field of the Earth is rising out of the Earth, moving straight up. So you have to position the prism point up to see the rainbow in the last image. If you position the prism point down, you don't see it. This is because in that position, the prism cannot possibly focus the charge field.

Same with the field of moisture causing the rainbow. The field of moisture is splitting the white light coming from behind, just like the prism, so the field must be creating a gradient in the charge field capable of creating that split, just like the prism. As with the prism, this a gradient low to high. The atmosphere, and therefore the charge field, is already denser lower, but under normal circumstances that doesn't create a steep enough charge gradient to split light. A real prism creates that gradient in two ways: it is far denser than the atmosphere, and due to its shape it creates a quicker gradient. Most of its mass and density is low, so most of the charge channeling from side to side is low. Same with the sheet of moisture in the atmosphere, which increases the local density. As we see from the picture under title, it must increase the density enough to increase a possible gradient, but not increase it enough to block the light. So that is the first factor. The second is the creation of the quick charge gradient high to low, which it must do just like the prism. In other words, by having more mass and density low. This is why you most commonly see a rainbow *after* a rain. The rain soaks the ground, which then immediately exhales some of that moisture back up, via evaporation. So, once the rain stops, you have a lot of moisture near the ground, and less as you rise. This creates the steep density gradient, which then acts to focus the charge field—which is then also denser low. *That charge field* then splits the white light like a prism.

Yes, both in the real prism, and in the sheet of moisture in the atmosphere acting like one, the split of light isn't caused by raindrops or even atoms. It is caused by the charge field—other photons.

Remember, the charge field is 19 times more powerful than the matter field, even without focusing it, so any time you have a problem to solve, look to the charge field. It is the answer to almost every problem, even those already thought to be solved.

You will say the matter density is also crucial here, since I just admitted that. Moisture is material. It is atomic, not photonic. Yes, indeed, the atomic gradient is a requirement, and I am not denying it. But that gradient cannot, by itself, explain the splitting of white light. All matter recycles the charge field, so denser matter leads to denser charge fields. But at the base level, it is the charge field that causes everything. This should be especially obvious in the case of light. It is light being split here, not matter. So to fully understand the gradient causing this phenomenon, you have to include the Earth's charge field here. Without that rising charge field, neither this phenomenon nor most other terrestrial phenomena can be explained. I have demonstrated that again and again.

To read more, see [my next paper on the glory](#).